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THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

133117

YEAR 1893-94.

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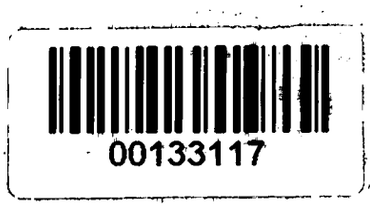
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In rounding off figures, fractions exceeding one-half have been reckoned as equivalent to one, and those equal to or less than one-half have been left out of consideration.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

Introduction.

THE year 1893-94 was throughout the Bombay Presidency a period of quiet, continuous progress unmarked by any event of a striking or exceptional character. Agriculture, which affords a livelihood to the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Presidency, was favoured by a fairly seasonable and sufficient monsoon, and though in some districts kharif crops suffered from the violence of the early rains, rabi sowings derived more than compensating advantage, with the result that the harvest generally was equal to, if not rather better than, the average. Agricultural stock in the Presidency proper increased by over 429,000 head, and the extension of cultivation proceeded unchecked, 60,811 acres being added to the area of occupied land; despite the large number of occupancies and the enhanced assessment leviable in some districts in consequence of the introduction of revision settlements, the number of distraints which it was found necessary to issue fell off by more than 63 per cent. While the amount of Government loans advanced to agriculturists for temporary purposes was rather smaller than in 1892-93, there was a marked advance in the sum taken up for permanent improvements, a contrast which bears eloquent testimony both to the popularity of the system and to the easy condition of the cultivating classes. Prices of agricultural produce, especially food grains, fell, and the improvement in communications which by facilitating importation assisted this decline tended also towards the equalisation of wages, in which such movement as was noticeable was in an upward direction. Besides agriculture the only other field of employment of any considerable magnitude is that connected with cotton mills. This industry was in the beginning of the year somewhat depressed by a low uncertain exchange and by a contraction in the demand from China and Japan; subsequently, however, a recovery occurred as prices improved in China and the exchange steadied. Fluctuations in the value of silver were also responsible for the only serious retrograde movement observable in general commerce, namely a falling off of over Rs. 170 lákhs in exports from the Port of Bombay, the commodities principally concerned being such Indian produce as cotton twist and yarn and manufactures. Raw cotton too was shipped in smaller quantities but was estimated at a higher value. Imports, on the other hand, increased enormously, and though treasure contributed its share, the main advance, which aggregated Rs. 4 crores and was the largest ever recorded, took place in Foreign and Indian merchandise, notably in cotton manufactures, silk, wool, oils, metals and apparel. This expansion of the import trade, which in the previous two years had received a serious check, was occasioned by a rise in exchange in the months of June and July. Including minor branches, such as coasting traffic, the total sea-borne trade of Bombay was valued at Rs. 110½ crores, that being the largest sum ever registered and an improvement of more than Rs. 5 crores over last year's figures. Of this augmentation a very considerable proportion was absorbed by the United Kingdom which maintained its supremacy over all other countries in commercial relation with Bombay and increased the total value of its trade by Rs. 136 lákhs. Trade at Karáchi manifested a similar advance, but at Aden the total was slightly diminished by restricted foreign

transactions. Concurrently with this expansion of trade, the railway history of the year was also one of progress. A hundred and seventy-two miles of new road were opened for traffic and the only important line which did not increase its profits was the G. I. P. Financially the year compared favourably with its predecessor, the net surplus under all heads amounting to Rs. 426 lákhs or Rs. 3 lákhs more than in 1892-93. Imperial civil receipts showed a decided advance mainly under the heads Land Revenue, on account of the extension of cultivation, Customs, on account of the introduction of the new Tariff Act, and Forests, on account of the high prices obtained for timber; there was, on the other hand, a shrinkage in the revenue from Opium and Assessed Taxes consequent upon exchange difficulties, and in salt owing to a second consecutive bad season. Provincial receipts also improved and expenditure was reduced notwithstanding the liabilities incurred by exchange compensation allowance and an enhanced grant for the improvement of village sanitation. Progress in security and civilization accounted for the large increase which occurred in the volume of work done by the Postal, Registration and Telegraph departments, which not only succeeded in keeping pace with the growing demands made upon them, but, each in its own province, did much to improve existing facilities. Turning now to the subject of protection, it is satisfactory to record that the Police were more successful than in the preceding year in prosecuting offences to conviction, and that though the total volume of crime increased slightly, being swollen by numerous riot cases as the result of collisions between the Hindus and Muhammadans, yet all the more serious forms of offence were reduced in number. Murders fell from 259 to 239 and thefts on the various railways, which in the preceding year were noticed as an unhappy feature of railway administration, showed a gratifying decrease. The jails were efficiently managed, sickness being diminished and convict labour being turned to more profitable forms of employment. Civil suits which rose in value fell off in number, principally in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, and full advantage was taken of the respite to reduce outstanding arrears. The more material needs of Government and the public were, as usual, supplied by the Public Works Department which spent Rs. 53 lakhs on the construction of Courts, dispensaries and schools and on the improvement of communications and water supply. Of the Rs. 32 lákhs devoted to irrigation nearly Rs. 23 lákhs went to Sind in providing those works on which the prosperity of the province so largely depends. This example of judicious expenditure was, on the whole, well followed by the Municipalities and Local Boards which, aided in the case of local funds by a generous Government grant, incurred a large outlay on the promotion of sanitation, pure water-supply and other important measures including the removal of prickly pear and similar noxious vegetation from the neighbourhood of village sites. The effects of this now long-continued combat against unhealthy influences were plainly perceptible during the year, for cholera, fevers and dysentery, in other words, all the diseases which are at once most serious and most prevalent, were mitigated while the death-rate *per mille* was reduced from 32·50 to 27·20, and a share in the decrease was enjoyed by each separate creed and race. Though there was undoubtedly less sickness than in the previous year, the number of in-patients treated in Government hospitals and dispensaries showed an appreciable increase, a fact which may be taken to prove that the benefits of Western medical science were obtaining wider recognition among the inhabitants of the more backward parts of the Presidency. A large addition to the number of both schools and pupils testified to the progress of education, towards the cost of which Government contributed over 36 per cent. with results which were especially satisfactory in the case of primary instruction. Vernacular

newspapers and books increased in number, but while the conduct of the press was not discernibly better than hitherto and was in some cases worse, literature was virtually confined to reprints of the classics and literal reproductions or servile imitations of Western authors. As regards Native States, their administration is summarised in a later paragraph and fully described in the body of the report; their history was, as usual, almost unruffled and calls for no special notice here.

Personnel of the Administration.

The Right Honourable George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., continued to hold the post of Governor and President in Council throughout the year. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., was Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council from the beginning of the year to the 9th June 1893, when he was killed by a fall from his horse. He was succeeded on the 16th September 1893 by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Charles Edward Nairne, C.B., R. A., who retained the appointment till the close of the year. The posts of Third and Fourth Member of Council were held by the Honourable Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., and the Honourable Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I., respectively throughout the year.

The Governor's tours.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lord Castlemaine and His Excellency's Personal Staff, embarked from the Apollo Bandar at 8 A.M. on the 3rd April 1893, in the Royal Indian Marine Ship "Clive" and arrived at Veráwal on the 4th April; thence the party proceeded to Sassan in the Gir and remained there till the 9th idem. His Excellency left Sassan on the 10th April, arriving at Junágadh on the same date. At Junágadh Station His Excellency was received by His Highness the Naváb and his principal officers and subsequently drove with the Naváb to the Guest House. After breakfast the Naváb paid the customary ceremonial visit, which was returned by His Excellency the Governor in the afternoon. Later the Governor accompanied by the Naváb and the Political Agent proceeded to open the Albert Victoria Leper Asylum, which was presented to the State by Vazir Bahaudin Bhái. Having declared the building open, His Excellency addressed the company and referred in feeling terms to the death of the Duke of Clarence by whom the foundation stone had been laid. After the ceremony His Excellency inspected the Junágadh Imperial Lancers and visited a few objects of interest in the town. On the 11th April, His Excellency proceeded to Girnar and visited the Shrávak temples and the famous Asoka stone, after which His Excellency proceeded to Gondal, where he fixed the last bolt of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway. In his address after this ceremony His Excellency reviewed the progress of Railway extension throughout Kathiáwár. His Excellency then left for Porbandar, where he arrived on the 12th and was received by His Highness the Rána. After visiting the principal institutions in the town, His Excellency embarked the same day in the Royal Indian Marine Ship "Clive" for Bombay, where he arrived on the 13th and proceeded to Mahábaleshvar, reaching there on the 14th April 1893.

On the 17th November 1893 His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Personal Staff, left Mahábaleshvar for Bombay, and on the 18th idem embarked in the Royal Indian Marine Ship "Mayo" for Navánagar Port, arriving there on the evening of the 20th. At the Roza Bandar His Excellency was received by the Acting Political Agent, by Kumár Shri Jasvatsinghji, the heir-apparent, and others. Having heard and replied to an address of welcome read by the Kumár, His Excellency was driven to Navánagar. The morning of the following day was devoted to an inspection of the Jámnagar Imperial Lancers, a parade being also witnessed. An official visit was received from His Highness the Jám Sáheb and returned by His Excellency, who in the

afternoon performed the ceremony of turning the first sod of the proposed Jámnagar-Rájkot Railway. On the 22nd November His Excellency and party left Navánagar, and having breakfasted with the Thákor Sáheb of Dhrol, journeyed to Rájkot, which was reached in the evening. There His Excellency was received by His Highness the Navab of Junágadh, His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar, His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadhra, several Thákors, and other Chiefs, and the European and Native Officers of the Station. The principal Chiefs and Officers were introduced to His Excellency, who then proceeded to the Residency.

On the following day His Excellency received separate private visits from the abovenamed and other Chiefs, who according to their respective ranks presented nazars which were touched and remitted. Subsequently His Excellency held a reception at the Residency. On the 24th idem in the presence of all the Chiefs in Rájkot and the Civil and Military Officers, His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the Memorial Institute and the Industrial Exhibition, and in so doing addressed the assembly on the importance of technical education, the necessity of co-operating to put down outlawry, the attitude to be preserved towards the Opium Commission and other matters of general interest. Afterwards His Excellency paid return visits to the Chiefs of the first three classes, and in the afternoon inspected the Rájkumár College and the West Hospital and distributed prizes to the successful competitors at the Horse Show.

On the 26th idem His Excellency left Rájkot and proceeded to Ahmedábád, arriving at 7 P.M. Next morning he received the visits of the Chiefs of Gujarát who had assembled to meet him, and afterwards held a public Darbár at the Sháh-i-bágh. On the 28th idem His Excellency paid return visits to the Chiefs and in the afternoon in the presence of all the Chiefs who had attended the Darbár performed the ceremony of investing His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Leaving Ahmedábád on the 29th idem His Excellency arrived at Jodhpur on the morning of the 30th and was received by His Highness the Mahárájá. After a stay of two days His Excellency left Jodhpur on the 2nd December and returned to Bombay reaching Grant Road Station on the 4th idem.

Important events. *Hindu-Muhammadan riots.*

During the year under report grave dissensions between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities prevailed in several parts of the Presidency and on four occasions culminated in open hostilities. The first of these riots occurred on the Muhammadan festival of the Muharam (25th July 1893) at Prabhás Pátan under Junágadh in Káthiáwár, resulting in several deaths. A special Commission composed of a Hindu, a Muhammadan and a Pársi gentleman was appointed for the trial of the offenders, of whom 18 were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 1 to 5 years. A serious riot occurred in Bombay between the 11th and 13th August 1893. The police were unable to cope with the outbreak, and troops were promptly requisitioned. Thanks to their aid the tumult abated by nightfall, but before daybreak on the 12th August was resumed with such violence that both Military and Police were compelled to open fire. But the city was now guarded by a strong military force, and the riots dwindled away to casual assaults and so subsided. By the 13th August the disturbance was at an end. It is estimated that the persons actively engaged in the outbreak numbered not less than 25,000, two-thirds being Hindus and one-third Musalmáns. There were 1,561 persons arrested and 1,485 convicted. Thirty-four Hindus, 46 Muhammadans and 1 Jew met with their deaths in the riots, during which many mosques and temples

were desecrated and many shops belonging to members of the rival factions were pillaged. The third outbreak occurred on the 20th September 1893, at Wávé Wadkal in the Pen táluka of the Kolába district, and in the scuffle that ensued 14 persons were wounded. Twenty-four Musalmáns were arrested, all of whom were convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate to terms of imprisonment. On appeal to the Sessions Court, however, the convictions and sentences were reversed in the case of seven of the accused. The fourth riot took place on the 6th February 1894, at the municipal town of Yeola in the Násik district. Ill-feeling between the adherents of the conflicting creeds had been smouldering for some time and in the previous September and October military aid had twice to be invoked for the preservation of order. Summoned by the Mámlatdár, the District officials hastened to the scene, and were reinforced next day by a company of the 8th Bombay Infantry. All further attempt at violence was stopped and seven men were arrested and convicted. During the riot 5 persons were killed and 25 injured, and considerable damage was done to property.

Other Events.

The new Tariff Act VIII of 1894 was brought into operation on the 10th March 1894 and between that date and the 31st March, that is, the end of the financial year, gave a revenue of nearly Rs. 5½ lákhs principally from metals and metal articles.

From the 26th June 1893 the Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver.

Other events will be found fully described under their appropriate headings; none were of sufficient importance to be singled out for special notice here.

Native States.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilisation. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below, and shown more in detail in the body of the report. Crime, especially in its more serious forms, has shown a general decrease; trade has continued to expand; and the authorities responsible for the government of the various States have maintained unrelaxed their efforts to assimilate their methods and systems to those which have obtained such marked success in British India. The Chief of Khairpur, described in previous reports as the one ruler devoted to patriarchal government, died after the close of the year and was succeeded by his eldest son, under whose administration there are grounds for hoping that the State will be brought to participate in the general progress of the country. His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Mahárájj of Kolhápur was installed on the *gádi* by His Excellency the Governor, and His Highness the Naváb of Cambay was restored to full powers in the course of the year under report. The political status of the Mahárána of Dánta was reduced from the second to the third class in consequence of the appearance of fraudulent alterations in certain documents produced by the State in a Survey inquiry. In Káthiáwár a slight recrudescence of Miána dacoity was completely stamped out, thanks to the co-operation of the States in the exertions of the British Police and Political Officers, and riots between the Hindus and Muhammadans at Prabhás Pátan were suppressed, several of the offenders being arrested and convicted. With these exceptions the year, throughout the Native States, was one of almost unbroken peace and prosperity.

North Gujarát States: Cutch.

In the State of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch outlawry was happily suppressed by the capture of some and the destruction of others of Juma Gandh's band and by the arrest of the Bárách Girássias. The political relations of the

State continued to be generally satisfactory, but disputes with Morvi concerning villages in Adhoi were numerous. The season was favourable and public health remained good. The volume of crime was unchanged from last year while the percentage of convictions on arrests slightly improved. Civil litigation showed a small increase and registration was more frequently resorted to. A marked advance occurred in trade, both import and export. The seven cotton presses in the States were at work throughout the year and pressed nearly four times as many bales as in 1892-93. Owing to the favourable nature of the season the State revenue increased by over Rs. 2 lákhs, while the expenditure receded slightly. The outlay on public works was Rs. 1,47,249 as against Rs. 1,45,751 in 1892-93. The number of births advanced while, the year being unusually healthy, mortality was reduced and there were fewer patients treated in the State hospitals. Education continued to progress as regards the number both of schools and scholars, and a sum of Rs. 4,921 was spent in grants to Gujaráti authors. At the School of Art, Bhúj, the attendance fell off a little, but the results of the examinations were quite satisfactory.

Pálanpur Superintendency.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and nine other less important tálukas. All the leading Chiefs attended the Darbár held by His Excellency the Governor at Ahmedábád on the 28th November, when His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The rainfall of the year was abnormally heavy, and kharif crops suffered to some extent in consequence, but rabi crops were exceptionally good. The expenditure of both the first class States exceeded their revenue, but the deficit was in both cases slight and considerable sums were spent on public works. The Police force, which was reorganised in 1892-93, was maintained during the year at the increased strength, and the fruits of the improvement were seen in a general decrease of crime and an advance in the proportion of property recovered to that reported stolen. Though civil litigation increased so much that the number of suits decided by the Residency Court was almost double that of 1892-93, yet the Courts both of the Residency and of the jurisdictional States were able to reduce the number of cases in arrears. There was an advance in the number of dispensaries and schools, and the attendance of pupils also improved.

Mahi Kántha Agency.

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency comprises 59 States, of which Ídar alone belongs to the first class. The only events of importance which happened during the year were, first, the Darbár held by His Excellency the Governor at Ahmedábád on the 28th November 1893, at which His Highness the Mahárája of Ídar and other Chiefs attended, and, secondly, the reduction of the political status of the Mahárána of Dánta from the second to the third class in consequence of the production by that State of falsified records as documentary evidence in a survey inquiry. The number of estates under Agency management was reduced from 18 to 15. There were numerous inter-statal boundary disputes, and measures were in progress for their settlement. At a Border Court held in April 1893, for the adjustment of differences between Mahi Kántha on the one side and Sirohi and Meywár on the other, 128 cases were disposed of. In spite of a poor harvest occasioned by an excessive monsoon, the volume of crime showed a gratifying decrease, and the percentage of convictions to arrests improved as regards the Agency Police, but again fell off as regards the State Police. Crimes of violence, which during recent years have been rife in the province owing to the lawless character of its inhabitants and the number of territorial feuds, showed a satisfactory decrease and murders fell from 17 to 13. In civil litigation the number of suits filed and the value of claims involved increased, but there was a

fall in the number of appeals. Of 11 special appeals to Government 8 were decided, the Political Agent's decisions being confirmed in 6. The expenditure was kept within the revenue in all the States except Dánta, Ilol and Mohanpur. Four new dispensaries were opened during the year and attracted numerous patients. There was a general improvement in educational matters.

Káthiawár.

The Province of Káthiáwár comprises 188 States, divided into seven classes, the Chiefs in the first two of which alone exercise full jurisdictional powers over their subjects. The State of Porbandar in the first class and those of Vánkáner and Rájkot in the second continued under management. The Province had the honour of two visits from His Excellency the Governor in the months of April and November 1893. On the former occasion His Excellency opened the Leper Asylum at Junágadh and the Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway, and on the latter His Lordship turned the first sod of the proposed Jámnagar-Rájkot Railway at Jámnagar, whence he proceeded to Rájkot and there opened the Memorial Institute at a public Darbár attended by most of the principal Chiefs and nobles of the Province. Of the Hindu-Muhammadan riots at Prabhás Pátan a description has been given in a preceding paragraph of this summary. There was a slight recrudescence of Miána dacoity, but thanks to the co-operation of the States in the exertions of the British Police and Political Officers it was completely stamped out, the offenders being captured and sentenced on trial to transportation for life. The crops were damaged by excessively heavy rain, and to the poor harvest may be attributed the small increase which occurred in ordinary crime. Advantage was taken of a decline in civil litigation to reduce the number of suits in arrears. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the season trade manifested a decided advance under both imports and exports, and the earnings of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar and the Morvi Railways showed a corresponding increase. Expenditure on public works rose by nearly Rs. 2 lákhs, the list of States being headed by Bhávnagar and Morvi. Two new hospitals were opened and there was an increase in the number of patients treated. A marked improvement in the number both of schools and scholars testified to the progress made in education.

Cambay.

The principal events of the year in the Cambay State were the restoration of His Highness the Naváb to full powers and the withdrawal in April 1894, of the Special Political Agent appointed in October 1890. The Survey Settlement introduced last year, worked satisfactorily; the remuneration of village officers was subjected to a thorough revision on the principles obtaining in British districts; a local fund cess was imposed at the rate of ½ anna in the rupee, and Limitation, Stamp and Registration Acts were passed to come into force at the beginning of the next Samvat year. The military force maintained by the State was reorganized and its strength considerably reduced. The season was a fair one, as the rainfall, though abnormally heavy, was timely. The Police force, upon which a large expenditure was incurred, worked with marked success, for while the number of crimes reported decreased, the percentage of convictions on arrests and the proportion of recoveries to property stolen both showed a decided improvement. Civil litigation declined somewhat from last year and the Courts used their opportunity to dispose of the major portion of arrears. The total receipts showed an advance on last year and though the expenditure also rose the increase was more than accounted for by the large sum devoted to the liquidation of the State debts and the heavy outlay on works of public utility. The number of schools and the attendance thereat both increased considerably.

Rewa Kántha Agency.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the one first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States and fifty-five petty States or estates. The Rájpipla State continued to be administered by a British officer, and of the remaining

States and estates seventeen were under British management during the year. The season was on the whole favourable. Though the number of reported offences showed a small increase, the Police were more successful in the detection of crime and the recovery of stolen property. Despite a large expansion of civil litigation the Courts kept pace with the extra work. One new dispensary and sixteen new schools were opened during the year.

South Konkan : Janjira.

The State of Janjira was, as usual, well administered by the Naváb under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolába. On the application of the Naváb, who gave a guarantee for five years, the Government of India sanctioned the proposal to connect the capital of the State with the telegraph system *viâ* Pen and the work was expeditiously completed. Bombay Act II of 1874 (Jails) was brought into force in Habsán including Jáfarábád. The season was on the whole a fair one, though rice suffered for want of late rain. The number of offences reported and the quantity of property reported stolen both showed a noticeable decrease. Though civil suits were more numerous than in 1892-93, the Courts succeeded in disposing of them and wiping off all arrears. The revenue of the year showed a slight falling off, while expenditure increased; but, this notwithstanding, the financial position of the State continued sound, the balance at the end of the year amounting to over Rs. 5¾ lákhs. Education made good progress and a sum exceeding half a lákh was spent on public works.

Sávantvádi.

The Sávantvádi State continued under the direct administration of the British Government throughout the year. The rainfall was insufficient and unseasonable, and monsoon crops were consequently poor, but garden produce throve well. There was no appreciable variation in the volume of crime which, with the exception of one case of murder and one of forgery, was also not of a serious nature. The percentage of convictions on arrests and on trials showed an improvement, but the proportion of property recovered to that reported stolen receded slightly. The accounts of the State during the year showed a surplus balance of over Rs 6,000 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 30,000 in 1892-93. Of the funded capital of the State Rs. 1¼ lákhs were invested in Government securities. Though there was a falling off in the total number of schools and in that of pupils on the rolls, a decided increase in the daily average attendance showed that the progress of education had suffered no interruption.

Dakkhan, Kolhápur and the Sátára Jághirs.

The principal occurrence of the year was the installation on the *gadi* of His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati Mahárájj by His Excellency the Governor on the 2nd April 1894. The annual horse and cattle show was successfully held at Chinchli in February 1894. The harvest was a good one as the rainfall, though somewhat deficient in quantity, was seasonable and well distributed. The Survey Settlement was extended to eight villages during the year. The Police force was strengthened, and, though the total number of offences slightly increased, the advance was exclusively in petty violations of the law, and there was a gratifying decline of serious crime. Civil litigation, on the other hand, showed a heavy general increase, but the Courts succeeded in fairly keeping pace with their work. Owing chiefly to an unusually good *hirda* crop the gross receipts of the State improved by nearly Rs. 2 lákhs, while, despite the large outlay necessarily incurred in connexion with the installation ceremonies, the expenditure increased by less than Rs. 78,000. Education continued to make great progress and there was a conspicuous improvement in the number of schools and the attendance thereat. Rs. 5¼ lákhs were spent on public works. The net earnings of the State Railway improved by Rs. 8,253.

The condition of the Sátára Jághirs was, generally speaking, prosperous, but in Phaltan the crops suffered for want of rain. The States continued to be efficiently administered.

The Southern Marátha States.

There is little to record in connexion with the States forming the Southern Marátha group. Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg, the Chiefs of which are minors, continued to be managed by administrators under the orders of Government; Jath by a selected officer under the supervision of the Political Agent; and Daphlápur by the Ránibái Sáheb assisted by a Kárbhári. The remaining States were administered by their respective Chiefs. The agricultural season was, on the whole, a favourable one and the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was generally good. Public health was better than in the previous year, and the figures of mortality were lower in all States except those of Sángli, Kurundvád (Senior), Mudhol, Jath and Daphlápur. Crime showed an increase in five States balanced by a decrease in a like number, the net result showing no noticeable variation from that reported last year. The efforts of the police in dealing with crime were generally more successful except in Sángli, Jath and Daphlápur; in Miraj (Senior), which was unfavourably noticed in last year's report, the returns improved. The amount of civil litigation in the Sángli State remained at its normal level, and the variations in other States were too small to need special notice. The revenue of the year increased in all the States except Sángli and Miraj (Senior), and in these the credit balances were sufficiently large. The expenditure on public works continued to be adequate, but showed a falling off in Miraj (Junior), Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Rámdurg. Education made fair progress generally, but in Miraj (Senior), Kurundvád (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi and Daphlápur the number under instruction was somewhat smaller than in 1892. The various medical institutions of the States maintained their popularity.

Sind : Khairpur.

No event of any consequence occurred in the Khairpur State during the year under report, but just after its close, viz., on 2nd April 1894, His Highness Sir Ali Murádkhán Talpur, G.C.I.E., died after having governed his State in a patriarchal fashion for a period of 65 years. He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammadkhán, who introduced important changes in the system of Government with the view of bringing the State into line with modern progress. Trade receded from last year's figures, duties being levied on all articles of import and export. The Police force was reduced and was less successful in the detection of crime, though on the other hand, the number of offences reported showed a decrease. The receipts of the year rose by Rs. 2½ lákhs, and the expenditure by rather more than one lákh. The number of schools was unaltered but the attendance declined. There were no State dispensaries, but vaccination continued to make satisfactory progress.

Aden.

The relations of the Aden Residency with the various Arab tribes in the vicinity of the Settlement were on the whole satisfactory throughout the year. The long-standing feud between the Yafii and the Fadthlis was suspended by a year's truce. The Markashis gave some trouble in the early part of the year, but were eventually reduced to submission and tendered hostages for their good behaviour to the Fadthli Chief. The survey of the Lower Yafii country was satisfactorily completed. Crime showed an increase, but, with the exception of two murders, no serious offence was reported. Civil litigation also advanced both in the number of suits and in the value of the claims involved. The revenues of the Municipality showed a falling off in receipts from taxes, while a larger sum was spent on public works. The average monthly attendance at the Government schools at the Crater and Steamer Point rose from 100 to 104. The total volume of trade declined from Rs. 817½ lákhs in 1892-93, being the highest figure recorded, to Rs. 813⅘ lákhs in the year under report. The falling off occurred exclusively in Foreign Trade, as both Inland and Indian Trade showed a decided improvement. Arrivals of shipping decreased somewhat both at Aden and Perim, but merchant steamers showed an advance in tonnage.

Somáli Coast.

The year under review cannot be said to have been one of general prosperity for the Somáli Coast. In Berbera and Bulhár, owing to a prolonged drought and its attendant misery, raiding and looting of caravans were prominent features of the year. Trade suffered and the volume of crime increased. Zaila, however, which escaped the scarcity, showed an increase in both imports and exports, and at Karam commerce was stimulated by the remission of custom duties for two months. There was an improvement in the number of country craft, but a decline in that of square-rigged vessels visiting the ports. Receipts increased by Rs. 12,141, while expenditure was reduced. The civil war between the Ismail Areh and the Ishak Areh was continued during the year, but peace was eventually concluded.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

There was one party belonging to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India at work during the year in the Southern Marátha Country and the Konkan. The survey on the 2″ scale of the southern portions of the Ratnágiri and Dhárwár districts and the Sávantvádi State was completed, and a large scale survey of the city and environs of Belgaum was executed. The cost of these operations was Rs. 47,109.

Indus riverain detachment.

The party formed to carry out a traverse and detail survey of both banks of the river Indus in Sind, with a line of adjacent villages limited to 1·5 miles on each side, continued their work during the year and brought down the survey as far as Kotri, opposite Hyderábád. Eleven main circuits were traversed over a direct distance of 160 miles, and sub-traverses, depending on these, measured 986 linear miles. Three long lines of main traverse were also run to the nearest tower stations of the Great Indus Series. The detail survey embraced an area of 1,219 square miles on the 1 inch = 1 mile scale.

Tidal and levelling operations.

Observations continued to be taken at Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar, Bombay, and Prince's Dock, Bombay, but the observatory at Bhávnagar was closed during the year. At Porbandar tidal observations were taken for a year and arrangements were made to continue them. The observatories were inspected and found to be in good order. The Survey of India bench-marks in and near Karáchi having disappeared, their heights were redetermined by spirit levelling in the course of the year.

Revenue Survey and Settlement: Presidency Proper.

The three revenue surveys of Gujarát, the Dakkhan and the Konkan remained in existence till the close of the year. The number of Gujarát establishments was, as in the previous year, six, and they were linked into two parties, of which one was engaged in the revision measurement of Bárdoli and Olpád tálukas in Surat, the measurement and classification of tálukdári villages in Parántij and Viramgám in Ahmedábád, the revision measurement and classification of tálukdári villages of Hálol in the Panch Maháls, and original and miscellaneous measurement in the tálukas of Godhra, Mehlol, Hálol and Kálol of the same collectorate, while the second party undertook the revision measurement and classification of three tálukas in Surat. There were two parties in the Dakkhan Survey (being one less than in the previous year), and they were engaged in the revision measurement and classification of the Peint táluka in Násik and in the original survey of scattered villages in the Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Sátára districts. There were, as in the preceding year, 14 parties in the Konkan Survey. Classification was carried on in the Native States of Bhor and Janjira, and measurement in seven tálukas of the Thána district. Reviewing results generally, the number of square miles measured and classed by the 22 parties at work was respectively 604 and 466 as against 460 and 1,293 in the previous year. Classification in British districts had advanced so far ahead that it was found necessary to detail a larger number of parties on measurement work.

Revision settlements were introduced into 868 villages, of which 855 were Government villages. The full assessment on the latter was fixed at Rs. $10\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs, being an increase of Rs. $2\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs or 28·5 per cent. over the assessment fixed by the original survey. The total cost of revision settlements up to date was Rs. $56\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs, and the resulting increase in the revenue demand amounted to Rs. $33\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs or 33·1 per cent. on the former revenue, being equal to a return of 59·6 per cent. on the total expenditure.

Survey work proper having been completed, the Sind Survey department was abolished on the 31st October 1893, and, with a view mainly to the instruction of the Tapádárs in survey, a new office was created under the name of "Land Records and Agriculture," presided over by a Superintendent whose duties corresponded with those undertaken by the Divisional Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture in the Presidency proper. The settlements of the Nausháhro Abro táluka in Shikárpur and of the Hála and Guni tálukas in Hyderábád were completed during the year. Traverse survey work was continued in the Karáchi, Shikárpur and Hyderábád districts. The cost of the new department from 1st November, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, was Rs. 18,696. Sind.

The Bombay Forest Survey Party carried on work in all three forest circles during the year. The area triangulated was 165 and that traversed 10 square miles. Forest Survey.

The total area of cultivable land in the Presidency proper was $26\frac{7}{10}$ million acres or rather more than 800 acres in excess of that of the previous year. This increase occurred in the Northern and Southern Divisions where the rise was common to all districts except the Panch Maháls, Dhárwár and Kánara. There was a decline in the Panch Maháls owing to the extension of the area under forests, and in Dhárwár and Kánara owing to the taking up of unoccupied land and the assignment of fields as remuneration to village officers. The diminution of over 6,000 acres in the cultivable area of the Central Division occurred in the districts of Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur and was due partly to the afforestation of land and partly to the correction of figures at the revision survey. The total area newly cultivated during the year was 85,690 acres, while 24,879 acres were relinquished, so that there was a net increase of 60,811 acres in the area under cultivation during the year. This extension of cultivation was almost universal if exception be made of Ahmedábád, Kaira, Thána and Sholápur, where there was a slight falling off in consequence of an unseasonable monsoon. Precise statistics are not forthcoming for the Province of Sind, but the figures reported show that the advance of cultivation continued to make good progress, though the area taken up was less than that of the preceding year when the rainfall was exceptionally heavy. There was, however, a very decided improvement in the Upper Sind Frontier district owing to the introduction of the irrigational settlement. The number of occupancies in the Presidency proper and Sind rose from 1,468,774 in 1892-93 to 1,482,482 in the year under report, and the increase was common to all the Divisions. Notwithstanding this augmentation of the area cultivated and of the amount of assessment to be collected, the number of distraints declined by more than 63 per cent.; and when it is remembered that the total for the preceding year was less than a third of that for 1891-92 and that during the past three years the amount of revenue for collection has in several districts been materially enhanced by the introduction of revision settlements, the figures afford, it will be seen, valuable evidence of the elasticity of the cultivators' resources. Cultivated lands.

Excluding estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in the Ahmedábád, Broach and Kaira districts, and the encumbered estates in Sind, there were altogether 88 estates belonging to minors and others, Wards' and other estates under Government management.

with an approximate area of 149,752 acres, under the management of Collectors of districts during the year. They were none of them, however, of any great importance, and their administration calls for no remark. The estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer belonged to Tálukdárs, Thákors and others in Gujarát; most of them were situated in the district of Ahmedábád, though there were a few in Broach and Kaira also. The number under management showed a slight diminution. The percentage reductions of the debt on the estates of the Ahmedábád Tálukdárs, the Kaira Thákors and the Broach Thákors were respectively 6·1, 13·8 and 17·3, the figures showing that the estates were making fair progress towards the discharge of their liabilities. In the case of minors' estates the surplus revenue was judiciously invested in Government securities and landed property, and care was taken that the owners of these estates should receive an education suited to their position. The Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act continued to work smoothly throughout the year, the provision most utilised being, as usual, that relating to the borrowing of money. The sum of Rs. 1½ lákhs was borrowed in this way at a low rate of interest under Government sanction by various Chiefs for the purpose of liquidating their debts and improving their estates. In Sind there were 21 encumbered estates under the management of district officers during the year, 7 of which were released, their debts having been discharged. The sums due from the remaining estates whether to Government or to private persons were comparatively small.

Legislation. During the year under report only one Act was passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. This was Act No. 1 of 1894 to further amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay, whereby the period for the repayment by the Corporation of the Vehár Water Works debt was extended to sixty years from the 1st January 1893, and a power, similar to that which is enjoyed by the Corporation of Calcutta, was conferred on the Municipality of investing surplus moneys remaining to the credit of the municipal fund. At the close of the year one Bill was pending, the object of which was to assimilate the law in force in the scheduled district of Peint to that which obtains in the adjoining collectorate of Násik.

Police. The total strength of the Police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, was 22,855 officers and men and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 41,93,403, the figures showing a small decrease from those of the previous year. In the matter of education there was a slight improvement, the percentage of officers and men in the Mofussil Police who were able to read and write an ordinary report being one higher than in 1892-93; but the Sind and Railway forces showed no appreciable progress. Judged by the number of punishments and rewards, the conduct of the Police in the Presidency Proper was scarcely so good as in 1892-93; that of the Sind force, on the other hand, improved considerably, and the Police of Bombay City and Aden were also well reported on. The behaviour of the Railway Police was generally satisfactory.

The number of cognizable cases reported in the whole Presidency, except Aden, rose from 48,907 in 1892 to 51,956 in the year under report. There was a decrease in the Presideney Proper and Sind and on all the railways, except the Rajputána-Málwa, but the returns from the City and Island of Bombay were much heavier than in the previous year owing to the August riots, to a larger number of petty cases and to more careful classification. Indian Penal Code cases showed a general decrease in the City of Bombay, throughout the Mofussil and on all the Railways. In the Presidency Proper, there was a falling off in the number of attempts to murder, culpable homicides, burglaries, thefts and dishonest receipts of stolen property, while murders and robberies were

more numerous than in 1892. Cases of theft showed a satisfactory decrease on all the Railways. Throughout the Presidency, including Sind, the proportion of cases excluded as false by the Magistrates declined considerably. The total number of persons arrested by the Police in connexion with cognizable crime was 52,498, of whom 42,337 or 80·64 per cent. were convicted, figures which show that the Police were more successful in prosecuting crime to conviction than in the previous year, when out of 48,096 persons arrested only 76·55 per cent. were convicted. The value of property reported to have been stolen in the Presidency was over Rs. 14¼ lákhs, or a decrease of Rs. 1¼ lákhs from the preceding year; but in this matter the Police were rather less successful, as they recovered only Rs. 5$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs or 41·95 per cent. as against Rs. 6$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs or 42·36 per cent. in the preceding year. Taking the results achieved by the forces separately, it appears that the Bombay Police, as usual, obtained the highest percentage of convictions on arrests, and that the figure gained by them (95·56) was above that of the previous year (92·50); the Mofussil Police, though a long way behind them, showed some improvement, their percentage rising from 65·00 to 65·36, while the results obtained by the various Railway Police forces were better by 5·15 per cent. than in 1892. In the matter of recovering stolen property all the forces showed a decided improvement except the City Police whose percentage fell from 49·79 to 41·03. In Aden, the number of persons placed before the Magistrates for cognizable offences was 597, of whom 464 were convicted, the percentage rising to 78·3 from 77·2 in the previous year. The value of property reported as stolen rose from Rs. 2,465 to Rs. 5,694, and that of recoveries from Rs. 1,852 to Rs. 3,695.

There was a large increase in the number of non-cognizable cases reported, the total being 147,839 against 127,902 in the previous year. The G. I. P. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways and the City of Bombay alone showed a decline under this head. This class of crime seems to be increasing annually, as the total for the year under review is almost double the average of the five years preceding 1892. For this advance, however, the Police are in no way responsible, for they have very little to do with the prosecution of these offences, as may be seen from the returns of the year which show that, notwithstanding the large increase in the total number, only 1,756 cases were forwarded to them for inquiry.

Vagrants.

The number of vagrants dealt with during the year was 80, as compared with 93 in 1892. Of the total number, 44 were discharged, 1 was transferred to St. George's Hospital, 4 were sent to England, 1 as a distressed seaman and 3 as *ex*-military convicts, 1 was sentenced to imprisonment and 5 were deported to England. Sixteen deserted and 9 remained in the work-house at the close of the year. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act (including expenditure on the work-house) was Rs. 6,973, or Rs. 421 in excess of the cost in 1892. Two vagrants were admitted to the female work-house during the year, but both of them, being found to be of unsound mind, were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

Destruction of wild animals and snakes.

Thirty-eight persons were killed by wild animals during the year as compared with 48 in 1892-93, but the mortality from snake-bite rose from 1,038 to 1,192. The increase is probably to be ascribed to more careful registration, as measures were taken in almost all districts for keeping village sites and surroundings free from prickly-pear and other cover for snakes. The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals and snakes fell from 2,283 in the preceding year to 1,994. The number of snakes killed for which Government rewards were paid rose from 293 to 341, and similar rewards were offered by several municipalities. Rs. 3,872 were paid as rewards for the destruction of 570 wild animals.

Chemical Analysis.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of work performed by the Chemical Analyser to Government during the year, the number of examinations rising from 2,881 to 3,240. The increase was general and occurred in the analyses of potable water, Government stores, samples from the Customs and Ábkári Departments, and articles connected with medico-legal cases and the Merchandise Marks Act. Cases in which the poisoning of human beings was suspected showed a slight rise, and the percentage in which poison was discovered was also larger than in the previous year. The number of cases of animal poisoning investigated was nearly the same as last year, but the number in which death was found to have resulted from poison was the highest ever recorded.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences reported during the year was 206,681, of which 171,878 were returned as true. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 213,625 and 169,872 respectively. There was a general decrease in the various classes of crime except in cases of hurt and assault, mischief, criminal intimidation, and offences against the public tranquillity or health, all of which showed an increase. Of the 490 cases affecting human life, 239 were murders, as compared with 259 out of 487 in the preceding year. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 277,850, or 16,193 more than in 1892-93. Of these, 148,656 were acquitted or discharged, 108,873 were convicted, 713 died during trial, 1,894 escaped and 13 were transferred to other provinces, leaving 17,701 under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals and discharges on the number of accused under trial fell from 59·48 to 53·50, while that of convictions rose from 32·64 to 39·19, so that the proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions was 57·72 during the year under report as against 64·57 in 1892-93. Three hundred and seventeen cases, involving 325 European British subjects, were brought to trial, 78·55 per cent. being offences against special or local laws. Convictions numbered 273 and acquittals and discharges together 52, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 16 to 84 as compared with 20 to 80 in the previous year. There were 2,081 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Session and 225 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind against 2,346 and 121 respectively in the preceding year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 37 cases involving 52 persons for confirmation of sentences of death besides 11 cases involving 18 persons referred by Sessions Judges. Of these 70 persons, 10 were acquitted and 57 convicted; the capital sentence was confirmed on 32 persons and the cases of 3 were pending at the close of the year. The High Court on its original side passed two sentences of death. There were 180 persons sentenced to transportation against 133 in the previous year. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment fell from 15,960 to 15,576, while that of persons sentenced to fines rose from 64,932 to 85,364. There was an increase in the amount of fines, both imposed and realised. The number of persons sentenced to undergo whipping declined from 763 to 723, of whom 190 were juveniles convicted under Section 5 of the Whipping Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 279 persons whose cases were referred for revision to the High Court) was 8,826, and applications involving 491 accused persons were made by complainants for revision, while the Courts of their own motion took steps to obtain revision in the interest of 449 persons. Of these, 1 died, 2,630 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,024 had the orders confirmed, on 66 the sentences were enhanced, of 815 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified and of 1,464 reversed; the remaining cases were disposed of chiefly by the ordering of a new trial.

In considering the results of the jail administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year under notice, and in comparing the figures with those of preceding years, two considerations must be borne in mind, viz. the increase in the prison population caused by the August riots and the fact that admissions into the subordinate jails and lock-ups of Aden, Bombay and Rájkot have been for the first time included in the returns. These circumstances account for the rise from 52,682 to 69,550 in the number of admissions and from 60,485 to 77,443 in the total number of persons confined during 1893. The increase occurred almost exclusively in the Common Jail and House of Correction in Bombay and in the jail at Thána, which received a large number of the rioters. But the total number of convicts fell off by 688 and the proportion of convicts to total admissions receded from 30·7 to 22·3. There was no remarkable variation in the number of sentences of imprisonment for periods under ten years, but sentences for longer terms showed a marked decrease, while sentences of transportation rose from 149 to 181. Capital sentences numbered 55 as against 52 in 1892. The number of releases on appeal and of escapes from jail both declined. There was a small decrease in the number of prisoners re-convicted and classed as habitual offenders. Prisons.

Jail offences increased owing to the larger number of prisoners confined. The small fluctuations which occurred in the various works on which convicts were engaged indicated that their labour was applied to more profitable forms of employment, and the total cash realisations increased by over Rs. 20,000. Excluding "inspection charges", the net cost of the jails to Government declined by Rs. 16,994 and the net cost per head by nearly Rs. 3.

There was rather less sickness among the prisoners in the year under review than in 1892, and the number of deaths decreased from 293 to 207, the ratio per mille being 25·4 against 36·5. The most satisfactory feature of the vital statistics was the fall from 121·6 to 32·5 per mille in the death rate at the Shikárpur jail, which was noticed in last year's report as being specially unhealthy. The only jail where the mortality was serious was at Kaira, and this will be closed on the completion of the Ahmedábád Central Jail.

The number of admissions to the Yeraoda Reformatory school was 29, or 7 less than in the previous year. Twelve boys were released and 15 transferred, leaving a total of 102 boys on the rolls at the end of the year. The general health and conduct of the boys continued to be good. The net profits of the factory rose from Rs. 502 to Rs. 974 and there was a considerable decrease in the cost of maintenance.

The number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year amounted to 205,944 as against 207,113 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,169. The decline was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and was largest in the district of Khándesh owing probably to the fact that in 1892 the money-lenders were led to believe that the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act would be extended to that collectorate, whereas they were under no such apprehension during the year under review. There was an increase in the institutions before the District Courts, the Small Cause Courts, and the Revenue Courts, while the number of suits filed before Village Munsifs receded slightly. No comparison is possible between the numbers of suits from the point of view of their classification owing to the changes in the form of the statistics introduced under the orders of the Government of India. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of the suits increased from Rs. 281⅗ lákhs to Rs. 292⅘ lákhs. The excess occurred solely in the Mofussil Courts, the High Court on its original side and the Presidency Small Cause Courts both showing a decrease. The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year Civil Justice.

was 208,266 as compared with 206,843 in 1892, or an increase of 1,423, mainly in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges, the Small Cause Courts and the Courts of Mámlátdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876. The number of cases in arrears was reduced from 34,092 to 33,711. The average duration of suits decreased in the High Court as regards uncontested cases only, and generally in the District and Subordinate Judges', the Mamlatdars' and the Small Cause Courts. Of 23,930 miscellaneous cases, 19,929 were decided by the Courts as compared with 20,845 out of 24,659 in the preceding year. The total number of appeals before all Appellate Courts amounted to 11,211, of which 5,650 were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Courts was 278,204 against 271,180 in 1892. The number of judgment-debtors arrested without being imprisoned rose from 3,457 to 3,640, while the number of those actually imprisoned fell from 1,994 to 1,809. The total sum recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 103⅗ lákhs as against Rs. 51¾ lákhs in the preceding year. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code rose from 326 to 377, of which 47 as against 42 last year were from the four districts subject to the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay 695 applications were presented, being an increase of 10 over last year's number. The reports of the inspections of the Subordinate Judges' Courts performed by the District and Assistant Judges were on the whole satisfactory, and such of their work as came to the notice of the High Court showed that these officers continued to discharge their onerous duties with zeal and ability.

Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act (No. XVII of 1879) continued in operation in the collectorates of Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar. The number of suits instituted showed a considerable increase, and the proportionate number of cases affecting agriculturists rose from 36 to 38·1 per cent. The fluctuations were slight in the numbers of suits decided *ex parte*, withdrawn and compromised, while the percentage of contested cases increased from 34 to 36. All districts except Sholápur showed an increase in arrears. There was no change worth noticing in the number of redemption suits, of which 50·8 per cent. were disposed of by rejection or dismissal. Mortgage claims amounting to Rs. 99,122 were settled for Rs. 71,814, giving an abatement of 27·5 per cent. against 30 per cent. last year. The Conciliators awarded Rs. 32,765 in settlement of claims aggregating Rs. 37,163.

During the fourteen years that the Act has been in operation the Courts and Conciliators have settled mortgage-debts amounting to Rs. 38¾ lákhs at Rs. 27⅖ lákhs. The number of applications for conciliation increased considerably, but there was hardly any change in the percentage of cases in which agreement was effected. The village munsifs decided 7,621 out of 7,914 suits brought before them. The amounts claimed in connexion with applications for the execution of decrees were considerably larger than in the previous year, and the proportion of cases in which instalment decrees were satisfied in whole or in part rose from 60 to 67 per cent. Similarly the percentage of the sums paid voluntarily on the total claimed in successful applications rose from 32 to 40 per cent. There was a small increase in the average duration of suits, and the proportion of costs to the total value of suits also rose slightly.

Registration under the Indian Registration Act;

The increase which has been visible since 1882 in the number of registrations under Act III of 1877 was well maintained during the year, the total number recorded showing an advance of 9·10 per cent. The increase occurred solely in compulsory registrations, for optional registrations declined by 27·03 per cent. in consequence of the introduction of the Transfer of Property Act (No. IV of 1882) which removed to the class of compulsory registrations many

transactions which would otherwise have been classified as optional. The aggregate value of the property affected was over Rs. 891 lákhs, the average per transaction being Rs. 467 and the average registration fee Re. 1-11-7. The general expansion of business caused an increase of Rs. 29,590 in the receipts of the department and a slighter increase in expenditure. The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,62,180 against Rs. 2,48,429 in the previous year.

Under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act;

The number of registrations under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the four collectorates of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára, and Sholápur exceeded that of the previous year by 1,991 or 1·44 per cent. The increase occurred in immoveable property and was confined to the districts of Poona, Sátára and Sholápur. The aggregate value of the property affected was Rs. 73 lákhs against Rs. 70¼ lákhs in the previous year, and the average value per transaction was Rs. 52-5-11 against Rs. 51-1-9. The amount of fee collections rose from Rs. 50,978 to Rs. 52,185 and the net expenditure under the several heads of charge declined from Rs. 58,892 to Rs. 58,815. The increase of Rs. 873 in the net deficit of last year, which was the smallest ever recorded, resulted from the purchase from the Government Central Press of numerous books and forms, many of which were needed for use in 1892-93.

And under the Joint Stock Companies Act

Thirty new companies were registered, thirteen went into liquidation, and eleven were finally dissolved during the year. The total number of companies in existence was 256 (of which 156 were mills and presses) with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 1,079 lákhs. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 8,273 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,036, leaving surplus of Rs. 7,237 or an increase of Rs. 1,055 from last year. The operations of the Registration Department, therefore, under all the Acts resulted in a net financial gain of Rs. 2,58,561 against Rs. 2,44,628 in the preceding year.

Local Boards' Administration.

Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency are of two classes, District and Táluka Local Boards, and both classes are composed partly of elected members and partly of members nominated by Government, except in a few localities where the backwardness of the people has hitherto prohibited the introduction of the elective system. There were altogether, as in the preceding year, 23 District and 201 Táluka Local Boards in the Presidency. The total number of members serving on all the Boards was 3,491, the same number as in the previous year. At the commencement of the year the Boards had an aggregate balance of Rs. 27,53,764; their revenue and expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,16,414 and Rs. 45,60,097 respectively, so that the closing balance stood at rather more than Rs. 29 lákhs. The incidence of taxation per head was 3 annas 2 pies in the Northern Division and Sind, and 2 annas 1 pie in the Central and Southern Divisions. As usual the bulk of the expenditure was incurred on civil works, education, water-supply and dispensaries.

Bombay Municipality.

The total revenue of the Bombay Municipality for the year under review, excluding premia from various loans, was Rs. 63 lákhs or Rs. 3⅔ lákhs less than in 1892-93. The chief items under which receipts fell off were water-taxes, general taxes, halálkhor taxes, town duties and receipts from other property and miscellaneous. The total expenditure, exclusive of loan works and adjustments on account of premia, amounted to Rs. 65 lákhs or Rs. 40,283 less than in the previous year and Rs. 7$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs less than the estimate. The actual expenditure was in all departments lower than the estimate, but of the total saving of Rs. 7$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs, Rs. 5⅛ lákhs were required to meet unpaid liabilities and charges for works still under construction, so that the net saving was Rs. 2¾ lákhs, of which the greater portion was effected in the Engineer's and Health Departments,

Municipal debt, police and new works. During the course of the year the amount of the monthly instalments payable by the Corporation on account of the Vehár Water-works debt was reduced by Act I of 1894 from Rs. 14,600 to Rs. 9,498 as from the 1st January 1893, and the Tulsi consolidated loan of 4½ per cent. was converted into a 4 per cent. loan; by these means a saving of Rs. 1¾ lákhs was made in the annual charge for Interest and Sinking Fund. Loans were raised from the public of Rs. 42 lákhs for the repayment of the balance of the 4½ per cent. Government Consolidated Loan and of Rs. 13 lákhs for drainage and other works. The total amount of debt paid off during the year was Rs. 44⅛ lákks, of which Rs. 43⅜ lákhs went to Government and the remainder to private persons. A sum exceeding Rs. 2 lákhs was set apart as a Sinking Fund. The total debt repayable at the close of the year stood at Rs. 367$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs. Expenditure on loan works declined from Rs. 26⅔ lákhs to Rs. 12⅖ lákhs, the decrease being most marked under works connected with sewerage, the Tánsa water-supply and other minor objects. The various assessment and collection books were carefully checked by the revenue audit department during the year.

A special Drainage Engineer was appointed from 1st March, 1893, to supervise the works at Umarkhádi, Colába and the Connaught and Sussex roads, the estimates for which aggregated over Rs. 11 lákhs. These works made good progress during the year, and plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 29⅕ lákhs, were also prepared for the drainage and sewerage of numerous other districts of the city. The new engines and pumps for the Love Grove Pumping Station were erected well within the contract time. The supply from the Tánsa water-works continued to be adequate, and the repairs to the Bhandárváda reservoir were completed.

Among municipal buildings erected during the year may be noticed a fire-brigade station in the fort, several manual fire-engine stations and the extension of the Arthur Crawford and Foras Road markets; three other fire-brigade stations and two markets were in course of construction. Eighteen cases occurred of buildings or parts of buildings collapsing; two of these were serious and resulted in injury to six persons. The area of roads repaired was 6⅖ million square feet, and the cost of the work Rs. 3¾ lákhs. Experiments were made with a view to the improvement of public lighting by the adoption of the Welsbach gas burner and for the disposal of refuse the merits of the Garlick incinerator were carefully examined. The discipline and efficiency of the fire-brigade continued to be satisfactory, but losses by fire were considerably heavier than in 1892-93. Public health improved, the death-rate per mille falling from 32·26 to 28·16 against an average for the past five years of 28·10. The Mátunga leper asylum proved itself a most valuable institution throughout the year.

District Municipalities.

The total number of district municipalities at work throughout the year was 174 against 176 in 1892-93, the decrease arising from the abolition of the municipalities of Mirpur Batoro in Sind and Bárdoli in Surat. The total number of members showed a corresponding falling off from 2,430 to 2,429. There were indications of improved attendance at the meetings, especially in the Northern Division. The opening balances of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 21⅗ lákhs, their income to Rs. 52⅓ lákhs, and their expenditure to Rs. 55$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs, leaving a closing balance of rather more than Rs. 18 lákhs. Receipts showed a general improvement for all the Divisions and Sind, due mainly to enhanced collections from town duties, halálkhor cess, water-rates, rents of land and fees from educational institutions. Except in the Southern Division there was also an increase in expenditure, incurred principally on water-supply, drainage and conservancy. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population was

in Sind Re. 1-14-8 against Re. 1-12-3 in the previous year; in the Northern Division Re. 1-5-6 against Re. 1-4-11; in the Central Division Re. 1-2-4 against Re. 1-1-11, and in the Southern Division Re. 0-12-3 against Re. 0-10-6.

Military.

The total strength of the Bombay Army rose during the year under report from 39,797 to 39,861 combatants and the cost from Rs. 294½ lákhs to Rs. 302 lákhs. In addition to three special artillery practice camps, a camp of instruction and an artillery practice camp were held at Mhow. Every advantage was taken of relief movements with the result that a large body of troops were assembled for the manœuvres. The whole of the 9-Pr. R. M. L. equipment was withdrawn, and each battery of Horse and Field Artillery was equipped with the 12-Pr. gun. The 24th and 26th Regiments, having been reconstituted, were removed from the group in which they were linked with the 7th Bombay Infantry and linked together. Consequent on the reduction by one battalion of the British Infantry garrison of India, the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment was withdrawn from Deesa to Poona. The 5th Bombay Infantry was moved to Quetta, leaving Neemuch and Indore to be garrisoned from Nasirábád and Mhow respectively. Three classes of officers were put through the prescribed course of topography, tactics, fortification and law. At the annual course of musketry, which was duly carried out, the whole of the British Infantry fired for the first time with the Lee-Metford rifle, and the results obtained were fairly satisfactory in view of the still imperfect knowledge possessed by the men of their new weapon. Gymnastic instruction was systematically carried on at the twelve stations where the apparatus existed, but there was a small decrease in the number of officers instructed. The passes for 2nd and 3rd class certificates of education showed an improvement of 11 and 10 per cent. respectively on last year's figures, and there was an increase of 2·5 per cent. in the number of certificates held. The number of non-commissioned officers and men who passed examinations in Oriental languages rose from 21 to 26. The attendance at school for Native troops fell off by 1·4 per cent., but there was an increase in the number of school-certificates granted. The horses of the various corps were found on examination by the veterinary department to be in a very satisfactory condition, and a great improvement took place in the quality of remounts supplied for use with British troops. There were four cases of glanders, six of anthrax, and three of rabies. The native lines at Kámpti were re-built and those at Surat, Rájkot, Neemuch, Kirkee, Ahmedábád, Sátára and Mhow were under reconstruction or repair. In April, 1893, troops were despatched from Jacobábád, Hyderábád and Quetta to support the political authorities at Khelát whose demand for the release of certain prisoners had been resisted by the Khán. In the August riots in Bombay the troops there and some taken from Poona assisted in restoring order. Between October and February three companies of Native Infantry were despatched from Ahmednagar to Yeola for the purpose of preserving the peace between the Hindu and Muhammadan sections of the town. In February a party of the 17th Bombay Infantry was sent out from Bhúj in pursuit of a gang of dacoits. The trooping and relief programme was carried out without a hitch.

Marine: Bombay Shipping Office.

In consequence of the general dulness of shipping business during the earlier part of the year under report there was a decrease of 185 and 4,072 respectively in the number of European and Native seamen shipped and discharged at the Bombay Shipping Office. Fifty-six distressed European seamen were dealt with during the year as compared with 77 in 1892-93. The total income of the Shipping Office was Rs. 54,791 and the expenditure Rs. 16,927, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 37,864, or a decrease of Rs. 3,163 as compared with the preceding year.

Aden. The number of square-rigged vessels which visited the port of Aden during the year under review was 1,372, being a decrease of 91 as compared with 1892-93. There was a similar decline in the number, but a large increase in the tonnage of merchant steamers calling at the port. The arrivals at Perim fell off from 637 to 627. Engagements and discharges numbered respectively 18 and 30 among European, and 1,291 and 817 among Native seamen.

Bombay Port Trust. The accounts of the Bombay Port Trust showed a deficit of Rs. 12,866 compared with a deficit of Rs. 1½ lákhs in the previous year. The revenue and expenditure were respectively Rs. 47 lákhs and Rs. 47 1/10 lákhs against Rs. 45 lákhs and Rs. 46½ lákhs in 1892-93, the increase in expenditure being due to the payment of charges aggregating Rs. 2 lákhs for sinking funds and Rs. 1 lákh for depreciation of plant. The capital debt of the Trust at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 493 9/10 lákhs, of which over Rs. 299 lákhs were due to Government. A sum of Rs. 37,455 was paid in reduction of this debt, while on the other hand a further advance of Rs. 1½ lákhs was made by Government on account of the Victoria Dock Loan. At the end of the year the capital debt amounted to Rs. 495 lákhs and the reserve fund to Rs. 13⅘ lákhs.

Karáchi Port Trust. In consequence of larger imports of railway material and kerosine oil, and exports of grain and seeds, there was an increase of Rs. 1½ lákhs in the net revenue of the Karáchi Port Trust, income amounting to Rs. 8½ lákhs and expenditure to Rs. 5½ lákhs against Rs 6⅖ lákhs and Rs. 4 9/10 lákhs respectively in the previous year. There was also a considerable improvement in the number and tonnage of steam ships, sailing vessels and native craft which visited the port. The entrance channel was deepened and the breakwater raised during the year.

Aden Port Trust. The receipts of the Aden Port Trust improved from Rs. 1 9/10 lákhs to Rs. 2 3/10 lákhs, while the expenditure was reduced from Rs. 2½ lákhs to Rs. 2⅗ lákhs. The increase in revenue resulted from the imposition of tolls and wharfage fees. The deficit of Rs. 10,485 was met from the surplus credit balance which at the end of the year stood at Rs. 70,164. Several new works were completed and good progress was made with the dredging of the harbour.

Agriculture. No extension of the staff of Circle Inspectors took place during the year under review. The new record room at Sholápur was finished and those at Poona, Dhulia and Sátára were brought to the verge of completion. The Inspectors continued their work at Ahmedábád, but the records were retained at Surat pending the settlement of the question as to the utilisation of Broach as the depository for the records of all the Gujarát collectorates. The survey records of recently settled tracts in Sholápur, Sátára and Poona were made over to the Revenue Department during the course of the year. Survey classes were held where necessary for the training of a few Inspectors who seemed to need some further instruction. The revised rules for the guidance of Circle Inspectors were sanctioned and brought into force, and regulations were also approved for District Inspectors with the object of systematizing the work of the district survey offices. The period available to Circle Inspectors for the out-door examination of crops, waste and boundary marks was not fully utilized, and measures were taken to remedy this defect in future; but the examinations on the whole were fairly made. The extent of crop inspection was inadequate in Sholápur, but was elsewhere satisfactory. Except in Násik, waste inspection was also efficiently conducted, with the result that encroachments, chiefly cases of unauthorised cultivation, were detected to an even larger extent than in the preceding year. In the Southern Division the number of such cases rose from 193 to 314, more than half of which were contributed by Kánara alone. The

village officers were again found to be very remiss in reporting such irregularities, most of which would have gone undiscovered but for the vigilance of the Inspectors. Little improvement was observable in the village officers' examination of boundary marks, and here also the Inspectors' check was of decided advantage. The supervision by the District Inspectors of these examinations of the Circle Inspectors manifested a general improvement in efficiency, especially in Násik, and resulted in showing the careful manner in which the Inspectors' work was on the whole performed. A fair number of entries in the village registers of agricultural stock were submitted to examination, and the percentage found correct varied from 75 in Bijápur to 93 in Ahmedábád. There was a heavy increase in the quantity of measuring and classing work for disposal by the Circle Inspectors, who, however, succeeded in keeping pace with the advance. The work of the district survey offices also increased, but was satisfactorily performed. In the Ratnágiri district the staff of Inspectors was raised from 18 to 26. Those in the Málvan and Vengurla tálukas continued to be employed in the regular duties of their office, while the Inspectors of Devgad and Rájápur were detailed for miscellaneous special work. On the Poona farm experiments were made to test the value of various fodder crops. The sundhia, introduced from Gujarát, maintained its high position, but was almost equalled by the common Dakkhan variety (nilva). Two varieties of dolichos, vál and chola, were found to be excellent rotation fodder crops to alternate with the millets. Three species of wild cotton from West Rajputána were under trial, and the results were expected to be of interest in connexion with the history of cotton in India. An important series of experiments was undertaken on suitable land near Poona with the object of discovering the most economic system of manuring cane and of testing various methods in cultivation to increase the yield of sugar. The working of the dairy continued to be most satisfactory throughout the year and gave excellent financial results. Moreover, the initiation by the department of improved methods in dairying stimulated private enterprise in many directions. A small area of 14 acres was purchased close to Surat as the nucleus of a farm on the model of that at Poona to replace the Bhadgaon farm, which was disposed of in the preceding year. Surat, it may be noticed, is within range of a greater variety of cultivation than any other town in the Presidency, and the site was carefully selected with a view to the facilities offered for the investigation of cotton. The Nadiád and Hyderábád farms worked successfully during the year, but no results were obtained worthy of particular notice. Among experiments conducted on indigenous and exotic products, that on Muzáffarnagar wheat was not found promising; only acclimatised seed was sown and the yield was not encouraging. American cotton was tried in the Nára Valley, Sind and Ahmedábád, but with no success, and Suakim cotton also proved unremunerative. The Saháranpur strawberries at Mahábaleshvar were not thriving, but the attempts at Junágad and in Mahi Kántha to revive indigo promised fairly well. Bones were exported from Bombay at advanced prices, and the consequent loss of manure was increasing. On the other hand, a new bone-meal factory was opened at Hubli, and nearly half the outturn went to coffee plantations in Malabár, thus checking exportation beyond sea. The efforts made to stamp out ring disease in potatoes were not fully successful, but some useful knowledge was acquired. Farm-yard manure was believed to be a fruitful source of infection; for while potatoes imported during the year and grown on the Poona farm with artificial manures only were absolutely free from disease, a crop of Italian potatoes, grown on clean lands close by, was so infected as to be useful only for immediate consumption. During the year under report 138 crop experiments were made by district officers as compared with 127 in 1892-93.

Advances to cultivators.

The total amount advanced during the year to cultivators by Government was, for the purchase of seed and cattle, Rs. 1 lákh and for permanent improvements Rs. 4⅘ lákhs against Rs. 2⅓ lákhs and Rs. 4 lákhs respectively in the preceding year. The increase in the grant for permanent improvements is more significant than the diminution in that for seed and cattle, as the latter naturally varies with fluctuations in the season; this consideration receives enhanced value from the fact that, whereas the year under report was on the whole favourable, 1891-92 was a season of much distress and its ill-effects continued to be felt in 1892-93. Excluding these two years when the demand for loans was thus abnormally stimulated, the figures for the year under report are more than three times as large as those for 1890-91, which again were double those of 1889-90. In view of these facts and of the continuous growth of the sum allotted for permanent improvements, there can be no doubt that the progress made has been real and steady. Gujarát, where the prosperity of the agricultural classes is notorious, absorbed, as usual, rather less than its share of the total allotment, but there also an improvement was noticeable as the result of increased efforts to popularise the system in the Broach district. The advances for the purchase of seed and cattle were largest in Násik and Hyderábád, where the principle of the loans was well understood, and in Karáchi where the grants were largely utilised to relieve the distress caused by floods in the Sháhbandar division. In Ratnágiri, despite the peculiar difficulties connected with the Khoti tenure, a marked improvement was effected, especially in the south. Advances for permanent improvements were very large in the Dakkhan, the Konkan and Sind. Concurrently with this progress it is gratifying to notice that cases of misapplication of the grants have been very few indeed, and there is every reason to believe that the enlarged facilities for obtaining Government loans have not been abused.

Agricultural Stock.

The number of cattle in the Presidency proper (Sind being excluded as no trustworthy statistics are available) showed a marked improvement during the year, the advance being noticeable in all districts except Kolába and Kánara, where cattle-disease prevailed for some time. In view of the statement sometimes made that the number of cattle in the Presidency is decreasing, it is worthy of remark that, according to the census taken at the end of the twelve months under review, the actual figure was 8,685,538 or 544,928 head more than in the previous year. This improvement may be ascribed to the general absence of disease, to the abundance of fodder consequent on a fairly good season, and to larger purchases made by cultivators out of loans advanced by Government for the purpose. The number of ploughs and of carts, both for driving and carrying loads, was considerably larger than in the previous year, and testified to the gradual improvement which is taking place in the condition of the people. The number of horses was reduced by anthrax which prevailed for three months in the Ahmedábád district.

Horse and Mule breeding operations.

The number of Government stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Beluchistán, was 73 as against 74 in the previous year. There was a rise in the total number of branded mares, but a slight decrease in the number certificated. This decrease occurred mainly in Gujarát and was due to an outbreak of anthrax.

Mule-breeding operations were more successful than last year, and the average cost of the keep of the donkey stallions was reduced. The total expenditure of the department receded from Rs. 68,268 in 1892-93 to Rs. 60,581 in the year under report.

Shows.

Seven horse and cattle shows were held during the year at important centres in the Dakkhan, the Southern Maratha Country, Sind and Gujarát.

With the exception of Rájkot, where the exhibits were both few and poor, all the shows were successful. That at Shikárpur was the best ever held, and its growing popularity among the trans-frontier tribesmen was proved by the fact that Afgháns and Beluchis together contributed more than half the exhibits and carried off nearly two-thirds of the prizes offered. Broodmares and young stock classes were on the whole good, and mules and cattle showed improvement. A fair number of purchases were made by the Superintendents of Remount Rearing Depôts and by private individuals. The usual show at Ahmedábád was not held on account of an outbreak of cattle disease in the district. The total number of animals present at all horse shows rose from 3,350 in 1892-93 to 3,544 in the year under report. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,392, of which Rs. 7,651 were awarded in prizes. The Government contribution was Rs. 4,600.

Meteorology.

There was no change in the number of observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. The daily weather report and chart were prepared and issued to the press and the general public as usual. A new reporting station was established at Aden. The year on the whole, being one neither of barometric maximum nor of barometric minimum, was marked by a good rainfall well distributed over the whole of the Presidency. The Konkan, which last year received nearly 39 inches above the average, was the only district which did not show an abnormally heavy rainfall, the excess in other localities ranging from 9 per cent. in Sind and the West Dakkhan to 49 per cent. in the East Dakkhan. There were only two storms of consequence during the year and both were cyclonic. The first broke over Deesa on the 15th September and caused a high flood in the Sabarmati river, while the second occurred in November in the Arabian Sea and on the Káthiáwár Coast.

Season and Crops.

The most salient feature of the year under report was an exceptionally heavy rainfall in the months of May and June followed by a prolonged break in July. Kharif crops were consequently below the average in many districts, but the excellence of the rabi harvest made the season one of quite normal prosperity for the agricultural classes. Throughout Gujarát, with the exception of Surat, kharif sowings were retarded by unusual downpours in June and early July, but favourable conditions succeeded and the harvest yielded well especially in rabi. Cotton was damaged in Ahmedábád by a storm in December, and in Broach by cloudy weather in February. Tur, gram, wheat and rice were generally good in the Northern Division. The Central Division enjoyed a very fair season and only in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts was any noticeable injury done by excessive rain. This injury was, however, made good by the benefit to rabi crops, and, speaking generally for the Division, the year, while presenting no very special characteristics, may be pronounced rather better than the average. In the Southern Division the monsoon showers were irregular in the districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri, but on the whole the season compared favourably with that of 1892-93. Rice suffered from lack of moisture in the three districts named; in Kánara an inopportune spell of dry weather occurred in September, and in Bijápur some damage was done to early sowings by rats. The season in Sind, though undoubtedly inferior to that of 1892-93, was still not unfavourable. The river rose early, but subsided rather quickly and the rainfall was insufficient in the districts of Hyderábád, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier. The early fall in Karáchi injured the kharif crops, but a sudden rise in September enabled the cultivators to recoup themselves by bringing a large area under rabi cultivation. In the Thar and Párkar district the cessation of rain after the middle of July gave cause for some anxiety, which was, however, dispelled by heavy falls in September: these not only saved

the crops above ground but enabled fresh sowings to be undertaken on a very extensive scale, and proved of incalculable advantage to the inhabitants of the Desert tálukas.

Prices. The effects of the generally good season were visible in the almost universal fall in the prices of agricultural produce, and more especially of food-grains. Rice was somewhat dearer in Karáchi as the fear of floods restricted cultivation; in Ahmedábád cotton ruled higher in consequence of the damage done to the crop by the late rains, and the same cause was responsible for a rise in the price of maize in the Panch Maháls, rice in Surat, and bájri in Khándesh, Násik and Dharwár. With these trifling exceptions, mostly of only local interest, the prices of agricultural produce either remained stationary or, as happened in most cases, declined considerably from the figures of the previous year. To this satisfactory result balances in hand and the extension of importation largely contributed.

Wages. The fluctuations in wages were few and unimportant, the daily rates remaining fairly constant at between 4 and 8 annas for unskilled and about Re. 1 for skilled labour. In Shikárpur unskilled labour commanded as much as 8 annas owing to the demand created by the export grain trade and the construction of public works; otherwise the prevailing wage was between 4 and 6 annas. In Karáchi and Bijápur an increased demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, led to an enhancement of rates and the same result was produced in Hyderábád by the departure of Cutchi and other foreign workmen to their homes. Speaking generally, the little movement that was perceptible was in an upward direction, while improved communications tended towards equalisation of rates.

Forests. The total area of State forests in the Presidency, including Sind, was 14,099 square miles, or 269 square miles more than in the preceding year. Of this area, 10,735 square miles were reserved and 3,364 protected forest. During the year 1,399 square miles were added to forest, and 1,130 square miles were disforested or excluded by notification. Inquiries were in progress and draft notifications under Section 4 of the Forest Act were submitted for the settlement of 5 square miles in the Northern, over 158 square miles in the Central and 55 square miles in the Sind Circles. The work of the Forest Survey Party has been noticed elsewhere. The total number of prosecutions for forest offences in the whole Presidency, including cases pending from the preceding year, was 2,555 against 2,461, the increase occurring mainly in the Northern and Central Circles; and the number of cases compounded was 1,717 as compared with 15,330 in the previous year, the decline being noticeable in all the Circles. The percentage of convictions on prosecutions rose in the Central and Sind Circles but fell in the Northern and Southern Circles. No new privileges were given to the cultivators in any Collectorate, but the concessions previously granted continued unrestricted, and free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 21,095 were made in the Northern, Central and Southern Circles. Working plans were formed for an area of 14,380 acres in the Thána district of the Northern Circle and for 156,512 acres in the Southern Circle. The progress of reproduction both natural and artificial was, on the whole, satisfactory, considerable additions being made to the areas under plantations and cultural operations in all the circles. Fire conservancy was rather less successful, larger areas being traversed by fire in the Northern and Sind Circles, due in the former case to the ravages of fire in the Dángs (which are not properly speaking State forests), and, in the latter, to an unusual abundance of grass. Several roads were completed or in progress during the year to facilitate the exploitation of timber; among them may be noticed the Jakri-

bári Ghát road in Khándesh and the Halshi-Nágargáli road in Belgaum. New buildings were also constructed at various places, including a forest depôt in West Thána ; the usual repairs were carried out to roads and buildings ; and numerous surveys were in progress. A comparison of the receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department with those of the preceding year is not accurately possible as the latter embraced a period of 15 months for the reasons stated in the report of that year, but the figures show a general improvement, aggregating over Rs. 3½ lákhs, in the surplus credit balances of the three circles in the Presidency proper, while in Sind there was a falling off of Rs. 25,918 owing to the longer period included in the report of the preceding year.

Manufactures and Industries.

The total number of factories in the Presidency, to which the amended Act XI of 1891 applied, was 267, of which 119 were situated in the town and island of Bombay. The total number of hands employed was 126,145, of whom 25,539 were women and 5,753 children. The number of accidents reported was 932, or 201 more than in 1892-93; of these, 13 resulted in death and 15 in serious injury, against 13 and 79 respectively in the previous year. Thus the increase in the total occurred solely in minor accidents and was the result of more careful reporting. All the factories, with one exception, were inspected by Government officers at least once in the year, and most of them oftener. Two prosecutions were instituted during the year, one for employing a child for more than seven hours in one day, and the other for allowing latrines to remain in a filthy condition; in both cases a conviction was had, but in the former case it was quashed on appeal.

The Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891 continued to work smoothly during the year. The inspection in Berár was transferred to a newly appointed Inspector for that province, and sanction was accorded to the temporary addition of a fourth Inspector to the Bombay establishment. There were 1,592 boilers on the registers, of which 1,177 were examined as against 1,254 in the preceding year. At Aden 26 boilers were inspected. No casualties occurred and no prosecutions were found necessary. The number of candidates for engineer's certificates showed a falling off, which may be ascribed to the fact that during the last few years the number of certified engineers in the Presidency has increased beyond the demand for them. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 43,749 and Rs. 30,890 against Rs. 41,882 and Rs. 25,164 respectively in the previous year. The total balance to the credit of the Boiler Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 35,741 exclusive of a sum of Rs. 30,013 invested in Government securities.

A report was received from the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association dealing with the year ending the 31st December 1893 together with a statistical table of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India on the 30th June, 1894. From these returns it appears that the number of mills working in the Presidency on the latter date rose from 98 in the preceding year to 99, of which 69 were situated in the Island of Bombay. In many respects the year 1893 proved a trying one to those engaged in the cotton mill industry. A short-time movement was adopted in April on the appearance of a diminution in the export demand for twist and cloth, but the full effects of this remedial measure were disturbed by the closure of the mints which resulted in a decline in business with China and Japan. Subsequently, however, a slow but steady advance of prices in China did much to restore the prosperity of the industry. Exports of both yarn and piece-goods to the further East showed a falling off. Looms and spindles increased in number, and a larger quantity of cotton was consumed. The amended Factories Act continued to be worked without friction between the authorities and the mill-owners.

The chief industries, other than agriculture, in the Presidency, are the cotton mill industry, the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor; these are dealt with elsewhere and the remaining industries are comparatively small and unimportant. In Ahmedábád the kinkháb and sári manufacture and wood carving, and in Surat the making of gold and silver lace continued to prosper. The Dápuri Brewery near Poona largely increased its sales and the Reay Paper Mill also improved its position. In Kaira a new cream industry was established in connexion with certain dairy companies in Bombay and assumed some magnitude in localities near the line of railway. Other industries were of little more than local interest and there is nothing to record with regard to them.

Trade: *Bombay.*

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay, excluding Government transactions, was the largest ever recorded and amounted to Rs. 110½ crores, or an improvement of more than Rs. 5 crores over the preceding year. In order to analyse the figures it is necessary to eliminate transactions in treasure, concerning which it will suffice to note that under Foreign Trade imports rose from Rs. 14$\frac{2}{5}$ crores to Rs. 15$\frac{7}{10}$ crores and exports fell from Rs. 6$\frac{1}{8}$ crores to Rs. 3½ crores, while under Coasting Trade there was an advance in both branches aggregating Rs. 11$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs. Dealing now with merchandise only, and considering Foreign Trade first, the rise in exchange during June and July 1893 occasioned an increase of Rs. 4 crores in imports; the commodities which absorbed the greater part of this the largest increase ever registered were cotton manufactures, silk, wool, oils, metals and apparel; machinery and sugar alone showed any noticeable downward tendency. This expansion of the import trade is especially gratifying as during the previous two years it received a serious check. Under exports, on the other hand, there was a falling off in both divisions of the traffic, namely foreign merchandise and Indian produce, of which the former declined by Rs. 13$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs chiefly in cotton manufactures and metals, and the latter by Rs. 157$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, grain and pulse and opium. The shrinkage in foreign merchandise arose from an improvement in direct means of communication between Europe and Mozambique, Zanzibár and the Persian Gulf ports, to which places the articles concerned are commonly re-exported. Under Indian produce cotton twist and yarn and manufactures fell off in consequence of the general dislocation of trade between India and other silver-using countries, principally China, following on fluctuations in the value of the rupee; grain and pulse declined owing to the low prices for wheat ruling in Europe, where the markets were flooded with American produce; and opium, though the quantity increased, diminished in value as prices fell on the closure of the Indian Mints. Exports of raw cotton declined by 144,645 cwt., mainly in shipments to Liverpool and Italian ports, but, owing to the high rates obtaining in Europe, were valued at Rs. 7$\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs more than in 1892-93. Passing now to trade as distributed among countries, the United Kingdom maintained its supremacy over all other countries in commercial relation with Bombay and increased the total value of its trade by Rs. 136 lákhs. This expansion occurred exclusively in imports, mainly cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures, for exports, though manifesting an advance of Rs. 7 lákhs in such foreign merchandise as apparel, gums, ivory and shells, continued the decline in Indian produce which has for some years been remarked and fell away by nearly Rs. 94 lákhs principally in wheat, indigo and raw cotton, which are now commonly shipped direct to the continent of Europe instead of through the English ports. China continued to hold the second position in importance after the United Kingdom. Imports improved largely, principally under raw silk and tea, but the outward trade, disturbed by the recent currency legislation and fluctuations in silver, showed a retrograde movement, which was especially notice-

able under cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods and raw cotton. Of other countries, trade with Belgium and Germany continued to expand under both imports and exports, while an advance in imports from France, stimulated by a large development in the dried fruit trade, was more than cancelled by a heavy decrease in exports, among which raw cotton, wheat and horns were the most prominent commodities. Raw cotton and wheat were also responsible for diminished exports to Italy, from which country imports were more valuable than in the previous year. There were fewer transactions with Arabia, the trade falling off chiefly in pearls, rice, jowári and bájri. The coasting trade showed an improvement in both imports and exports aggregating over Rs. 4 crores for merchandise only; transactions in treasure also increased to the extent already described.

Karáchi.

The sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi, which received a severe check in the previous year, showed a satisfactory expansion during the year under report, the total value rising from Rs. 1,128½ lákhs to Rs. 1,563½ lákhs, an increase of Rs. 435 lákhs. To this enormous advance foreign trade alone contributed nearly four crores of rupees. Imports of merchandise not liable to duty rose by Rs. 66⅕ lákhs or nearly 21 per cent., while dutiable merchandise advanced by Rs. 13¾ lákhs or over 52 per cent.: in the former class the main constituents of the improvement were apparel, books, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, dyes, hardware and machinery; and, in the latter, ale, brandy, whisky, gin and kerosine-oils. The value of treasure received also rose from Rs. 13⅘ lákhs to Rs. 59⅘ lákhs. Under exports Indian produce and duty-free manufactures improved by Rs. 265$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs or over 76 per cent., chiefly in raw cotton, pulse, and food grains. Exports of dutiable merchandise (rice) to foreign countries decreased by Rs. 1½ lákhs, while those of foreign merchandise, principally iron, refined sugar, and raw wool, rose by Rs. 5⅘ lákhs or 9·52 per cent. Shipments of treasure to foreign countries fell off by Rs. 2$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs. Considering the trade distributed by countries it appears that, as in the case of Bombay, the largest dealings were with the United Kingdom, which, under imports of merchandise, showed an increase of Rs. 66⅖ lákhs, chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, white and coloured piece-goods and hardware and cutlery, and, under exports, improved by Rs. 72$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs in Indian merchandise, mainly raw cotton, wheat and other sorts of grain, and oils, and by Rs. 4½ lákhs in foreign produce, principally apparel, books and cotton piece-goods. As regards other countries imports increased from Belgaum, Austria, Germany and Arabia, but fell off from France, Italy, Egypt and Persia, while exports generally showed an augmented value, which was especially noticeable in the case of Germany, but declined in the case of Austria, Persia and Egypt. The value of the coasting trade to Indian ports rose by Rs. 40½ lákhs or over 11 per cent. Imports increased from Bombay, British Ports within the Province and Bengal, the last named being more than double those of 1892-93, but fell off from Madras and British Burma. Exports to Bengal, Bombay, Madras and British Burma receded, but those to British Ports within the Province showed an enhanced value.

Aden.

The total value of the trade at Aden fell from Rs. 817½ lákhs in 1892-93 to Rs. 813⅘ lákhs in the year under review, showing a decrease of Rs. 3$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs or ·45 per cent. Foreign trade, which fell off by Rs. 17 lákhs, was solely responsible for this decline, as Indian and Inland trade advanced by Rs. 11½ and Rs. 1¾ lákhs respectively. To the total decrease under Foreign trade exports contributed Rs. 12⅔ lákhs and imports Rs. 4½ lákhs, composed of a decline of Rs. 22$\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs in merchandise and an advance of Rs. 17⅘ lákhs in treasure. Exports were restricted from Austria, France, the United States and America, the chief commodities affected being coffee, skins and gums; imports to the United Kingdom, the United States, Arabia and Massowah shrunk considerably,

the principal articles being cotton piece-goods, hardware, sugar, gums, seeds, coffee and skins. Turning to the Indian trade, there was a general increase of Rs. 11¾ lákhs or 7·56 per cent., solely under treasure, for merchandise fell off by Rs. 1 lákh, a rise of Rs. 1⅘ lákhs in exports being more than counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 2⅘ lákhs in imports. The value of the North-East African trade advanced from Rs. 99,1/10 lákhs to Rs. 102⅘ lákhs, imports increasing generally except those from the Mijjertain ports, while the Somáli Coast alone showed a decline in exports. Taking the whole trade together, and dealing with imports first, coal fell off in quantity, but advanced in value, owing to the enhanced prices consequent on strikes in the United Kingdom; coffee decreased both in quantity and value, owing to the partial destruction of the crop by locusts; cotton piece-goods receded on account of an overstock in the market of American grey shirtings; grain and pulse fell off as the result of direct shipments of rice from Calcutta to the Somáli Coast; and treasure increased as, exchange having fallen, a large trade was done in the Maria Theresa dollar. Under exports increases occurred mainly in cotton piece-goods and treasure and decreases in coffee, feathers, gums, skins, shells and tobacco.

Public Works.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department on civil works amounted during the year under report to Rs. 53⅛ lákhs as against Rs. 56⅐ lákhs in 1892-93, Imperial funds contributing Rs. 3,9/10 lákhs nearly, and Provincial Rs. 33⅗ lákhs, and the balance being made up from miscellaneous contributions and Local Funds. As in the previous year, the whole of the Imperial expenditure was devoted to the works included under the head Civil Buildings, and the largest outlay was incurred in providing for the wants of the Salt Department. The principal works were the building of a road in connexion with the Mátunga salt pans; the construction of Inspectors' quarters on the Daman frontier; improvements to the tank at Khárághoda; and the construction for the Customs and Salt Departments of offices and an Assistant Collector's bungalow at Castle Rock. For the Postal Department new Post Master's quarters were erected at Poona and the old buildings converted so as to afford additional office accommodation. On the Somáli Coast the camel savárs' lines at Dubár were completed; a customs pier was commenced at Berbera; and borings for water were sunk in the vicinity of Dadab in the Mandaha plain. The expenditure on Civil Buildings from Provincial and Local Funds and from contributions amounted to Rs. 21⅙ lákhs as against Rs. 21⅘ lákhs in the preceding year. Several new Mámlatdárs' offices and Mukhtyárkarates were built, and repairs and alterations effected to a number of other offices of this description. Record accommodation was under provision or completed at Poona, Ratnágiri and Sukkur; new Collectors' offices were erected at Dhárwár, and necessary repairs undertaken to the old offices at Sholápur, Alibág and Sukkur. Under Political buildings, the Court and Police office at Sádra for the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, were completed, and quarters for the Assistant Residents at Steamer Point and the Crater, Aden, were virtually finished. Improvements, chiefly of a sanitary nature, were carried out to the Government Houses at Malabár Point, Parel and Ganesh Khind, and additional quarters provided for clerks at Mahábaleshvar. The distilleries at Surat and Dhulia were improved and a new distillery was under construction at Godhra for the supply of the Broach and Panch Maháls districts. The maintenance of buildings of archæological interest received considerable attention during the year, and necessary works of restoration and repair were carried out at Chámpáner, Ahmedábád, Bijápur, Balsana in Khándesh and Tátta in Karáchi. At Bombay, the construction of record racks in the High Court building was proceeded with, and the provision of accommodation for the Second and Fourth Presidency

Magistrates at the Claremount premises, Byculla, was completed. New Courts for Subordinate Judges were put in hand at Kalyán in Thána, at Poona and at Sukkur, and extended accommodation was provided for the bench of Magistrates at Poona. Under Ecclesiastical buildings quarters for the Chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, were under construction; a new church was built at Poona for Native Christians from the funds of the Church Missionary Society; and the cemetery at Dhárwár was completed. The new central jails at Ahmedábád and Hyderábád were brought to the verge of completion at an aggregate cost up to date of nearly Rs. 9 lákhs against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10 lákhs. The Dhárwár Jail was provided with increased ventilation and the district jail at Bijápur was being strengthened and improved. A new civil jail was commenced at Hyderábád, the site of the old jail being required for the Civil Hospital and Medical School. The construction of new police lines was in progress at Chikhli in Surat, Wakhtápur in the Mahi Kantha Agency and Karáchi; the Police lines at Honávar in Kánara were completed and numerous other minor works undertaken for the same Department. Among educational works the most noteworthy were improvements to the Elphinstone College and Elphinstone Middle School at Bombay, to the Mahálakshmi Female Training College at Ahmedábád, to the Byrámji Jijibhái High School at Thána, and to the High Schools at Nadiád, Hyderábád and Dhulia. Out-buildings were added to the Anjuman-i-Islám School in Bombay; and throughout the mofussil a large number of school buildings were erected by the Public Works Department on behalf of Local and Municipal Boards. The number of medical works executed was also large; among them may be specified the addition of water fittings to the male ward of St. George's Hospital and the conversion into an operative theatre of a ward in the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital in Bombay; the commencement of a new Civil Hospital and Medical School at Hyderábád; and additions and alterations to the hospitals at Aden, Sátára and Kaira. Local Fund dispensaries were in progress or completed at Kalvan in Násik, at Páchora, Navápur, and Sháháda in Khándesh, and at Kotri. Under miscellaneous buildings, additional record racks were provided for the use of the Accountant General's office and a new wing was commenced to the Public Works building in Bombay.

The total outlay on Communications during the year was Rs. 24$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs, as against Rs. 26$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in 1892-93. A large number of roads were bridged and metalled. Among the most important works under this head may be noticed the metalling of the road from Surat to Sachin; the completion of the Kalyán-Dhaisar road; the consolidation of the first six miles of the Ahmedábád-Bareja road; the metalling of two miles of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj road; the commencement of the masonry bridge over the Mula river on the Poona-Bombay road; the construction of approaches to the Tápti river on the Dharangáon-Chopda road; the metalling of the road from Násik to Trimbak; the completion of seven slab drains on the Hubli-Sholápur road; the construction of the road in Kánara from the Mysore frontier to Gersappa; and the widening of the spoil-banks of the Mithráo Canal in the Eastern Nára district. Operations were also in progress on numerous other minor works of communication in different parts of the Presidency, details of which are given in the appendices at the end of this report. Several dharmsháls and travellers' bungalows were constructed or repaired during the year; and the planting and preservation of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention.

The outlay on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 3$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs as against Rs. 5 lákhs in the preceding year. The most noticeable works were executed in connexion with the water-supply at Dhulia, Hubli, Dhárwár and Pánvel. The experimental well-sinking was continued in Surat, but as the water

was found to be unfit for drinking, the scheme was held in abeyance pending the approval of another site. Numerous works for the improvement of village water-supply were completed or in progress. Measures were taken for the extension of the sewerage works in Ahmedábád. The work of strengthening the present dry rubble stone pitching from Colába to near the Marine Lines Station in Bombay was undertaken and good progress made. The works to protect the city of Surat from floods of the Tápti river had to be discontinued pending the decision of the Municipality as to the location of the Gástipura section. A groyne was constructed on the right bank of the Tápti above Hope Bridge with the object of protecting the approaches from the encroachment of the river.

The total expenditure (including contributions) at the twelve military stations under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department amounted to Rs. $1\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs, being the same sum as in 1892-93. The old Persian barrack in the British infantry lines at Ahmedábád was thoroughly repaired and a new regimental gymnasium was commenced at Ahmednagar. Minor works were effected for the completion of the regimental institute at Khandála and the barracks at Purandhar. The barrack in the hill fort and the station hospital at Sátára were under improvement, and the work connected with the water-supply at the same station was continued. The construction of defensive works was proceeded with, and the conversion of the old arsenal at Málegaon into a fortified post was completed during the year, the building being handed over to the military authorities.

Railways.

The extension of lines of railway under the control of the Bombay Government continued to make good progress during the year, and the total length of line open for traffic rose from 5,783 to 5,954¾ miles. The Jetalsar-Rájkot and Pálanpur-Deesa lines and the Limkhera-Dohad section of the Godhra-Rutlám Railway were completed and opened; and direct railway communication was established between Guntakul and Bangalore by the opening of the intermediate portions from Dharmavaram to Hindupur and thence to Dodballápur. There were 71 miles under construction, all but half a mile belonging to the Godhra-Rutlám Railway. There were also 1,383¾ miles surveyed or under survey at the close of the year.

No change was made in the capital account of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which on the 31st December 1893 amounted to nearly 9 millions sterling and showed a balance of £1,091,990 on capital authorised. For the G. I. P. Railway additional capital to the extent of £259,600 was raised in January 1893 by the issue of 3 per cent. debentures and paid into the London Treasury; and £40,400 worth of 3½ per cent. matured debentures were renewed in the same month at 3 per cent. The total capital paid into the treasury amounted to nearly 25¾ millions sterling. The capital of the Southern Marátha Railway, which was increased during the year by an advance of £75,000 from the Secretary of State, stood at rather more than 6½ millions sterling. The capital of the Mysore State Railway was nearly 1¼ millions sterling, while the combined capital outlay on the Dhond-Manmád Railway, the Wardha Coal Railway, the Berárs Railway, the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway and the Morvi Railway amounted to over 18 crores of rupees.

One hundred and forty-five persons were killed and 402 injured on the various lines in the course of the year. The number of accidents to trains, including collisions with cattle, was 1,518 as compared with 1,319 in the previous year; the most serious accident occurred on the G. I. P. system near Devláli, where the rear brake and seven wagons of a ballast train collided with an Inspector's lorry and were thrown off the line, 38 persons being injured more or less severely and 2 killed.

On the B. B. and C. I., the Southern Marátha and the Rajputána-Málwa Railways the net earnings increased by Rs. 14⅘ lákhs, Rs. 13 lákhs and Rs. 74,325 respectively, the improvement being due to an expansion of both passenger and goods traffic, and, in the case of the Southern Marátha Railway, to an extension of the mileage worked. The Morvi Railway showed a similar advance of Rs. 15,363 in net receipts, which also increased on most of the minor lines, but on the G. I. P. system the gross earnings fell off by Rs. 18½ lákhs and the net earnings by nearly Rs. 22 lákhs, owing partly to a decrease in the carriage of goods, notably cotton and grains, and partly to heavier working expenses.

Telegraphs.

The mileage of telegraph wires in the Presidency increased from 22,251 to 23,890 miles and that of telegraph lines from 5,808 to 6,129 miles. The number of new offices opened during the year was 31, while 2 offices, previously open, were closed, so that at the end of the year there was a net increase of 29 offices. The Indian share of collections at Government offices rose from Rs. 16,05,453 to Rs. 17,54,996, the improvement being due to expanded traffic. On the Persian Gulf section a falling off in the length of "Press" and "Times" telegrams diminished the total number of words, but messages were more numerous by 2,667 than in the previous year, and the receipts, converted into rupees, amounted to Rs. 14,05,919, showing a gain of Rs. 67,290, due in some measure to exchange alterations in the comparative value of the franc and the rupee. The average speed of transmission of messages between the United Kingdom and Karáchi *viâ* Teherán remained good, but by the Turkish route no improvement was discernible either in speed or in accuracy. In the Sind and Beluchistán division there were fourteen offices open throughout the year.

Post Office.

The administration of the Post Office was marked by the introduction of several changes with a view to improve existing facilities and to extend the systems of insurance, parcel post and post cards. The efforts of the Department to secure postal unity in India were aided by the Native States of Wadhwán and Jámnagar, which consented to close the separate offices hitherto maintained by them. The operations of the Postal Department continued to show a steady expansion, which was illustrated by the addition during the year of 8 new post offices, 66 letter-boxes and 37 postmen, and by the extension of the mileage of postal communication from 13,030 to 13,099 miles. Foreign parcel post transactions showed an increase of 16,669 parcels and Rs. 14,533, and this although the reduction of the rates on book packets adversely affected the parcel post and caused a diminution in the number of parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Inland money orders showed a general increase both in number and value, while in foreign orders the advance was still more pronounced; taking both classes together there was a percentage improvement of 11·43 in number and 17·80 in value. Savings Bank deposits declined by Rs. 5 lákhs after December 1893, when the rate of interest was reduced from 3½ to 3⅛ per cent., but the value of Government securities purchased by depositors through the medium of the Post Office continued to expand. Insured letters fell, and insured parcels rose in number and value. The value-payable system maintained its popularity, there being an increase of Rs. 3⅘ lákhs in the value declared for recovery. Complaints from the public were rather more numerous than in 1892-93, but there was a decrease in the number found on inquiry to be well grounded. Several improvements were introduced in the District Post arrangements, which worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

Irrigation.

The entire outlay on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted during the year under report to Rs. 32¼ lákhs as compared with Rs. 24¾ lákhs in 1892-93. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency Proper

in the proportion of 23 to 9. The principal works in progress in the Dakkhan were the Nira Canal and the improvement of the Poona water-supply. The masonry in the dams at Bhátghar and the repairs to that at Mhasvad were almost completed and the works on the weir at Vir were actively continued. The Ekrúk Tank perennial canal was brought to its original section and the embankment raised throughout. In the Southern Division only a few minor works remained to be carried out on the Krishna Canal and considerable progress was made with the reconstruction of the slipped portion of the Nehr dam. The repair and improvement of 137 tanks in the Dhárwár District, 5 tanks in the Belgaum District and 51 tanks in the Ahmedábád and Broach-Surat Districts were either in progress or completed during the year, the aggregate outlay on these 2nd class works being Rs. 87,549.

The total area irrigated during the year from all works in the Presidency Proper was 79,950 acres as against 65,487 in 1892-93, and the gross revenue assessed from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,91,487 against Rs. 4,79,042, showing an increase of Rs. 1,12,445 or more than 23 per cent.

In Sind, a change in the Public Works Administration, the necessity for which had for some time been apparent, was made during the year under the sanction of the Secretary of State, the office of Superintending Engineer in Sind being abolished and two new circles being established under the titles of the Indus Left Bank Division and the Indus Right Bank Division. The inundation of 1893 was remarkable for the abnormal rise at the end of May when the Bukkur gauge recorded 12 feet 9 inches, a reading for that date which had only once been exceeded. The river, however, quickly fell till the middle of June and then rose normally, attaining its greatest height on the 30th July, after which the fall was so rapid that some of the canals ran dry before the crops were fully matured. Numerous breaches occurred, but were for the most part speedily closed and only in the Western Nára District was much damage done; there, owing to the set of the river along the bank, the bunds were topped and breached, the result being serious flooding of the surrounding country and several breaches in the railway line. One of the principal operations of the year was the commencement of the deepening of the Nára supply channel. Good progress was made with this work and also with the improvements to the Unharwah, undertaken to increase the supply in and extend the area under command of the canal. Work on the Sind Canal was vigorously prosecuted and new loops were commenced on the Sukkur-Begári and the Kásimpur bunds. In the Western Nára District the major portion of the expenditure was incurred on the Pritchard Canal on the construction of a new regulator, on the Dhámráo Canal where the main canal and five miles on the Gangrout branch were brought to the verge of completion, and on the Nára bunds, the repairs to which were finished. In the Karáchi Canals District the restoration of old embankments of the Baghar canal was continued, but the construction of the Barágaza Khádi Bund had to be abandoned on account of a sudden rise of the river which flooded the works. The Játri sluice and escape channel in the Eastern Nára District were completed. In the Fuleli Canals District the Alipur regulator was virtually finished, together with four out of five proposed escapes for the surplus water at the tail. Surveys were made for the revised plans and estimates of the Jámráo Canal and for the improvement of the large canals in the north of the Hyderábád Canals District.

Finance: General.

The total receipts for the year under all heads, Imperial, Provincial and Local, amounted to Rs. 1,350$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs as compared with Rs. 1,333$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs in 1892-93, and the expenditure to Rs. 924$\frac{1}{6}$ lákhs as compared with Rs. 910$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs. The net surplus was thus Rs. 426$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs or Rs. 2$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs more than in the

preceding year. On the receipt side there was a net increase of Rs. 16$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs, the improvement being noticeable in all departments except the Military, which showed a small decrease of Rs. 31,393. In expenditure there was a net increase of Rs. 13$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs, which was most marked under the heads Civil Department (Provincial), Public Works (Irrigation), Public Works (Imperial), Telegraphs (Imperial) and Military. On the other hand there was a reduction under Civil Department (Imperial and Local), Public Works (Provincial and Local), State Railways (Imperial), and State Railways construction (Provincial).

Imperial Civil receipts amounted to Rs. 816$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs as against Rs. 809$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs in 1892-93, the net increase being the outcome of a considerable improvement under Land Revenue, Excise, Customs, Forest, Registration, Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Miscellaneous, partly counterbalanced by a falling off in receipts from Opium, Salt, Stamp, Assessed Taxes, Tributes, Interest and Mint. The extension of cultivation, the collection of outstanding arrears and the introduction of revision settlements accounted for the improvement under Land Revenue, while that under Excise was referred partly to the recovery of arrears and partly to the issue in the previous year of spirit free of duty to the amount of Rs. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. The increase of Rs. 9$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs under Customs resulted from the introduction of the new Tariff Act and from larger speculative importations of wines, spirits and kerosine oil. The advance of Rs. 2$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs under Forests was occasioned by the high price of timber following on a good season contrasted with the low rates of the preceding year when distress prevailed in the southern parts of the Presidency. The improvement under the head Miscellaneous was ascribed to a large demand for bills and telegraphic transfers, owing, in the former case, to a good cotton and seed crop, and, in the latter, to the remittance by the Exchange Banks of payments for silver bullion received after the closure of the mints. Of the decreases shown, that of Rs. 7$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in opium was due to the new currency legislation which led to fluctuations in the market in respect both of prices and of exchange. Salt receipts declined by Rs. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in consequence of two consecutive bad seasons. Interest receded by over a lakh as the result of the full repayment by the Bombay Municipality, in July 1893, of the new consolidated loan, while Mint receipts fell off by Rs. 5$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in consequence of the currency legislation of June 1893. Variations under other heads of receipts were too small to call for notice here. Passing, therefore, to expenditure there was a net reduction of Rs. 3$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs, being the outcome of a marked saving under Refunds and Drawbacks, Assignments and Compensations, Mint, Scientific and Other Minor Departments, and Territorial and Political Pensions, partly balanced by an increase under Salt, Excise, Customs, Forest, Interest, General Administration and Stationery and Printing. The decline of Rs. 1$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs under Refunds and Drawbacks was explained by the fact that in 1892-93 special payments were made to the Portuguese Government on account of its share of common customs receipts, no similar outlay occurring in the year under report. The falling off of Rs. 2$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs under Assignments and Compensations was similarly caused by the exceptional payment in 1892-93 of arrear compensation due chiefly under the Goa customs tariff. The discontinuance of public coinage and savings in salary accounted for a decrease of over Rs. 1 lákh under Mint. Expenditure on Pensions fell off owing to the payment of arrears in the preceding year. There was an increase under Salt caused by additions to the preventive establishment and the payment of exchange compensation allowance. The latter cause was also responsible for the greater part of a slight advance under Excise and Customs. The increase in forest expenditure was attributed mainly to extended departmental operations. There were other minor fluctuations in expenditure

Imperial.

which are noticed in the body of the report. The surplus of Imperial Civil revenue over expenditure was Rs. 735$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs against Rs. 725$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs in the previous year.

Provincial. The Provincial revenue of the year, including receipts under departmental heads, amounted in all to Rs. 410 lákhs as compared with Rs. 406 lákhs in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 4 lákhs. The most marked improvements occurred under Excise and Forest, and have been explained above. The only other increase which calls for mention here was one of Rs. 40,127 under Contributions from Local to Provincial Funds, due to a change in the classification of the services of Local Fund vaccinators. Provincial expenditure fell from Rs. 408$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs to Rs. 407$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs; the reduction was exclusively under departmental heads, the most important being construction of railways which showed a decrease of over Rs. 4 lákhs. The only other reductions calling for special notice occurred under Assignments and Compensations in consequence of large arrear payments having been made in 1892-93, and under Land Revenue, in consequence of the consolidation of appointments. The increased outlay on Law and Justice (Courts of Law) was ascribed partly to exchange compensation allowance and partly to the larger number of officers who remained on duty throughout the year. Increased grants for the purpose of village sanitation accounted for the rise of Rs. 1$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in contributions to Local Funds. Fluctuations under Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration have been explained above, and the remaining variations were comparatively slight. The net result for the year of Provincial revenue and expenditure was a surplus of over Rs. 2 lákhs as compared with a deficit of nearly Rs. 2$\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs in the preceding year.

Mint. No gold was tendered for coinage during the year. The amount of silver bullion received for coinage from the Currency Department was Rs. 209$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs as against Rs. 955$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs in 1892-93, while British India uncurrent coin received for recoinage increased from a nominal value of Rs. 84,506 to Rs. 1,98,167. Old Bikánir rupees received on behalf of the Darbár under the Native Coinage Act showed a similar increase from Rs. 1 lákh to Rs. 4$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs. In addition, silver bullion to the amount of 17,225,633 tolás, which had been imported for coinage but was shut out by the legislation of June 1893, was received under the special orders of the Government of India and paid for at the ruling rate of exchange. Imports of silver into the port of Bombay reached a net value of Rs. 1,206$\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs or an increase of Rs. 83$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs over the figure for 1892-93, but the amount of silver tendered for coinage fell from 831 to 332 lákhs of tolás. The nominal value of the silver coin issued from the Mint during the year was Rs. 3$\frac{9}{10}$ crores against Rs. 9$\frac{3}{4}$ crores in the previous year. Nine lákhs of Bikánir rupees, coined in 1892-93, were also issued to the Political Agent, Bikánir. In consequence of the decrease in the amount of coinage turned out, the revenue of the Mint from all sources fell from Rs. 21 lákhs in 1892-93 to Rs. 15$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in the year under review. The net profits of the Department were Rs. 7$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs against Rs. 7$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs of the preceding year.

Paper Currency. The gross circulation of notes of all denominations on the 31st March 1894 was Rs. 1,045$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs against Rs. 790$\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs on the same date in 1893, showing an increase of Rs. 255$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs which occurred solely in notes of the value of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10,000, other denominations receiving a temporary check. The advance in Rs. 10,000 notes was caused by rupees lying unused in the Branch Reserve Treasury and the Banks, while the Rs. 5 note continued to be the favourite of Bombay. Notes of the value of Rs. 100 and under showed a smaller circulation throughout the year except in April, and those of Rs. 500 and over increased their circulation in the month of August only. There was a large

decrease in the number of notes cancelled owing partly to the diminished circulation and partly to the inflation of last year's figures by the calling in of notes bearing trade advertisements. There was a considerable advance in the value of foreign notes cashed during the year. No new case of fraud was observed. The Karáchi Circle showed an increased circulation of notes of the value of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000, but other denominations fell off. There was an advance in the encashment of Foreign Circle notes.

Land Revenue.

The net amount of land revenue for collection during the year was Rs. 371½ lákhs as compared with Rs. 373⅔ lákhs in 1892-93, the decrease occurring in the Northern Division and Sind. The actual collections aggregated Rs. 368½ lákhs against Rs. 370⅓ lákhs in the preceding year, the percentage of realisations on the amount due being thus practically unchanged. The marked decrease in the number of distraints has been noticed in a preceding paragraph.

Sea Customs: *Bombay.*

The principal event of the year was the introduction of the new Tariff Act VIII of 1894, which became operative from the 10th March 1894 and added largely to the number of dutiable articles.

The total net customs revenue collected at the port of Bombay during the year under review was Rs. 34⅖ lákhs against Rs. 25¼ lákhs in 1892. Of the total receipts, imports contributed nearly Rs. 32⅖ lákhs against Rs. 22¾ lákhs and exports Rs. 1⁹⁄₁₀ lákhs against Rs. 2¼ lákhs. The falling off in exports occurred in the shipments of rice, the only dutiable article, to Aden, Muskat, Persia, Mozambique and Zanzibár, where the local crop was unusually heavy. Imports, on the other hand, showed a general increase under all heads except opium, the advance being most marked in liquors, petroleum and kerosine oil. Speculation in view of the new Tariff Act was responsible for the increase in liquors which took place in January and February and was succeeded by a marked decline as soon as the tariff was published. The tendency on the part of importers to substitute under-proof for over-proof spirit was again noticeable, especially in brandy. This spirit and whisky together absorbed 92·8 per cent. of the entire trade in practically the same proportions as last year. The expansion of the trade in petroleum resulted partly from a reduction in the price of the oil and partly from an extension of the area supplied by the Bombay market. Imports under the new Tariff between the 10th and 31st March (*i. e.* the end of the financial year) aggregated nearly Rs. 5½ lákhs, of which metals and metal articles contributed Rs. 2⅘ lákhs.

The number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act rose from 863 in the preceding year to 1,080, of which 597 were decided under the Customs Act as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. Four appeals were made, but in all of them the original order was upheld. The working expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 3,68,660 against Rs. 3,62,916 in 1892, the increase being due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance and departmental promotions.

Karáchi.

The net Customs revenue at the port of Karáchi rose from Rs. 7⅔ lákhs to Rs. 8¹⁄₁₀ lákhs, the improvement being occasioned by the reimposition of duties under the new Tariff Act. There was a slight falling off in exports due to smaller shipments of rice to Cutch, the Káthiáwár ports and the Persian Gulf.

Land Customs: *Bombay.*

The land customs lines on the Goa and Daman frontiers were reorganised and strengthened, and new buildings were constructed at Castle Rock. The total collections at the eleven frontier custom houses amounted to Rs. 33,313 as compared with Rs. 42,723 in the previous year. The decrease, which occurred

in export only, was due to the relaxation, in the interests of the cultivators of adjoining British districts, of the orders allowing rice to pass into Goa territory only by certain specified routes and after the payment of export duty. The total included the item of Rs. 9,000 annually paid to the British Government by the Dharampor State as *chauth* on account of a quarter share of certain transit duties.

Opium.

No change was made during the year under report in the rates of duty on opium. There was an increase of 6,196½ in the number of chests imported into Bombay and of 5,989½ in the number exported to China. The total licit sales in British districts rose from 127,149 lbs. in 1892-93 to 130,053 lbs. in the year under review. The increase, which occurred mainly in Sholápur, Hyderábád and Ahmednagar, was the result of a more thorough knowledge on the part of the farmers of the districts and their needs. There was a decline of 3,211 lbs. in Bombay due to the discontinuance of licences for the sale of chandul and madat. The old licence fee system was retained in the five southern districts which consume very little opium; otherwise throughout the Presidency the farmers paid duty only on the opium bought by them for sale, and instead of licence fees were required to maintain additional establishments for the supervision of their retailers and for the prevention of illicit practices. This system, which in the preceding year was in force in the mofussil, was introduced in the City of Bombay during the year under report. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 1,140 or 5 less than in 1892-93. No licences were issued for the sale of chandul, madat and other preparations of opium. In the Native States of the Presidency licit sales rose from 154,806 lbs. in 1892-93 to 159,301 lbs. in 1893-94. The total imperial revenue from opium, including fees on account of transhipment and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 197$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs as compared with Rs. 151$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 46 lákhs, while the net excise revenue rose from Rs. 9¼ lakhs to Rs. 9$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs. There was practically no variation in the expenditure of the department.

Salt: *Presidency Proper.*

The awards decreed by the Mixed Commissions as compensation to the owners of salt-pans in Portuguese territory were paid off during the year with the exception of Rs. 17,068 on account of Goa works, the sum being still under litigation in the Portuguese Courts, and Rs. 18,629 on account of Daman works, regarding which there was a dispute between the heirs of the late owner. In pursuance of the policy of encouraging the curing of fish with salt instead of salt-earth, three new fish-curing yards were opened on the Kánara coast, and, despite the fact that the season was the worst ever known, the quantity of fish brought to the yards was nearly double that recorded last year. A new siding was laid down at Khárághoda, and the salt produced was of good quality. The total amount of salt manufactured in the Presidency was 88$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs of maunds against a total for the previous year of 91½ lákhs of maunds. Of this amount, 18$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs were Barágra salt manufactured at Khárághoda, 3$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs were produced at Bulsár in the Surat district and 65$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs at other places in the Presidency. The quantities from Bulsár and other places did not vary materially from the figures of 1892, but Khárághoda showed a falling off of 4½ lákhs due to the unfavourable character of the season. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year amounted to 32$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs, so that the total quantity available for consumption was 120$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs of maunds. The total removals during the year amounted to 88$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs, as compared with 87$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in 1892, and loss by wastage to 8 lákhs; the balance therefore at the end of the year was reduced to the very low figure of 23$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs of maunds. As regards Barágra salt, the issues

amounted to $20\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs of maunds against $16\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs in the previous year, the sales being, on account of the failure of the Sámbhár lake, the largest recorded except in 1885-86 and 1886-87 when also the Sámbhár supply gave out. The removals from the main stores, Khárághoda, to the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces and Panjáb, Central India, Rajputána and Málwa, and the issues for local consumption all showed a noticeable increase. There was no change in the quantity of Barágra salt removed duty-free or at a nominal duty. Passing to sea-salt, that manufactured at Bulsár was sent chiefly to Southern Gujarát and Khándesh; there was a small decrease in quantity caused by ordinary fluctuations of trade. Sales from works in the neighbourhood of Bombay fell off owing to the badness of the season, but a much larger quantity than usual was exported to His Highness the Nizám's territory, showing apparently that Bombay was supplanting Madras salt in that part of India. The total amount of imported salt rose from $2\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of maunds, of which the major portion was consumed within the Presidency. Taking all classes of salt together, removals duty-free aggregated $6\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs of maunds against $5\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year. The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Presidency was $33\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs of maunds, which, taking the population according to the census of 1891, gives a consumption per head of 11·66 lbs. against 11·11 lbs. in 1892-93. For Gujarát the amount removed for consumption was $8\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of maunds, or an average per head of 8·13 lbs. against 8·05 lbs. in the previous year, and for other parts of the Presidency $25\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs of maunds or an average of 13·65 lbs. against 12·84 lbs. Taking the entire Presidency the wholesale price of salt was somewhat lower in April and somewhat higher in August and December than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The highest rate which prevailed was Rs. 4-8-6 in Bombay during December, that being nearly 6 annas in excess of the rate for the same month in 1892. The gross collections of salt revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. $215\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs as against Rs. 218 lákhs in the previous year, and Rs. $213\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs the average of the four years ending 1892-93. The expenditure declined from Rs. $15\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs, to Rs. $15\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, chiefly from the saving effected in consequence of the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty in January 1892. The number of smuggling cases detected rose from 611 to 688, over one-third of them coming from the Goa and Daman frontiers. The percentage of convictions on the number of persons sent for trial increased from 88·6 to 91·4.

Sind. The sources of supply in Sind were, as in former years, the Maurypur-Moach salt-works, and the Dilyár and Sáran salt deposits. Though the total production fell from 272,177 to 242,827 maunds mainly owing to a diminished outturn at the Maurypur works, the yearly sales showed an increase of 2,067 maunds. The total consumption of salt in the Province, including that imported from Europe and the Panjáb, amounted to 259,479 maunds, giving an average rate of consumption per head of 7·43 lbs. as against 7·41 lbs. in 1892. The average wholesale price of salt fell from Rs. 3-6-5 to Rs. 3-6-2. The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges amounted to Rs. 6,76,323 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,24,993 against Rs. 6,72,447 and Rs. 1,22,609 respectively in the preceding year. The number of offences against the salt law detected fell from 205 in 1892-93 to 143 in the year under review.

Excise: Presidency proper. The systems of managing country spirit farms, which were fully described in the report for 1892-93, remained unchanged throughout the year. The special provisions of the Bombay A'bkári Act Amendment Act, 1892, known as the Mhowra Flowers Act, were in force in the Thána district and part of Kolába. As the Act was in operation for a period of only four months in the preceding year, results cannot be satisfactorily compared, but it may be mentioned that

under the law no restriction is placed between the 16th February and the 15th April in each year on the collection, transport, sale or possession anywhere within the limits of the Kalyán, Bhiwndi, Karjat, Murbád, Sháhápur and Vádá tálukas of any quantity of mhowra flowers which are the produce of that year, and of the said tálukas. Throughout the year in the other tálukas to which the Act applies and during other periods in the tálukas named, the traffic in mhowra flowers exceeding four sers in weight is prohibited except under the authority of a license or permit. During the year under report the free period was extended to the 25th April 1894. The total excise realisations in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 85$\frac{1}{7}$ lákhs in 1892-93 to Rs. 85$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs in the year under report. To this increase of Rs. 24,799 the revenue from "Miscellaneous", which is always a fluctuating item, contributed Rs. 1,397 and that from intoxicating drugs Rs. 9,662, principally from Bombay and Thána where the farms, hitherto held separately, were given to one contractor, who was thus in a position to check the petty smuggling by local trains between the two districts. Receipts from imported foreign liquor and Indian manufactured liquor excised at tariff rates showed a slight falling off. Realisations from country liquor rose from Rs. 80$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs to Rs. 81 lákhs and were the chief cause of the general increase noted. This trifling advance in revenue, which occurred mainly in the still-head duty on mhowra, jágri and toddy spirit, farms for the manufacture of spirits and licence-fee for the sale of toddy, was the result of an enhancement of the rates of duty, improved arrangements for the prevention of illicit practices and the favourable nature of the agricultural season. The consumption of country liquor fell off by 56,536 gallons, and the decrease was especially noticeable in Bombay, the Panch Maháls, Násik, Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Kolába. The decline in Bombay was due to the closing of the shops during the August riots, and the unsettled condition of the city for some time afterwards; that in the Panch Maháls to the completion of the railway extension works in the district, which removed a considerable number of regular consumers; and that in the other districts partly to an enhancement of the still-head duty rates and partly to the lax supervision exercised by the farmers. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit was 2,565 or 21 less than in the previous year. The arrangements for realising the revenue from the sale of toddy were generally the same as in 1892-93, but among the few changes introduced may be noticed, first, the abolition of the monopoly farms for the sale of raw toddy in Sholápur and Bijápur, where the system was assimilated to that obtaining in the other Dakkhan districts, and secondly, an increase in the rate of tree-tax and in the maximum selling price of raw toddy in certain portions of the Surat district. This augmentation of the rate led to an increase of Rs. 83,244 in the revenue from toddy. The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured during the year in Bombay and in the Kánara and Ratnágiri districts was in each case less than in the preceding year. The average incidence of Ábkári taxation per head of the population, taken according to the census of 1891, was the same as in the previous year, namely 8 annas and 4 pies. The total expenditure of the Excise Department was Rs. 3,19,028 against Rs. 3,08,663 in 1892-93, and the aggregate sum paid as annual compensation to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licences, to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Dakkhan, and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies and to the Naváb of Cambay was Rs. 3,76,457.

Sind.

The general arrangements existing at the close of 1892-93 for the supply and sale of country liquor in Sind were continued during the year under report, the only modification being that the uniform rate of licence fee of Rs. 250 per

shop for the sale of country liquor at Sukkur, Shikárpur and Lárkhána was altered; fees were fixed according to the average sales and a clause was added in the importer's licence prohibiting the sale of foreign liquor below 15° U. P. except in the case of superior brands. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 7⅘ lákhs to Rs. 8¾ lákhs, the increase being mainly due to larger receipts under still-head duty, which represented over 73 per cent. of the total revenue. Licence fees for the manufacture of country liquor declined from Rs. 3,554 to Rs. 3,448, only 44 stills being licensed against 48 in 1892-93. Nine toddy shops were open, being the same number as in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population, taken according to the census of 1891, was 4 annas 10 pies as compared with 4 annas 5 pies in 1892-93. The expenditure of the Abkári Department in the Province increased from Rs. 14,392 to Rs. 14,911 during the year under review.

Stamps.

The total receipts from the Stamp Department amounted to Rs. 56 lákhs against Rs. 57⅓ lákhs in the previous year. The decrease occurred solely under the Court Fees Act, and was explained by the fact that the receipts of 1892-93 were exceptionally swollen by the issue of the probate of the will of a wealthy citizen of Bombay, upon which alone Rs. 1¼ lákhs were paid in Court fees. Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act showed an improvement of Rs. 3,027. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 2½ lákhs, or Rs. 3,083 more than in 1892-93, the increase being ascribed to larger payments of refunds.

Income Tax.

The final demand on account of Income Tax during the year rose from Rs. 38⅔ lákhs in 1892-93 to Rs. 38¾ lákhs in the year under report, and showed a net increase of Rs. 5,375, but actual collections fell off from Rs. 37¾ lákhs to Rs. 37⅛ lákhs, or a net decline of Rs. 65,724. Decreases in the final demand occurred in the Northern Division owing to the dissolution of certain ginning associations in Broach; in Aden owing to the reduction in prices following on a fall in exchange; and in the City of Bombay owing to a temporary depression in trade contrasted with the exceptionally good cotton season of the preceding year. This diminution was more than balanced by increases in the Southern and Central Divisions, and in Sind, the advance being due to a general expansion of trade and also to greater accuracy on the part of assessing officers. The incidence of the tax was virtually unchanged, and the expenditure of the department showed no noticeable variation.

Local Funds.

The aggregate receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds rose from Rs. 55⅖ lákhs to Rs. 58$\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs, while expenditure fell from Rs. 56½ lákhs to Rs. 55 lákhs. Of the increase in receipts, over Rs. 2½ lákhs were derived from realisations under the Local Funds Act I of 1884, and the advance arose mainly from larger arrear collections of land revenue and additional grants made by Government towards village sanitation and primary education. Enhanced receipts were also obtained under the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund owing to the introduction of revised settlements in the Province, and under the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund owing partly to an increase in the number of boilers inspected and partly to the realisation of a whole year's interest on Government securities purchased in 1892-93. Restricted sales of books caused a decline in the receipts from the Government Central Book Depôt Fund. The reduction in expenditure occurred almost exclusively under "Public Works," and was explained by the fact that in the preceding year an unusually large sum was spent on wells and tanks to relieve the distress then prevailing in certain districts. There was an increase under "Education," for which the extension of primary instruction was responsible. Receipts from the six excluded local funds showed an advance of Rs. 4⅓ lákhs, but expenditure was heavier by Rs. 8⅕ lákhs; both

increases were mainly due to the inclusion in the accounts of the Pálanpur General Fund.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered during the year under report was 664,305, as compared with 6,50,667 in 1892, the ratio per 1,000 of the population being thus 35·30 against 34·57. The number recorded was higher than in 1892 in all districts except Kaira, Ahmedábád, Násik, Kánara, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Shikárpur, Karachi and the City of Bombay. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·32 to 100; in the previous year it was 107·54. The total number of deaths recorded fell from 611,742 in 1892 to 511,831, or a decrease of 99,911. The death rate for the whole Presidency was 27·20 per mille, ranging from 38·00 in Broach to 14·62 in Hyderábad. In the City of Bombay the recorded death rate was higher among females than among males; the reverse was the case throughout the Mofussil except in Násik, Thána, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Panch Maháls, Karáchi, Hyderábád, Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier, in which districts the rates of mortality among males and females were virtually identical. The mortality among infants and children below 5 years of age was greater than in 1892, the rate rising from 40·87 to 43·53 per cent. of the total deaths; while of children between the ages of 5 and 10 the mortality was 5·65 per cent. of the total deaths. Taking the population by castes the death rate per mille among Muhammadans fell from 33·41 to 20·62, that among Hindus from 32·75 to 29·11, that among Christians from 22·21 to 20·53, and that among all other classes from 13·82 to 11·28. Classified by causes, deaths were fewer from cholera, fevers and dysentery, but more numerous from small-pox and injuries. The months when mortality was highest were August, October, and December in the order named. Cholera caused 18,853 deaths during the year or 24,047 less than in 1892. The epidemic prevailed chiefly in the collectorates of Surat, Khándesh, Sátára, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kaira, Poona and Broach, and claimed more than half its victims during the rainy season (June-September). The number of deaths from small-pox was 3,567, a total which though higher than last year's figure was considerably below the average for the ten years immediately preceding. The mortality from fever declined from 438,038 in 1892 to 361,160 in the year under notice, and that from dysentery and diarrhœa from 35,406 to 32,965. Injuries caused the death of 6,144 persons as compared with 5,432 in the preceding year.

Medical Relief.

There were, as in 1892, eleven civil medical institutions open in the City of Bombay during the year under report. The number of in-door patients increased, while that of out-door patients diminished. Small-pox, cholera, and skin diseases were decidedly less prevalent than in the previous year, and rheumatic affections were the only disorders which showed any noticeable increase. The total income of the medical institutions in the Presidency Town, including a grant of Rs. 55,912 from the Municipality and another of Rs. 11,016 from the Port Trust, was Rs. 4,81,377, and the expenditure Rs. 4,73,648. The net cost to Government without deduction of recoveries from fees was Rs. 4,33,250, as against Rs. 4,19,777 in the preceding year.

During the year under report, nine new dispensaries were added to the number of medical institutions in the mofussil, bringing the total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the close of the year to 267. The number of patients treated showed a considerable increase which was general throughout the divisions of the Presidency and was most marked in the Dakkhan and Southern Marátha Country, where the heavy rains of 1892, followed by a cold weather of unusual length and severity, made the year somewhat unhealthy. As usual, malarial fevers gave the largest number of admissions, over twenty per cent. of the patients treated being sufferers from some form or other of this ailment;

next to fever, worms, eye and skin diseases were the most common. Cases of cholera showed a gratifying decrease. Both major and minor operations were more numerous than in 1892. The total income was Rs. 7,57,276. Rs. 3,18,421 were received from Government, Rs. 1,03,576 from Local Funds and Rs. 1,46,240 from Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,98,081, Rs. 97,026 and Rs. 1,27,932 respectively. The net expenditure was Rs. 5,65,420, and the percentage of the total cost paid by Government was 49·6 against 54·1 in the preceding year. The invested capital to the credit of the various medical institutions at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,62,900.

Lunatic Asylums.

The total population of the six lunatic asylums of the Presidency fell from 999 to 988, of whom 133 were criminal lunatics. In the course of the year there were 249 admissions and 26 re-admissions. One hundred and seventy-eight patients were discharged, seventy-six of them having been cured. The cause of insanity was ascertained in the case of rather more than half the total number of patients, physical causes accounting for 83 per cent. and moral causes for 17 per cent. of this number. Among the latter grief, and among the former abuse of intoxicants were, as usual, the most common. Mortality among the patients was considerably reduced, the number of deaths falling from 112 in the previous year to 77. The net cost of the asylums to Government was Rs. 84,339 and the net cost per patient Rs. 117-12-5, but no comparison is possible with the figures of the previous year, the estimated value of the labour of the insanes as supplementary servants of the asylums being omitted from the report of 1892-93.

Sanitation.

Rs. 53,722 were expended during the year on military works connected with sanitation, and of these the most important were the water supply at Sátára and the re-roofing of the Section Hospital at Kámpti. The aggregate expenditure of the Mofussil Municipalities on conservancy rose from Rs. 8$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in the preceding year to Rs. 8$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs in the year under report. Of this amount a sum of over Rs. 2 lákhs was expended in Sind, where the principal works in progress were drainage works in Karáchi and water works in Sukkur. In the Northern Division the outlay on conservancy was Rs. 2$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs. In Ahmedábád additional distribution pipes were provided and the success of the water works was attested by the absence of cholera in the city. In Dákor, Broach, Thána and Kalyán schemes for the improvement of the water-supply were under preparation. The drainage system at Ahmedábád was further extended and house connexions were made. In Nadiád works were put in hand for the drainage of storm waters. In the Central Division the expenditure on sanitation increased from Rs. 2,54,781 to Rs. 2,67,847. The new water works at Dhulia were nearly completed and others were under construction at various towns. Progress was universally visible in the matter of drainage, on which Rs. 42,675, or Rs. 5,736 more than in the previous year, were expended. The outlay on conservancy in the Southern Division amounted to Rs. 85,586 against Rs. 83,886 in 1892-93. The water works at Hubli were opened for public use at the close of the year, while the similar project for Dhárwár was awaiting the final orders of Government. The expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay was Rs. 11,93,566; the more important measures of sanitation carried out by the Municipal Corporation of that City are noticed elsewhere.

Vaccination.

The number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department during the year showed a decline of 12,347, the total being 974,411 against 986,758 in the previous year. The decrease was most marked in primary vaccinations. The percentages of success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations were respectively 93·82 and 58·93 against 94·56 and 58·74 in the previous year. The percentage of infants protected by vaccination fell from 80·12 to 76·52, but

the proportion is probably not in reality so high as this, as the village system of birth-registration is still imperfect. The substitution of animal for human lymph in vaccination continued to increase in the larger towns of the Presidency, among which may be specified Bombay, Thána, Kurla, Bándra, Kalyán, Igatpuri, Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag and Karáchi. Animal lymph was also used in several tálukas of the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur districts, and nine municipalities voted the sums necessary to provide a calf during the whole or part of the year. The recorded results of the work of the supervising staff compare favourably with those for the preceding year. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 3,20,603 to Rs. 3,31,627, an increase of Rs. 11,024, which occurred mainly in Local Fund and Native States establishments. Inoculation was not practised anywhere in the Presidency.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

The number of veterinary dispensaries rose from 6 in the preceding year to 9, new dispensaries being opened at Surat, Jalgáon and Sholápur. The number of animals treated increased from 4,466 to 9,843 and the percentage cured from 70·3 to 74·8. Cases where the result of treatment was unknown fell off from 11·3 to 7·8 per cent. As in the preceding year some difficulty was experienced in securing the services of properly qualified Veterinary Assistants, and the paucity was felt especially at Belgaum and Ratnágiri. The various dispensaries were inspected during the year and found to be in good working order. The Veterinary Assistants discharged their duties satisfactorily and obtained a considerable measure of success in dealing with such diseases as occurred.

Education: General.

During the year under report there were in the Presidency 12,752 public and private educational institutions with 666,034 pupils as compared with 12,607 institutions with 646,382 pupils in 1892-93. Omitting the private institutions, that is to say, those which were not under Government inspection—the total number of which was 2,813 and the attendance 71,524—there were 523,139 boys and 71,371 girls under instruction in public institutions as compared with 507,028 boys and 68,341 girls in the preceding year; while taking boys and girls together, the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 558,389 to 572,892 and the average daily attendance from 416,632 to 431,015. Of the 145 new public institutions which were opened during the year, 137 were primary and 7 were secondary schools, while one was a special school. The number of Arts Colleges, Professional Colleges and Training Schools remained stationary. Considering schools and colleges classified according to sources of maintenance, it appears that, while there was a falling off in the number maintained by Government and Municipal Boards, there was an increase in those maintained by Native States and Local Boards and in those classed as aided. The attendance at unaided schools declined, but that at Government, Municipal, Local Board and all other schools showed a large increase. To this advance all classes contributed except Portuguese and Native Christians and aboriginal or hill tribes; the attendance of Muhammadans improved even more considerably than in the previous year. The total gross expenditure from all sources was Rs. $67\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs, being an increase of rather less than a lákh. The percentage of the total cost borne by Government was 29·8, by Local Funds 13·9, and by Municipal rates 5·5, while fees, Native State revenues and income from other sources made up the remainder. In the British districts of the Presidency, it is interesting to note, Government and Local Funds contributed respectively 36·1 and 16·9 per cent., or, taken together, more than half the total cost of education. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the expenditure from Provincial Funds and fees, but a decline in the receipts from

Local cess, Municipal rates and other sources. The net expenditure from Provincial Funds rose from Rs. 19⅔ lákhs in 1892-93 to Rs. 20 lákhs in the year under report, the increase being due to exchange compensation allowance, larger expenditure on Board Schools and additional grants to aided schools. Ordinary grants to colleges and schools rose from Rs. 3,52,073 to Rs. 3,70,660 and payments to aided institutions from Rs. 3,73,107 to Rs. 4,21,736, while special grants declined from Rs. 6,068 to Rs. 4,925. Building grants to Government and Board schools amounted to Rs. 32,591 as against Rs. 96,358 in the previous year.

Higher education.

The number of students on the rolls of the Art Colleges fell from 1,582 to to 1,504, but fee receipts improved from Rs. 1,01,784 to Rs. 1,07,761. The decrease in attendance was most noticeable in the Elphinstone, Deccan and Gujarát Colleges, all others showing an advance except the Sind College, where there was a falling off of 2 only. The increased fees were received mainly at the Wilson, St. Xavier's and Fergusson Colleges. The number of candidates who were successful at the University examinations was higher than in the preceding year in the case of all degrees except the 1st B.A. and the B.Sc. There was an improvement in the attendance and the fee receipts at the Law schools of Bombay and Poona, at the Grant Medical College and at the College of Science, Poona.

The total number of High schools rose from 84 to 98 and the attendance from 24,004, including 1,478 girls, to 27,072, including 2,308 girls. The number of pupils under instruction showed a general increase common, both for boys and girls, to all the divisions of the Presidency. The number of candidates for the University Matriculation examination was smaller than in the previous year and the proportion of passes showed a considerable decline. The superiority of school tuition over that imparted by private teachers continued, however, to be well marked, as thirty-five per cent. of the candidates sent up from the schools passed, while of those without school certificates over ninety-four per cent. failed. The condition of the High schools was very satisfactory and considerable success attended the efforts made for the adoption of better methods of teaching and for general improvement. The Native States also maintained unimpaired the efficiency and completeness of their schools. Middle schools fell off in number from 340 to 333 and in attendance from 20,219 to 19,539, but the decrease was more nominal than real, being due solely to the non-receipt up to the end of the year of the returns from unaided schools. Excluding these, the number of boys' schools showed an increase and that of girls' schools remained unchanged, while the attendance generally improved.

Primary education.

The total number of primary schools for boys in the Presidency rose from 8,615 to 8,726 and the attendance at them from 484,124 to 499,500. The increase occurred mainly under Local Board schools in the Central and Northern Divisions and in Sind, under schools maintained by Native States in the Northern and Southern Divisions, and under aided schools in the Central and Northern Divisions, Sind and Aden. Local Board schools continued to prosper, and in the Central Division, consequent on the increase in the Government grant, 304 new buildings were erected at a cost of Rs. 3⅘ lákhs, half of this sum being paid by Government. In the Southern Division the additional grant was largely applied to increasing the pay of the teaching staff, and the same step was in contemplation in the other divisions. As regard municipal management, the schools in the larger towns were, as usual, well administered, and some improvement was discernible in the supervision exercised over schools by the smaller municipalities throughout the mofussil. Primary education in Native States made great progress, 42 new schools for boys being opened in the course of the

year. All the schools were doing well with the exception of those in the minor States of Jath and Daphlápur. The number of primary schools for girls throughout the Presidency advanced from 692 to 718 and the attendance from 41,693 to 43,090, the improvement being specially noticeable in the Southern Division and Sind, which alone showed a falling off in the preceding year. The attendance in the Northern Division, which was unfavourably noticed in the last report, improved very considerably, the City of Ahmedábád being singled out for special mention on account of the progress made.

Special education.

The number of pupils at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, increased from 39 to 41, and the results of the examination were satisfactory. The Grásia school at Wadhwán continued efficient, and there was a marked improvement at the Scott College at Sádra, though the attendance diminished slightly. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the various schools throughout the Presidency proper and in Sind was very much larger than in the preceding year. The education of children belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes made good progress in the Central Division, but fell off in the Northern and Southern Divisions. The various training schools worked well throughout the year and there was a large increase in the number of trained head masters. At the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái School of Art the number of pupils and the amount of fee receipts were both greater than in 1892, and there was also an increase in the number of students learning drawing in schools for general education. While the Medical schools showed a falling off in attendance, the pupils on the rolls of the Bombay Veterinary College rose from 38 to 48, of whom 11 passed the final examination and obtained employment on suitable salaries. The results of the examinations of the Hyderábád Agricultural Class and the Engineering Class attached to the Sind Arts College were satisfactory, while, with the exception of the institutions at Bhúj and Surat, which showed a small decrease in attendance, the numerous industrial schools in the Presidency achieved excellent results.

Literature.

Concurrently with the general progress in vernacular and other education there was a marked increase in the number of publications registered during the year, the total being 2,130 as compared with 1,368 in 1892. The advance was noticeable both in English books and in those written in all the principal vernacular languages of the Presidency. But this large increase in numbers was not accompanied by any corresponding improvement in quality, and of the few publications which laid claim to originality none displayed any conspicuous literary merit. The general character of the productions differed in no way from that hitherto observed; works classified as educational, as pretending either to extend knowledge or to facilitate the passing of examinations, maintained their supremacy, while treatises on science or art were few and far between. Fiction received some attention, but was represented almost exclusively by literal translations of Western authors ranging from Miss Edgeworth to Gaboriau. Quantity rather than quality was the note also of the publications registered as biography or history, and under the drama and poetry little was attempted beyond a simple presentation of popular religious legends. Several authors chose politics as their scheme, but social reform was, as usual, neglected. The classical languages, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Hebrew, contributed some reprints of poetry and dissertations on religion. The extremely polyglot character of the literature of the Presidency was illustrated by the publication of books in such dialects as Jávi, Árvi, Naváiti, Bhatkuli and Konkani.

The Native Press.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the Presidency rose from 176 to 190 during the year under report, 27 new publications being started, while 13 ceased to exist; but there was no appreciable improvement in their circulation. The usual characteristics of the Native Press extreme liberality in

politics and unbending conservatism in all social matters, were rather more accentuated than hitherto, but otherwise no change was discernible during the earlier part of the period under review. The withdrawal of trial by jury from certain districts in Bengal, and the granting of exchange compensation allowance were the text of much spirited writing against the departing Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, while, on the other hand, a cordial welcome was extended to His Excellency, Lord Elgin, the hope being everywhere expressed that His Lordship's connexion with the English Liberal Party would ensure a beneficent rule through the adoption of the principles recommended by the writers. Some adverse criticisms were passed on His Excellency Lord Harris, who was accused of showing partiality towards the Muhammadans at the expense of the Hindus. The heaviness of taxation was, as usual, the burden of repeated complaints against the Government, who were advised to reduce their Military charges for the relief of the impoverished rayat. Most of the papers were loud in their praises of the speeches delivered at the Indian National Congress at Allahábád, but there was a considerable opposition, including such organs as the *Din Bandhu* and the *Rást Goftár*, which stigmatised the assembly as a gathering of busy-bodies wasting their own time and other people's money in an attempt at self-aggrandisement. The delight expressed at the apparent success of the motion in the House of Commons for the holding of the Civil Service Examinations in India and England simultaneously was rather more unanimous, the only notable dissentients being some Muhammadan journals which contended that the success of the measure would result in their subjection to the Hindus. The rules regulating the discussion of financial statements in the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils were condemned as containing no provision for a vote on the debate whereby the policy finding favour with the majority might be obligatory on Government. The distribution by the Bombay Government of the seats on the Legislative Council was strongly disapproved on the ground that the Central Division was excluded from representation. Protests were frequent against the educational policy of Government, and His Excellency the Governor's reply at the opening of the Anjumán-i-Islám School was considered inadequate. Social subjects received little attention, but the late Mr. Justice Telang was censured for stultifying his professions by marrying his daughters at the early ages of 10 and 8, the occasion being seized for taunting the reform party with not practising their doctrines, and some discussion took place on the custom of *nautches* with the result that the evils of this form of amusement were voted as insignificant beside those which attended the balls and dances prevailing in European society. Such, during the earlier part of the year under notice, were the main topics dealt with, and, allowance being made for the intelligence and character of the journalists and for the general state of education and society, there was little fault to find with the conduct of the press. Later, however, on the appearance of dissensions between the Hindus and Muhammadans some of the less respectable organs of Hindu opinion were betrayed by the prevailing excitement into language which transgressed the fair limits of free speech to an extent not hereto observed, and not only leading articles or other professed statements of opinion but also items purporting to be news were strongly coloured with the complexion of the writers' creeds. It is, however, gratifying to record that to this general attitude there were many honourable exceptions and that at the close of the year the wave of fanaticism seemed well nigh spent.

Literary Societies.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society received during the year many additions of books and coins to their library and museum, and maintained the soundness of their financial condition. The number of members of the Gujaráti Dnyán Prasárak Mandali showed no noticeable change. Eight lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society, and were well attended by the

public; the expenses were defrayed by the annual Government grant. There was an increase in the number of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, but a decline in the amount of receipts. Three lectures were delivered in the course of the year.

Museums. There was a slight decrease in the number of visitors during the year to the Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay, but they included a large number of students from schools and colleges in the Presidency town and the mofussil. Several valuable additions were made to the collections in the Natural History and Anthropology divisions, and the library was enriched with a complete set of the Challenger Expedition reports on Zöology. There was a decided increase in the number of visitors to the Karáchi Municipal Library and Museum, and many additions were made to the collections, the most noteworthy being a block of carved marble from a Jain temple obtained in the Thar and Párkar district.

Archæology. The Archæological Survey Party of Western India, carrying out the programme laid down, completed the survey of the whole valley of the Narbada within the districts of Nimár, Khandwa, Hoshangábád, Narsinghpur and Jabalpur, together with the two northern districts of Dámoh and Saugor. Antiquarian remains and inscriptions were found to be fewer and poorer than those in the Bombay Presidency and Western India generally. The first camp was made at Burhánpur, where specifications were drawn up for necessary repairs to the Jámi Masjid, and an examination was made of the Bibi Masjid, the royal baths and the water-works. At Mándháta the Siddhanátha and Omkáresvara temples were studied, and the party proceeded to Narsinghpur. Three photographs were taken of an interesting collection of sculptures from Barehta-Nonea, the principal object being a very fine carved door-way from a temple of Vishnu. At Tewar an examination was made of many broken sculptures, some of considerable merit, and of a remarkable image of Buddha in his teaching attitude. Moving to Jabalpur the party noticed the Madana Mahála and some fine Jain sculptures and made excursions to neighbouring places of interest. At Nohta, further north, were found large quantities of sculptured slabs, pillars, door-ways and images, and the old temple was observed to contain a good representation of the Trimurti. At Kundalpur an examination was made of several Jain temples, more or less modern, but of interest on account of the peculiar character of the spire; this was of a bee-hive pattern rarely met with in Western India and was so constructed as to resemble a very elongated and pointed dome. Other remains were studied at Hatta, Mugron, Kanoda, Narsinghgad and Eran. An exhaustive examination of the great Gádarmal Temple disclosed reasons for doubting the theory advanced by Mr. Beglar in General Cunningham's report as to the Buddhistic nature of certain features of the building. During the season there were altogether 46 drawings made, and 60 photographs and 42 facsimiles of inscriptions taken. Considerable attention was paid to the preservation of remains of archæological interest and a sum of Rs. 25,995 was spent on repairs to old buildings chiefly at Ahmedábád, Bijápur and Sátára.

Ecclesiastical. The effective strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of England was well maintained throughout the year, no important station having ever been vacant. Two new churches, at Násik and Poona, were opened. There was no change in the establishment of the Church of Scotland.

Stationery. The value of stock received from all sources by the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. $4\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs, while the issues aggregated Rs. $3\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs. The value of stores of country manufacture purchased during the year was Rs. 2,66,976 as compared with Rs. 2,68,053 in the preceding year, the decrease arising from the purchase of less costly paper, and the resulting saving to Government was Rs. 63,289 as against Rs. 63,413 in 1892-93.

Government Printing Presses.

The earnings of the Government Central Press during the year showed a net increase of Rs. 19,407, due to an advance in the amount of work done for Government officers. The gross earnings and expenditure were respectively Rs. 3,94,606 and Rs. 2,83,459, as compared with Rs. 3,75,199 and Rs. 2,75,860 in 1892, giving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,11,147. The Government Press at Karáchi also improved its position, the value of the work done rising from Rs. 34,015 in 1892 to Rs. 43,437 in the year under review, showing a net increase of Rs. 9,422. Expenditure was reduced from Rs. 27,734 to Rs. 27,560 and the earnings of the Press exceeded its cost by Rs. 15,877. The profits of the Photozincographic Office, Poona, amounted to Rs. 23,955 or Rs. 99 in excess of those of the previous year, a result mainly due to an increase in the receipts from the sale of maps and forms supplied to Government officials. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 92,705 and the expenditure to Rs. 68,750 against Rs. 93,617 and Rs. 69,761 respectively in the preceding year.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The North Gujarát States forming the most important group lie to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghâts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Dakkhan and Southern Marátha States are situated to the southern and eastern portion of the Dakkhan plateau. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden together with the subordinate Somáli Coast and Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The following statement shows the area, the population according to the Census of 1891 and the revenue of the States referred to :—

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
GROUP 1 : NORTH GUJARÁT—			
Cutch	6,500	558,415	18,93,672
Pálanpur-Rádhanpur Group	8,000	645,526	16,96,682
Mahi Kántha	3,528	581,568	12,40,577
Káthiáwár	20,496	2,752,404	1,67,52,425
Cambay	350	89,722	8,34,941
Rewa Kántha	4,837	726,056	25,27,750
Nárukot	143	7,450	
GROUP 2 : SOUTH GUJARÁT—			
Dharampor	794	120,498	4,58,409
Bánsda	215	41,373	3,76,271
Sachin	42	19,337	2,57,973
GROUP 3 : NORTH KONKAN—			
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623	59,055	1,43,586
Surgána	360	12,398	25,006
Jawhar	534	52,831	1,75,380
GROUP 4 : SOUTH KONKAN—			
Janjira	324	81,780	5,03,566
Sávantvádi	926	192,948	4,19,538
GROUP 5 : DAKKHAN—			
Akalkot	498	75,774	3,37,505
Bhor	1,491	155,669	3,65,341
Other Sátára Jághirs	844	131,529	3,60,356
Kolhápur	2,855	913,131	33,90,085
GROUP 6 : SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—			
Sángli	1,083	238,945	11,16,451
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs	2,936	480,111	23,03,811
Savanúr	70	16,976	1,03,008
GROUP 7 : SIND—			
Khairpur	6,109	131,937	10,68,276
GROUP 8 : ADEN	75	44,079	2,31,638
Somáli Coast	...	.....	2,31,462
Grand Total ...	64,633	8,129,512	3,68,13,709

* Exclusive of Perim, which is five square miles.

NORTH GUJARA'T.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles ; Population (1891), 558,415 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 18,93,672.

The political relations of this State with the neighbouring officials of the Pálanpur Superintendency and the British districts of Thar and Párkar were generally satisfactory. There were complaints of direct and indirect obstructions on the part of Morvi to

General.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch.*

merchants carrying on trade at Wawania. The interstatal disputes between Cutch and Morvi concerning villages in Adhoi were as numerous as ever. No disputes of any importance occurred with Jámnagar. The Government of Bombay rejected finally the claims of 21 Jádejás to the British guarantee of 1819, and upheld the principle of chiefship upon which the guarantee list of 1878 was based. There were three special appeals preferred to His Excellency the Governor in Council against the decisions of the Huzúr Court under rule V of the Settlement of 1875 during the year of report. The Province was happily saved from the violence of Barwattias by the capture of some and the destruction of others of Jumá Gandh's band during the year, and also by the arrest of the Bárách Grassias. Government lent 30 Snider rifles for the use of the Cutch Police against the outlaws.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall though less in quantity than in the previous year was fairly seasonable, and ensured higher returns of many of the more important sources of revenue of the State. In Rapar District, rats were reported to have done some harm to cotton crops, but on the whole the season was favourable to cultivators, and it may be said to have been better than the average of the preceding 10 years. There was a universal fall in the price of food grains and fodder. The public health remained good, and no epidemic of any kind appeared.

Police.

The State police force was maintained during the year at a total strength of 826 men (254 mounted and 572 foot), and at a cost of Rs. 1,50,956 against Rs. 1,38,393 in the preceding year. The offences reported to the police numbered 800 against 798 the year before. The proportion of crime to general population was the same (1·4) per 1,000 souls as in the previous year. The police sent for trial 702 cases, in 607 or 86·4 of which the accused were convicted. Persons arrested and convicted numbered 1,475 and 1,206 respectively against 1,583 and 1,094 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 79·7 against 72·3 last year. The number of murder cases increased by 2, being 8 against 6 last year, and robberies decreased by 7, being 12 against 19 the year before. The value of property reported stolen within the Province during the year was Rs. 64,958 against Rs. 46,898 the year before, while the value of the portion recovered amounted to Rs. 28,284 against Rs. 30,288. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 43·5 against 64·5 in the previous year. The decrease occurred mainly in outlawries, the loot of which was difficult to trace. Cases of suicide numbered 27 against 42; 15 of the victims were females and 12 males.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts which as last year numbered 48, had for disposal 2,331 cases involving 3,942 persons, of whom 46·9 per cent were convicted. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 2,263 and 3,774 respectively. There were 86 appeals against 142 last year. Sentences were reversed in 9 appeals only.

Extradition and Interstatal cases.

The State surrendered 6 persons, and obtained the surrender of 11 persons for trial. No progress was made in the settlement of interstatal cases between Cutch and Morvi villages in Adhoi owing to the inability of the Adhoi manager to meet the Bhacháu *Nyáyádish*; in this way the number of such cases still pending rose from 140 in previous year to 173.

Prisons.

There were 12 prisons in the Khálsa territory besides 15 in the estates of Jághirdárs. The number of persons confined was 1,725 or 106 more than in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 16,452 against Rs. 17,142 last year. The average cost per head in the Bhuj Central Jail was Rs. 24 against Rs. 29 the year before. In addition to the above-mentioned prisons, there were 12 lock-ups.

Civil Justice.

The Civil Courts in all numbered 54, including those in the Jághirdárs' estates. Out of 6,194 cases on the files, 5,924 were disposed of against 5,108 out of 5,288 last year. The total number of arrears in all the Courts was 270 against 180, the increase being ascribed to the increase in the number of cases filed. The number of appeals for disposal was 918 against 1,023 in the previous year, and the number decided was 665 against 742. The average value of each of the suits filed in the ordinary original Khálsa Courts was Rs. 292; in the Jádeja Court and Courts subordinate to it, Rs. 136; in the Small Cause Courts, Rs. 19; in the Courts of Jághirdárs having jurisdiction under the Settlement of 1875, Rs. 42; and in the Courts of Zamindárs having honorary powers, Rs. 42. The lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in 278 out of the 665 appeals heard.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 1,938, or 293 more than in the previous year, and the amount of fees realized was Rs. 7,854 against Rs. 6,107 in the preceding year. Over 59 per cent of the documents registered were mortgage-deeds.

Municipalities.

There were 6 municipalities, the principal being those at Bhuj, Mándvi, and Anjár. Their aggregate income amounted to Rs. 28,603 and expenditure to Rs. 29,520, the excess expenditure occurring in the towns of Bhuj, Mundra and Jakháu.

Trade and Customs.

The value of imports into the State was Rs. 67,40,946 against Rs. 65,75,190 in the previous year and of exports Rs. 24,66,953 against Rs. 9,26,172. The articles to which the increase in import was to be referred were *raskas*, cotton yarn, cloth and wood, while the increased export was attributed to the extended cultivation of cotton and grain. Seven cotton presses were at work during the year, and pressed 12,967 bales against 3,381 last year.

The number of vessels which entered the ports was 3,693 against 4,328, and the number which left 4,133 against 4,353 in the preceding year. Stone was exported to a limited extent. Local industries in gold thread, silver-work and embroidery were well encouraged. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch and Pálanpur.*

The entire outlay on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,47,249 against Rs. 1,45,751 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 3,000 were expended on improvements of harbours; Rs. 20,301 on the construction of new roads; Rs. 15,957 on repairs to old roads; Rs. 39,874 on buildings, old and new; Rs. 5,354 on tanks, wells and irrigation; and Rs. 44,280 on miscellaneous petty works. The proportionate cost of establishment to public works expenditure was 29 against 25 per cent. last year. Public Works.

The Samvat 1949 opened with a balance of Rs. 4,53,209 and closed with one of Rs. 4,36,442. The revenue for the year under review was Rs. 18,93,672 (inclusive of Rs. 3,714 on account of the income of the previous year) against Rs. 16,72,990 in the previous year. The increase was due to the favourable nature of the season. The expenditure was Rs. 14,40,540 against Rs. 15,89,819 in the previous year, the ordinary expenditure decreasing by Rs. 62,380 and the extraordinary by Rs. 84,213 from the figures of last year. The income and expenditure shown above are exclusive of transactions on account of advances, loans, &c., which brought down the closing balance to Rs. 4,36,442 as shown above. Revenue and Finance.

The area of cultivable waste land brought under the plough was 288 acres and the area thrown out of cultivation was 1,200 acres, which had been reserved for late crops but had to be abandoned for want of rain in the latter part of the season. The State advanced a sum of koris 2,455 as takávi to indigent cultivators. Agricultural improvements.

Survey operations, which were commenced in 1873, were in progress throughout the year. The survey was completed of 17 villages and three grass-preserves against 11 villages last year. Survey.

The records of birth and deaths for the Khálsa portion of the territory were respectively 7,226 and 5,56 against 5,608 and 7,302 in the year before. The decrease in mortality was attributed to the absence of any epidemic, cholera and fever having prevailed in the preceding year. No record of vital statistics was forthcoming from the Jághirdárs' estates. There were 10 hospitals and dispensaries against 9 in the previous year. At these institutions 80,494 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 35,052 against 81,903 patients at a cost of Rs. 33,931 in the preceding year. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhuj contained 17 inmates against 18 last year, and the Foundling Hospital had under its charge 4 boys and 13 girls. English lymph was obtained from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, and was used with advantage. The cost of the Vaccination Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,800 against Rs. 7,236 last year. Vital Statistic Medical Relief.

The number of pupils in the 126 schools belonging to the State was 7,338 against 125 schools and 7,082 pupils in the previous year. The indigenous schools increased from 118 with 4,915 pupils to 119 with 4,894 pupils. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 65,141 against Rs. 69,407 last year. The Cutch Darbár Printing Press worked at a profit. The State gave Rs. 4,921 in bounties to Gujaráti authors and special donations amounting to Rs. 4,245 to various institutions. Education.

The number of pupils in the School of Art, Bhuj, fell from 91 to 79. The school contained 5 classes, as usual, viz.:—Modelling, Wood-carving, Pottery, Painting and Drawing. His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to recognise the Bhuj School of Art as a centre for holding Government Annual Art Grade Examination. The results obtained at the examination were that, out of 6 pupils in the 1st grade and 5 in the 2nd grade presented for examination, 6 and 1 respectively passed successfully, taking 4 prizes, besides the usual certificates. Three stallions were maintaned in Cutch by the Government of Bombay. They covered 151 mares against 124 last year. The Darbár inquired into and punished 72 cases of breaches of the infanticide rules. Marriages of Jádeja girls numbered 158 against 111 last year. Ten wards' estates were under the management of the Darbár against 8 last year. Miscellaneous.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population (1891), 645,526; Gross Revenue (approximately), Rs. 16,96,682.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and the nine other tálukas noted marginally, some of the Chiefs of which possess petty jurisdictional powers. Both Pálanpur and Kánkrej pay tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda. The peace of the frontier remained undisturbed. States in the Superintendency.

1. Tharád & Morvádá.
2. Váv.
3. Varáhi.
4. Sántalpur and Chádchat.
5. Suigám.
6. Bhábhar.
7. Kánkrej.
8. Diodar.
9. Tarváda.

The rainfall generally was abnormally heavy, and in September Pálanpur and the surrounding country were visited by a severe cyclone. Kharif crops were in consequence damaged, but rabi crops were unusually good. Season and Crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Pálanpur.

Important events.

The principal occurrence of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Ahmedábád, where a Darbár was held on the 28th November, and was attended by the leading Chiefs of Pálanpur, Rewa Kántha, and Mahi Kántha.

Pálanpur State: General.

His Highness the Diván was invested with the K.C.I.E., and in commemoration of the distinction gave a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the promotion of the study of bacteriology in Europe by a medical gentleman chosen for the purpose by His Highness. Dr. Surveyor was selected, and the grant was placed at his disposal.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The receipts of the State during the year rose from Rs. 6,11,542 to Rs. 7,15,140, and the expenditure from Rs. 6,06,296 to Rs. 7,16,928, leaving a debit balance.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

The number of villages surveyed was 18 against 13 last year. The total number surveyed up to the end of the year was 158. The Vighoti system was introduced into 80 villages.

Other matters.

A Court of Small Causes was opened in Pálanpur and a travelling dispensary was established under the charge of a Hospital Assistant. The construction of the new jail was completed.

Rádhanpur State. General.

The system of revenue collection was considerably improved, and was in the hands of better paid officials under the supervision of an efficient Revenue officer.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The receipts fell from Rs. 7,55,012 to Rs. 6,90,755, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 6,18,123 to Rs. 7,58,467.

Revenue Survey.

The revenue survey was completed in 52 villages against 40 in 1892-93.

Other States and Talukas.

The condition of the 4th class State of Váv continued unsatisfactory. The Chief, who was heavily embarrassed with debt, was at feud with his heir-apparent, and the administration was starved for want of funds.

The Superintendency generally: Attachments.

As at the end of 1892-93, there were 20 attachments. During the year no estate was withdrawn from attachment and no new attachment was made.

Police.

The strength of the police was unchanged during the year. There were 634 offences reported. Arrests numbered 745 and convictions 386 against 869 and 452 respectively last year. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 38 to 46. In the jurisdictional States the number of offences reported was 857. The number of persons dealt with was 1,341, of whom 660 were convicted.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences reported to the Agency Courts was 721 against 777 in the previous year. The number of persons concerned was 915 against 1,100. Of these, 472 were convicted against 655 last year. The number of persons tried in the Courts of States possessing jurisdictional powers was 2,532 against 3,020 in 1892-93. Of these, 1,068 were convicted against 1,490. The number of criminal appeals decided by the Political Superintendent fell from 30 to 24. In 14 cases the original sentence was confirmed, in 9 reversed, and in 1 modified.

Prisons.

There were five jails in the Superintendency. The average daily cost of the diet charges per prisoner was 1 anna 6 pies. The health of the jail inmates was good.

Civil Justice.

In the Superintendency Courts the balance of suits at the end of the previous year was 404, and the number filed during the year was 1,110, making a total of 1,514 suits for disposal. Of these, 1,116 were decided against 572 last year. In the Courts of the jurisdictional States the total number of suits for disposal, including arrears, was 6,907, and of these 5,290 were decided, leaving a balance of 1,617 at the close of the year against 2,047 in 1892-93. Of 28 appeals on the file of the Political Superintendent, 4 were decided.

Public Works.

Rs. 2,467 were spent on public works in Kánkrej and Rs. 2,048 in Tharád. A new dharmsála was also built at Varáhi. The total cost of the new jail at Pálanpur was Rs. 81,622. The amount spent on public works by the Rádhanpur State was Rs. 52,564.

Medical Relief.

Two travelling dispensaries were instituted, one by Pálanpur and the other by Rádhanpur, besides the new dispensary at Sami. Temporary dispensaries were also established at Rádhanpur and Mujpur on account of the prevalence of malarial fever. The total number of patients treated at these institutions rose from 34,807 last year to 42,314. The number of persons vaccinated fell from 18,127 to 16,302.

Education.

The number of schools improved from 54 to 58, two new schools being opened in the Thánas, one in Pálanpur and one in Rádhanpur. The total number of pupils was 3,819 against 3,337 last year, the daily average attendance rising from 2,276 to 2,627. Out of 25 boys sent up from the Superintendency 17, and out of 9 sent up from the Thána Circles 7 obtained certificates at the public service test examination. Two boys passed the matriculation from the Pálanpur High School.

Miscellaneous.

Over 44 chests of opium were issued for retail sale. Importations by the larger States fell from 60½ to 41 chests. The two Government stallions kept at Deesa covered 45 mares against 64 in the previous year.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, 3,528 square miles; Population (1891), 581,568; Gross Revenue, Rs. 12,40,577.

General.

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency consists of a group of 59 States on the borders of Rájputána. The only first class State in the Agency is Idar, which contains more than half the total population and, while paying tribute to Baroda, itself receives tribute from some of the smaller States.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha.*

Important events.

The only events of political importance which happened during the year were, first, the Darbár held by His Excellency the Governor at Ahmedábád on the 28th November 1893, and, secondly, the reduction of the political status of the Mahárána of Dánta from the second to the third class consequent upon the appearance of fraudulent alterations in certain accounts produced by the State in a survey inquiry before Mr. Fforde. A scheme was submitted for the entire separation of the interests of Pálanpur and Dánta in four villages which formed the subject of dispute: the parties affected made representations to Government, whose orders were awaited. As regards the appeals preferred against the late Mr. C. E. G. Crawford's decision in the disputes between the State of I'dar and the Gadwáda Tálukdárs, final orders were not communicated, but pending their receipt a survey of the lands in question was undertaken and completed. Efforts were being made to adjust the differences between the Gadhias and the Pálanpur Darbár and between I'dar State and the Valásna Táluka. The dispute between Pálanpur and Sudásna was referred to an arbitrator, whose decision was awaited. In the difference between Hadol and Undani Government rejected the claim advanced by Undani for partition and separation. The surveyor deputed to carry out the joint decision of Colonels Hunter and Loch completed the theodolite survey of the existing pillars or the Dánta-Sirohi frontier, but minor disagreements arose subsequently. Other boundary disputes were pending between Dungarpur and Sirohi and between Dungarpur and I'dar; arrangements were in progress for their settlement. In the Kundol-Mhowra case between Pál (I'dar) and the Bhils of Pália-Válicha the decision of Colonel Hunter and Major Bignell was upheld by the Government of India. It was not found possible to depute an officer to meet a surveyor from Baroda for the demarcation of contested boundaries with that State. A Border Court was held in April 1893, for the settlement of cases between Mahi Kántha on the one side and Sirohi and Meywár on the other, and 128 cases were disposed of. In consequence of the inability of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, to meet the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, no Court could be held for the adjustment of differences between Mahi Kántha and Dungarpur.

I'dar.

The revenue and expenditure of I'dar were respectively Rs. 6,52,837 and Rs. 6,03,190, against Rs. 6,64,904 and Rs. 6,74,347 in the previous year. The Mahárája, His Highness Sir Kesrisinghji, K.C.S.I., proceeded to Ahmedábád to attend the Darbár of His Excellency the Governor in November, and went thence to Bombay, returning to I'dar within a month of his departure. The relations between His Highness and his Sardár Patávats and Bhumia Sardárs continued to be satisfactory, and there were no complaints from the people. A new appointment of Commissioner of Police was created during the year, and will, it is hoped, tend to improve the condition of the force. The year was uneventful, and nothing occurred of special importance.

Pol.

The revenue and expenditure were respectively Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 20,500 against Rs. 12,637 and Rs. 18,168 in the preceding year. The increase in revenue was explained by the fact that in the year under report vero was levied. The cess was collected every alternate year, and was not therefore recovered in 1892-93. No details of expenditure were given. The Chief, Prithisinghji, was installed on the gádi on the 26th January 1893. Mr. Ranchodlál, the Kárbhári, remained at his post throughout the year.

Dánta.

The revenue and expenditure of the Dánta State were respectively Rs. 46,001 and Rs. 47,001 against Rs. 46,001 and Rs. 50,001 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 6,525 was returned as having been spent on public works. In the month of August the Mahárána was reduced from the second to the third class, as noted above.

Málpur.

The Málpur State had a revenue of Rs. 22,710 and an expenditure of Rs. 22,568, against a revenue of Rs. 20,620 and an expenditure of Rs. 19,957 in the preceding year.

Katosan.

The Chief of Katosan continued to show a disposition to oppose Agency orders and exceed the limits of his jurisdiction. The numerous complaints against the Thákor were under the consideration of the Political Agent. The revenue was returned at Rs. 20,387, and the expenditure at the same sum, against Rs. 21,263 for either item in the preceding year.

Ilol.

The revenue of the Ilol State was Rs. 23,775 and the expenditure Rs. 25,473, against Rs. 23,922 and Rs. 23,387 respectively in the preceding year. Most of the arrears of civil work were cleared off.

Mánsa.

The revenue and expenditure of the Mánsa State were respectively Rs 55,531 and Rs. 44,750 against Rs. 56,627 and Rs. 54,793 in the previous year. The State continued under management, the young Chief making good progress at the Rájkumár College.

Mohanpur.

The Mohanpur State, which continued under Agency management, had a revenue of Rs. 29,241 and an expenditure of Rs. 33,330, against a revenue of Rs. 30,389 and an expenditure of Rs. 22,703 in 1892-93. The young Thákor left the Rájkumár College in April and attended the Court and office of the Assistant Political Agent for the purpose of learning administrative work.

Bávisi Zilla.

The Bávisi Zilla continued under the charge of the Assistant Political Agent. There were 86 criminal cases reported during the year against 93 in the previous year; all were disposed of. Of 177 persons involved, 52 were convicted. There was no serious crime. The value of property stolen was Rs. 290 and of property recovered Rs. 236, the percentage of recoveries having improved from 52 to 81. Of 249 civil suits for disposal, 232 were decided. The police force consisted of 60 men. The rainfall of the year was excessive, and the harvest consequently poor.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha.*

This year, as last, the rainfall was abnormally heavy and caused serious injury to the crops, the early sowings having especially suffered.

The Agency Police.

The total number of stipendiary police in the Agency was, as last year, 1,639, and the total cost Rs. 1,78,336 against Rs. 1,79,524. There was again a satisfactory decrease in the volume of crime, the number of reported offences falling from 1,142 in the preceding year to 963. Of the offences reported to the State police 26 per cent., and of those reported to the Agency police 17 per cent. remained undetected. The percentage of convictions on arrests fell from 63·4 to 60·6. The value of property stolen was Rs. 46,314, of which over 35 per cent. was recovered against 23 per cent. in the previous year. Crimes of violence showed a general decline, and murders decreased from 17 to 13.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences dealt with by the original Courts was 1,393 against 1,536 in the preceding year. The number of persons concerned in the crime reported decreased correspondingly from 2,877 to 2,718, of whom 43·6 per cent. were convicted against 43 per cent. last year. Of Sessions cases, there were 28; 52 persons were implicated, of whom 37 were convicted. No capital sentence was passed, but transportation for life was inflicted in four cases. There were three murder cases, which all resulted in acquittals. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 14,863, of which Rs. 8,803 or 59 per cent. were recovered. The number of criminal appeals disposed of fell from 56 in the previous year to 27; the original order being confirmed in 3, reversed in 13, and modified in 7 cases. Four appeals were decided by the Assistant Political Agent, who confirmed the original sentence in 2 cases, and reversed it in the other 2. Twenty cases were tried by the Session Courts of the Native States, Í'dar trying 17, Dánta 2, and Pol 1. Of the 36 persons implicated in these cases, 28 were convicted, 4 being sentenced to transportation for life.

Prisons.

There were 25 jails in the Agency, a decrease of 1 on last year's figure. The number of admissions fell from 995 last year to 908, the daily average being 177 against 180. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 12,233, being an average of Rs. 69 per head. The health of the jail inmates remained good.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts in the Agency was the same last year, viz. 38. The number of suits disposed of was 2,620, being an increase of 311 over last year's figure, but the number of appeals heard fell from 183 to 134. The value of suits filed rose from Rs. 1,51,479 to Rs. 1,93,708. Realizations from institution fees amounted to Rs. 14,249. The number of decrees executed was 2,574. Of 11 special appeals before Government, 8 were decided, the Political Agent's decisions being confirmed in 6. In the Í'dar State, 760 out of 933 suits were disposed of.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 138 of the aggregate value of Rs. 60,866 against 171 of the value of Rs. 52,930 last year. The registration fees levied amounted to Rs. 649 against Rs. 664 last year.

Public Health.

The general health of the Province was far from satisfactory. Cholera prevailed throughout large portions of the district, and fever of a dangerous type set in after the rains and claimed many victims.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 40,509 as against Rs. 25,995 in the preceding year.

Trade.

There was a falling off in the dyeing trade of Pethápur, but an improvement in that of Vásna. The road-borne traffic registered at the Poshina náka for eight months was valued at Rs. 27,161 for imports and Rs. 26,443 for exports.

Revenue and Finance.

During the year under report there was a decrease in the total revenue of Rs. 13,247 and in the total expenditure of Rs. 81,268, the figures being respectively Rs. 12,40,577 and Rs. 11,93,979 against Rs. 12,53,824 and Rs. 12,75,247 in 1892-93. The total amount of the tribute recovered was Rs. 88,131, and the balance remaining for recovery at the close of the year was Rs. 56,393, of which Rs. 40,882 were subsequently collected, leaving Rs. 15,511 outstanding. The opening balance to the credit of the Local Funds was Rs. 1,27,186, and the total revenue of the year was Rs. 78,352. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,554, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,34,984, of which Rs. 87,900 were invested in Government securities.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Three new dispensaries and one travelling dispensary were opened during the year, raising the total number of these institutions to 17. The number of patients treated was 54,334 against 48,986 in the preceding year. Vaccinations totalled 12,869 against 13,935. The number of births recorded was 11,332 against 12,294 and of deaths 12,945 against 15,435.

Education.

The number of schools in the Agency remained the same as last year, viz. 99. There were 6,192 pupils on the registers, which showed an average attendance of 4,540, last year's figures being 6,113 and 4,594 respectively. The number of girls under instruction increased from 363 to 392. The total cost of education was Rs. 30,786 against Rs. 26,400 in the previous year. There were in addition 6 schools under the Rev. Mr. Thompson of the Church Missionary Society, and in these 229 children, of whom 172 were Bhils, received tuition. The number of Kunvárs attending the Scott College fell from 34 to 27, of whom 8 were minor Tálukdárs. The examination of the college by the Deputy Educational Inspector resulted satisfactorily.

Miscellaneous.

The estates under Agency management numbered 15 against 18 last year. The Infanticide Department cost Rs. 827 and worked satisfactorily; no case of child-killing was reported. The stamp revenue rose from Rs. 710 to Rs. 1,270. The customary fair at Sámláji was not held this year owing to the prevalence of cholera. The trade of the Agency remained in its

usual condition and there was nothing noteworthy to report. The quantity of opium issued to native Chiefs was 10,608 lbs., being an increase of 2,011 lbs. over the total of 1892-93; the quantity actually consumed also increased by 943 lbs. There were 20 cases of opium-smuggling against 18 in the previous year. The A'bkári rules approved by Government were promulgated and worked well. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha and Káthiáwár.*

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

Area, 20,496 square mile; Population (1891), 2,752,494; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,67,52,425 (approximately).

The Province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States of varying size and importance, the principal being the first class States of Junágad, Návánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrángadra, Morvi and Gondal, and the second class States of Vánkáner, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rájkot, Wadhwán, and Jáfarábád. Thirteen States pay no tribute, 97 pay tribute to the British Government, and 78 to the Gáikwár of Baroda. Except Junágad, the administration of the first class States was free from trouble of any kind. The States.

The Province had the honour of two visits from His Excellency the Governor during the year under report. The first was in the month of April, when His Excellency fulfilled his promise of visiting Junágad, the capital of His Highness the Naváb, and stayed at that place for three days, during which time he formally opened the new Leper Asylum called after the name of Prince Albert Victor and built near Junágad by the liberality of Vazir Bá-ud-din. His Excellency left Junágad on the 12th, and formally opened the Jetálsar-Rájkot Railway on the same date, and then returned to Bombay by way of Porbandar. On the second occasion His Excellency landed at Jámnagar and at the request of His Highness the Jám turned the first sod of the proposed Jámnagar-Rájkot Railway on the 21st November 1893. From Jámnagar His Excellency proceeded to Rájkot and formally opened the Memorial Institute in a public darbár which was attended by most of the principal Chiefs and nobles of the Province. His Excellency took this opportunity to give an address to the assembled Chiefs conveying his impressions and advice on the current political affairs of the Province. On the 25th November there was a State banquet in honour of His Excellency's visit, and His Excellency left Rájkot for Ahmedábád next day. The peace of the Province was unfortunately disturbed by serious occurrences at Somnáth Pátan during the last week of July. Continual disputes had been going on for some time between the Hindus and Muhammadans of that place regarding their religious temples and practices, and with a view to bring about a satisfactory and authoritative settlement a Commission consisting of an experienced European Political officer as President and two Native members was appointed early in the year. The Commission finished its labours in April and submitted a report embodying its conclusions on the several matters in dispute in May; but these unfortunately were not promulgated by the Junágad Darbár, and on the occasion of the Muharram the ill feelings between the two communities broke out afresh and resulted in serious riots on the 25th July, ending in the murder of 12 Hindus and the desecration of their temples. These occurrences excited the sympathies of the followers of the two religions, not only in Káthiáwár but beyond the province. Eventually the offenders were arrested and tried. The trials were conducted by a special Sessions Court, and after occupying many months ended in the conviction of 18 persons, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 1 to 7 years. Important events.

The crops were damaged by excessively heavy rainfall both in June and in November, and the outturn was consequently less satisfactory than last year. Season and Crops.

The total strength of the police was 8,255, maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,58,752. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Agency police rose from 414 to 606. The total number of offences reported to the Agency and States police together was 7,921 against 8,086 in 1892-93. The number of persons arrested was 9,318 against 9,310 in the previous year, and the number of convictions 5,203 against 5,075. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 55·84. The return of property stolen and recovered showed that the percentage of recoveries rose from 40·7 to 53·6. Dacoities and robberies numbered 8 and 46 respectively against 18 and 38 in 1892-93. Police.

There was a recrudescence of Miána dacoity, but thanks to the co-operation of the States in the exertions of Mr. W. L. Souter, Superintendent of Police, Dhrángadra, and Captain G. B. O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Mália, it was completely stamped out. Since the destruction of Wála Námori's gang by Lieutenant Gordon in December 1892, the Miánas had ceased to give trouble, but the surviving leader, Juma Gand, kept himself in hiding on the Cutch side, making clandestine returns from time to time. The maintenance of a close watch, however, forced the dacoits to abandon Káthiáwár for the Pálanpur districts. On their way thither they met the Jhinjhuváda Fauzdár and stripped him of his arms and clothes on the 25th February 1894. They were encountered, and several were captured by the Pálanpur Agency police, but Juma Gand was not then present. He succeeded in coming back to Káthiáwár but was met and recognised near Dhrumat under Dhrángadra, and there a hand-to-hand fight took place with the State police under Mr. Souter and the whole gang were completely destroyed. Captain O'Donnell was equally successful in arresting some 16 Miánas from Mália who had made a daring attack on the Dhrángadra village of Dhanála and were in hiding at Mália. These offenders were handed over to the State, tried, and sentenced to transportation for life. Prevalence of outlawry.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

Criminal Justice.

The number of cases reported to the Criminal Courts of the province including the Agency Courts and those of the jurisdictional States rose from 16,969 to 18,155, and the number of persons dealt with from 24,014 to 26,464. Of the persons sent for trial, 10,010 were discharged, 6,371 were acquitted, and 8,896 against 8,935 in the preceding year were convicted. There were 505 cases involving 1,014 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. There were 78 criminal appellate Courts in which appeals were filed by 1,646 persons against 1,757 last year. The sentence of the original Court was confirmed in regard to 833 appellants, modified in regard to 381, and reversed in regard to 397. Twenty-three against 29 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

There were 149 jails and lock-ups in which 8,932 prisoners were confined as compared with 9,771 in the year preceding. The total cost was Rs. 1,22,299 against Rs. 1,25,275.

Civil Justice.

There were in all 209 Civil Courts which disposed of 32,669 out of 37,976 cases filed against 37,207 out of 46,976 last year. Arrears were reduced from 9,769 to 5,307, the main causes of the decrease being the unusually large number of suits filed in the Porbandar Courts in 1892-93. Of the cases heard, 31,369 of the aggregate value of Rs. 33,25,827 were decided by the jurisdictional Courts. Of 2,739 appeals 2,158 were disposed of against 1,758 out of 2,488 in 1892-93. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 4,291 against 2,991, of which 3,366 were decided. The arrears remaining numbered 1,061 against 1,135. The Rájasthánik Court decided 112 regular cases and passed 6,778 miscellaneous orders against 206 and 8,066 in the previous year. As the period fixed for the duration of the Court was to expire on the 31st December 1893, the States were invited to agree to a two years' extension. Six States dissented, and the subject was referred to the Supreme Government. Meanwhile the jurisdiction of the Agency was revived in the dissentient States.

Registration.

The number of documents registered by the Agency Courts was 379 of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,06,523 against 456 of the value of Rs. 5,02,568 in 1892-93. Realizations from fees amounted to Rs. 3,805 against Rs. 3,054.

Trade.

The total exports by sea amounted to Rs. 3,22,42,031 and the imports to Rs. 2,34,96,362 against Rs. 2,77,64,994 and Rs. 1,80,94,678 respectively in the preceding year. The earnings of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway increased from Rs. 15,78,179 to Rs. 20,29,929 and of the Morvi Railway from Rs. 3,09,171 to Rs. 3,22,318. Detailed surveys were made for the Jámnagar-Rájkot line.

Public Works.

The expenditure of the Native States on public works rose from Rs. 22,77,000 to Rs. 24,32,968. Bhávnagar headed the list with Rs. 8,89,430, the second being Morvi with Rs. 3,48,182. The amount spent by the Agency Engineer on public works was Rs. 1,85,285 against Rs. 2,15,221 in the previous year.

Local Funds.

The receipts of the Consolidated Local Funds of Káthiáwár amounted to Rs. 4,75,476, including an opening balance of Rs. 3,73,011, and the payments to Rs. 1,36,500. The closing balance to the credit of the fund was :—

	Rs.
Cash	24,276
Invested	3,14,700
Total ...	3,38,976

Last year the receipts were Rs. 99,023 and the expenditure Rs. 1,21,602. The revenue and expenditure of the States General Contribution Fund were Rs. 3,14,093 and Rs. 3,56,829 respectively against Rs. 3,57,493 and Rs. 3,51,281 in 1892-93. The balance to the credit of the fund was Rs. 6,63,073.

Medical Relief.

Hospitals and dispensaries numbered 97 against 95 last year. Excluding the West Hospital at Rájkot, the number of patients treated rose from 603,169 to 621,743 and the total cost from Rs. 2,07,001 to Rs. 2,25,478. At the West Hospital 3,693 out-patients and 999 in-patients were treated during the year against 4,530 out-patients and 844 in-patients in the previous year. The control of vaccination in the three principal States of Junágad, Navánagar and Bhávnagar was transferred to the Darbárs, while the rest of the Province was under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The total number of vaccinations increased from 86,855 to 87,356 and the cost from Rs. 26,366 to Rs. 27,760.

Education.

The States of Junágad, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Morvi, Vánkáner, Pálitána, Rájkot and Wadhwán were, as mentioned in last year's report, entrusted under certain revised arrangements with the management of their schools, but, as the change was only effected in April 1893, it is too early to speak definitely of the result. The total number of educational institutions in the Province was 1,012 with 64,040 pupils against 998 schools and 60,957 pupils last year. The total cost fell from Rs. 5,56,729 to Rs. 5,53,226. The number of students on the rolls of the Rájkumár College rose from 39 to 41.

Tribute

The tribute demands amounted to Rs. 11,26,734, of which Rs. 7,30,207 were British, Rs. 10,69,371 were recovered during the year.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1891), 89,722; Gross Revenue, Rs. 8,34,941.

General. The year was one of quiet but sustained progress, the main events of consequence being noted below.

Important events. The principal occurrence of the year was the restoration of His Highness the Naváb to full powers and the withdrawal in April 1894 of the Special Political Agent appointed in October 1890. At the same time, the office of Revenue Adhikári was abolished, and the incumbent of the post was appointed Diván to the State, vice Ráo Bahádur Keshavlál Hirálál, who reverted to his appointment in British service on the cessation of the special administration. Among other events of the year, may be mentioned the following:—the introduction, in May 1893, of a Survey Settlement resulting in an increase of revenue of Rs. 39,271, which under the system adopted, will become leviable gradually; the definite fixing, according to the Wingate scale, of the remuneration of police patels (hitherto unpaid), accompanied by a general revision of the pay of village accountants and police; the introduction of a local fund cess at the rate of ½ anna in the rupee, and the passing of Limitation, Stamp, and Registration Acts, which will come into force at the beginning of the next Samvat year.

Season and Crops. The rainfall during the year under report was abnormally heavy, being 32·55 as compared with 26 inches, the average of the past 5 years. As, however, the falls occurred at seasonable intervals, the crops generally left little to be desired. The condition of agricultural stock was also good.

Military. The military force was reorganized during the year and cut down to a strength of 236 as compared with 392 in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 38,152 as against Rs. 39,960, but the full effect of the reduction cannot yet be fairly appreciated.

Police and Criminal Justice. The regular police force numbered 170 as against 172 in the preceding year. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 40,659 as compared with Rs. 35,883 in 1892-93, the increase in expenditure being due to the purchase of 14 horses at a cost of Rs. 4,777 for the city mounted police. The number of crimes reported fell from 253 in the preceding year to 188, of which 4 were excluded as false under the orders of the Magistrates; of the remaining 184, 148 involving 249 persons were brought to trial, and 36 remained undetected. Out of the 148 cases sent up for trial, convictions were obtained in 116, 12 were compounded, 17 were discharged, 2 struck off after commitment, and 1 remained pending at the end of the year. The total number of persons arrested was 255, of whom 249 were committed for trial; of these, 180 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 70·58 as against 48·65 in the previous year and of persons convicted to those actually tried, 80·71 against 70·25. Property of the value of Rs. 2,868 was reported as stolen in 105 cases as against Rs. 4,596 in 135 cases in the preceding year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,270 as against Rs. 1,505 last year, giving a percentage of 44·28 as against 32·7. The most common offences were housebreaking and theft, and although the number of offences of housebreaking in order to theft increased from 41 to 43, the number of simple thefts fell from 94 to 66. Two important arrests were made by the police during the year, one of an escaped convict who offered vigorous resistance to his re-arrest, and the other of a Taláti who embezzled Rs. 10,000 from the village revenues some two years ago, and had since absconded. There were 5 Courts at work in the State as compared with 6 in the previous year, the decrease of one being due to the abolition of the office of the Revenue Adhikári, who was also first class Magistrate. Including 21 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal by the Magistrates was 391 against 438 in 1892-93; of these, 379 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 12. The number of accused persons fell from 806 to 716; of these, 702 were fully tried and 261 or 37·2 per cent. convicted. The total number of appeals was 31, all of which were decided. In 24 the original order was confirmed, in 4 modified, 2 appeals were rejected, and 1 was sent back for further inquiry. The Special Political Agent presiding over the Court of His Highness the Naváb disposed of 11 special appeals and 9 miscellaneous applications.

Prisons. The daily average of convicted prisoners was 61·1 as against 47 in the previous year, while the total number confined was 230 against 164. The maintenance of the jail cost Rs. 4,076 as compared with Rs. 4,367 in 1892-93. The health of the prisoners was good.

Civil Justice. There were 4 Civil Courts, 2 of which exercised appellate powers only, one disposed of cases in which the Sardárs or nobles of the State were parties, and one did ordinary original work. Including the balance of 135 cases from the preceding year, the last-mentioned Court had a total of 2,597 cases for hearing as against 3,330 in the previous year. Of these, 2,539 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 58. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 1,23,406 as against Rs. 1,22,436 in 1892-93. The Sardárs' Court disposed of 9 out of the 13 cases brought before it. With the arrears from the previous year, there were 88 appeals for disposal, of which 71 were decided. In the Naváb's Court there were 20 special appeals for disposal during the year (as compared with 39 in the previous year), of which all but one were disposed of. There were 442 applications for the execution of decrees pending from last year and 2,096 new applications were filed during the year, giving a total of 2,538. Of these, 2,159 were decided, leaving a balance of 379 at the end of the year. Under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, 99 cases were filed and decided during the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Cambay.

Registration.

There were 1,176 documents presented for registration as against 1,337 in the preceding year. The value of the property affected was Rs. 2,99,455 as against Rs. 3,91,901 in the previous year. The receipts of the department were Rs. 7,974 and expenditure Rs. 756 as against Rs. 9,390 and Rs. 673 respectively in 1892-93. As noted above, a new Registration Act was passed.

Municipality.

The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 11,627 as against Rs. 13,365 in the preceding year, and the expenditure Rs. 18,283 against Rs. 16,486. The State contributed Rs. 6,656.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 93,387 as against Rs. 54,916 in the previous year. The new Court-house referred to in last year's report was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 27,257, and Rs. 27,752 were spent on the construction of a road from Cambay to Petlád. Six new police stations and 5 new choras were built. Improvements were made to the jail building, and the construction of the hospital was finally completed.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts, including balance, amounted to Rs. 8,34,941 against Rs. 7,83,703, the increase being mainly due to deposits and accounts of moneylenders remaining unpaid at the close of the year. The actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,60,041 against Rs. 6,70,966. The expenditure rose from Rs. 6,76,869 to Rs. 7,47,664. There was a closing balance of Rs. 87,277 against Rs. 1,06,834 in 1892-93. Rs. 1,23,815 were spenti n liquidation of the State debts.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 162 as against 253 in the previous year and of out-patients 24,027 as against 25,049. The average daily attendance was 317 against 362 in 1892-93. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,603. A travelling dispensary was opened during the year to give medical relief to outlying villages, and 2,247 patients were treated. The number of vaccinations during the year was 2,384, showing a falling off of 91 as compared with the number in 1892-93. There were 2,435 births and 2,871 deaths registered during the year, as compared with 2,388 births and 5,273 deaths in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools increased from 20 to 26 during the year and the expenditure from Rs. 8,662 to Rs. 11,815. The average attendance rose from 1,001 boys and 70 girls to 1,308 boys and 109 girls.

Grassia dispute.

The longstanding Grássia dispute, which was pending at the close of the year, was finally settled by Major Kennedy as Sir Panch of the arbitration to which it was referred. The Grássia, being dissatisfied with the decision, appealed to Government, who declined to interfere.

REWA KA'NTHA AND NARUKOT.

Area, 4,980 square miles; Population (1891), 733,506; Gross Revenue, Rs. 25,27,750.

General.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises 61 States of varying size and importance, the principal being the one first class State of Rájpipla and the five second class States of Chhota-Udepur, Devgad Báriya, Lunávada, Bálásinor, and Sunth. Rájpipla was managed by an officer of the British Government, appointed as Administrator, and the States of Kadána and Umetha were under the direct management of the Agency, the former on account of the minority of its Chief, and the latter owing to indebtedness. Of the 51 Mewási estates, 15 were under attachment and managed by the Agency in consequence of the minority or indebtedness of their Chiefs.

Important events.

No event of any great consequence happened during the year. Relations with surrounding States continued satisfactory.

Season and Crops.

The season was on the whole favourable. Some damage was caused to the kharif crops by the heavy and incessant rains during the early part of the monsoon, but the late or rabi crops turned out excellent. The public health suffered more or less during the year owing to an outbreak of cholera.

Rajpipla.

The revenue of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 8,63,527 against Rs. 8,30,991 in the previous year, while the expenditure was returned at Rs. 8,47,533 against Rs. 7,09,468. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 1,63,353 against Rs. 1,31,552 last year.

Chhota-Udepur.

The income and expenditure of the Chhota-Udepur State were Rs. 2,60,225 and Rs. 2,38,754 respectively, against Rs. 2,58,458 and Rs. 2,69,052 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 7,192 was spent on works of public utility.

Báriya.

The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,01,623 or Rs. 29,405 more than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,33,735 against Rs. 1,76,232 in the previous year. But this abnormal outlay included the very large sum of Rs. 2,07,749 spent in connexion with the marriage of the Rájá's daughter to the eldest son of the Thákor of Bhávnagar. The amount spent on public works was Rs. 7,694.

Lunávada.

The receipts of the Lunávada State rose from Rs. 2,54,668 to Rs. 2,70,308. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67,809 or Rs. 17,259 more than in the previous year. Rs. 6,805 were spent on repairs to roads, wells, tanks and school-houses.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Rewa Kántha, and Dharampor.*

Bálásinor.

The income of the State of Bálásinor during the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,747 against Rs. 1,63,799 in the preceding year. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 1,64,090 or Rs. 11,149 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 30,554, of which Rs. 7,127 were devoted to works of public utility, the other Rs. 23,427 being spent on palace buildings.

Sunth.

The revenue of the Sunth State during the year was Rs. 1,55,404 or Rs. 5,057 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 1,36,693, was well within the income. A sum of Rs. 17,678 was spent on works of public utility.

Kadána.

The minor Thákor was being educated in the Tálukdári Grássia school at Wádhwán. The income, during the year was Rs. 26,657 against Rs. 22,732 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,817. Rs. 2,000 were spent on public works.

Sanjeli.

The revenue of the Sanjeli State amounted to Rs. 53,602 as compared with Rs. 21,355 last year. The increase was due to the large sale of State forests. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 36,333, which included the amount of Rs. 8,253 spent by Kunvar Ranjitsinghji in marrying a second wife. A sum of Rs. 130 was spent on works of public utility.

Bhádarwa.

The income of the State of Bhádarwa during the year was Rs. 43,042 against Rs. 42,362 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,330, which included the large sum of Rs. 19,601 annually paid as tribute to the Baroda Government. Only Rs. 41 were spent on public works.

Umetha.

The estate of Umetha has been under attachment since 1888 owing to its embarrassed condition. More than half of the total liabilities were discharged.

Nárukot.

Nárukot State was under the direct management of the Agency. The revenue and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 14,756 and Rs. 12,400 respectively. Rs. 274 were spent on public works.

Police.

There was no change in the strength of the police force in the Rewa Kántha. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 1,789 against 1,766 in the previous year. Of the 2,162 accused sent for trial, 1,537 or 71 per cent. were convicted, 511 were discharged or acquitted and 114 remained under trial at the end of the year. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 37,652, of which Rs. 16,616 were recovered. This year, as in 1892-93, the police of Bálásinor were most successful in recovering stolen property

Criminal Justice.

During the year 3,836 persons were brought before the Magistrates against 3,580 in the preceding year. Of the former 1,936 or 50·46 per cent. were convicted, 551 acquitted and discharged, 1,173 were allowed to compound, 35 committed or referred, 20 died or escaped and 121 remained for trial at the end of the year. The number of serious offences committed during the year was 406 against 383 last year. No appeals were preferred either to the Political Agent or his Assistant against the decisions of the lower Courts.

Prisons.

The total number of prisoners confined in the several jails in the Agency was 2,110 against 1,994 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

Three thousand four hundred and thirteen suits were filed during the year. The total number for disposal was 4,327 (including 914 of the previous year), of which 3,185 were disposed of. The value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,62,364, giving an average value of nearly Rs. 77. The number of appeals for disposal was 14, of which 10 were decided.

Medical Relief.

During the year a new dispensary was opened at Chándod, and there were altogether 12 dispensaries in the Agency. The average daily attendance varied from 15 to 120. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 23,990 against 25,992 in the preceding year.

Education.

The number of schools increased from 136 to 152.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

DHARAMPOR.

* Area, 794 square miles ; Population (1891), 120,498 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,58,409.

General.

The State was governed during the year by Máhárána Shri Mohandevji under the political supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. The police force was organised, and measures were taken for the systematic liquidation of the State debts and for a land survey under the direction of British officers.

Season and Crops.

Public health was fairly good. The rainfall measured over 103 inches, the average of the last 5 years being 95 inches. The crops were fair.

Survey.

One hundred and twelve villages were surveyed. The special officer appointed under the sanction of Government took a test of the survey of 64 villages during the year.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The total strength of the police force was 119 including A'bkári officers. The cost was Rs. 12,751 against Rs. 16,005 in the preceding year. The offences reported numbered 393. Five hundred and sixty persons were tried, of whom 373 were convicted, the rest being acquitted and discharged. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 827, of which 58 per cent. was recovered against 96 per cent. in 1892-93.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Dharampor, Bánsda and Sachin.

The admissions to the Dharampor jail were 199 during the year. The cost of the jail was Rs. 989 against Rs. 945 in 1892-93.

There were 3 suits pending from last year and 119 new suits were filed during the year under report. Of these, 121 were disposed of. There were seven appeals pending from last year and five new appeals were filed during the year; of these, 11 were decided and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,58,409 against Rs. 3,90,841 last year. The increase was principally in land revenue, forest, court-fees and magisterial fines. The ábkári revenue was Rs. 1,49,262 against Rs. 1,49,207 last year. The expenditure rose to Rs. 4,57,481 against Rs. 3,94,631 in 1892-93. Rs. 75,581 were paid in liquidation of debt during the year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 83,072 against Rs. 52,159 in 1892-93. The major portion was incurred on works of public utility.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The patients treated in the dispensary numbered 12,123 against 1,0,667 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 7,375 against Rs. 5,121 in 1892-93. The number of children vaccinated was 5,116 against 5,464. Deaths were 1,421 against 1,415 and births 2,593 against 2,035 in 1892-93.

Education.

Twelve schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,703 against Rs. 4,476 in 1892-93. The number of pupils was 565 against 557 in the preceding year.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 215 square miles ; Population (1891), 41,373 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,76,271.

General.

The State is a tributary one and is governed by Mahárával Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, a Solánki Rajput, under the political supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. The administration and accounts are modelled on the principles of the British system.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was 94 inches during the year against an average of 101·8 inches for the preceding five years. The crops were indifferent owing to the want of rain in the latter part of the monsoon.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The police force consisted of 85 men, last year's total strength being 79. Offences reported during the year numbered 278 against 287 in the previous year. Four hundred and twenty-one persons were tried, of whom 275 were convicted, 92 discharged, 48 acquitted and six were untried at the end of the year. There were 7 appeals preferred, and in all the convictions were upheld but the sentences were modified.

Prisons.

Eighty-eight persons were admitted into the jail during the year and one prisoner remained over from last year. The daily average number of inmates was 7.

Civil Justice.

Two civil suits were undecided from last year and 321 were filed during the year. All were disposed of except 19. One appeal was preferred at the close of the year and was still pending.

Registration.

Twenty-two deeds of the value of Rs. 5,272 were registered. They consisted of conveyances and mortgages.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 3,76,271 against Rs. 3,47,451 in the previous year and the gross expenditure to Rs. 2,66,872 against Rs. 2,21,667, leaving a saving of Rs. 1,09,399. The receipts from forests were Rs. 33,034 against Rs. 37,346 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 35,890 against Rs. 27,637 last year. The chief works undertaken were wells, roads and dams.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Eight thousand nine hundred and twenty patients were treated at the Bánsda dispensary against 8,734 in the preceding year. The travelling dispensary gave relief to 1,211 patients. Vaccinations numbered 1,572. The number of births and deaths registered was 986 and 520 against 694 and 572 respectively in 1892-93.

Education.

There were 17 schools containing 678 pupils, being an increase in attendance of 21 since last year. The State continued to maintain a free library.

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1891), 19,337; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,57,973.

General.

The State is at present entirely under British management, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Chorási Division of the Surat Collectorate being ordinarily Administrator. The present Navá'b is a minor, his father, who is living, having abdicated in his favour.

Season and Crops.

The season was on the whole favourable though the rainfall was untimely and somewhat excessive. Cotton was poor, but other crops throve well.

Survey and Settlement.

Survey and settlement operations were completed in 1883. The area under cultivation in 1893-94 was 16,825 acres, being a decrease of 23 acres as compared with the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sachin and Khándesh Political Agency.*

The police force was the same as last year, viz. 5 sowárs and 52 foot police. Thirty-one offences, or 3 less than in the previous year, were reported. The number of accused convicted was 25, being 12 less than in 1892-93.

Prisons.

There was one jail at Sachin, and there were small lock-ups in every village. Fifteen persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; 11 were confined in the Sachin and 4 in the Surat jail.

Civil Justice.

Six civil suits were pending from last year and 143 new plaints were filed; of these, all were decided but 8. There were 5 appeals, of which one was still pending.

Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance of the year under report was Rs. 2,31,222. The total receipts were Rs. 2,57,973, making together with the opening balance Rs. 4,89,195, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,04,796, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,84,399. The expenditure was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 14,859. The ábkári revenue was Rs. 38,102, or Rs. 4,583 more than that of the previous year. The income from this source was steadily increasing.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 42,197, being Rs. 2,149 less than in the previous year. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred on account of communications and repairs.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The expenditure under this head, including sanitation and conservancy charges, amounted to Rs. 3,984, being Rs. 681 more than that of the previous year. There were two dispensaries open during the year under report, one at Sachin and the other at Dumas. The numbers of births and deaths registered were 680 and 725 respectively against 580 and 734 in 1892-93.

Education.

The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,850 or Rs. 66 more than that of the previous year. As in 1892-93, there were 21 schools open during the year. The attendance improved from 1,248 in the year to 1,322.

NORTH KONKAN.

THE KHÁNDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 1,623 square miles; Population (1891), 59,055; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,43,586.

General.

The season was a good one both in the Dángs and Mewás estates, and the year was one of quiet progress. The Mewás estates were free from serious crime, and the only grave offences reported in the Dángs were the murder of a wife by her husband and a case of witch-beating; in both cases convictions were had. Violations of the ábkári laws were the most prevalent form of crime. Vaccination was making steady progress in the Dángs, over 1,700 children having been vaccinated in the year without any opposition on the part of the people.

Mewás Estates.

The Mewás Dárbár was held at Taloda on 1st April 1894. It was attended by all the chiefs except the minor Chief of Raisingpur, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

Káthi.

Káthi is the most important of all the estates and was the best managed. The trade at Akalkuva improved considerably, thanks to the interest displayed by the Chief, Chandrasing. The revenue decreased from Rs. 54,357 to Rs. 38,813, the diminution of receipts occurring under forests and ábkári; as regards the former, there was no cause for regret as the falling off meant rest for the forests. The decrease in ábkári was attributed to want of punctuality in the payment of dues, and measures were taken to remedy this defect. The Chief was invested with magisterial powers of the 3rd class. The school at Káthi was again opened and was attended by 15 boys.

Ráisingpur.

The Chief, Surupsing, is a minor under the guardianship of the Political Agent, and attends the English school at Dhulia, where he was making good progress. The revenue of the estate rose from Rs. 26,986 to Rs. 31,368. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,780. The balance to the credit of the Chief was Rs. 1,56,710. A survey was made of a much-needed road from Taloda to Gavhali, the Ráisingpur capital. There was one school with 19 boys on the register, but as the progress made was very slight, two small scholarships were founded.

Chikhli.

The Chief, Gumansing, managed his estate well. The revenue rose from Rs. 34,807 to Rs. 39,318, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 42,814 to Rs. 39,585. The Chief, who exercises 3rd class magisterial powers, tried 5 cases during the year. A bazár was opened at Khápur and is flourishing.

Singpur.

The income of the Singpur estate fell from Rs. 6,103 to Rs. 4,561, the decrease being due to the fact that the A'bkári compensation was not paid during the year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 6,434 to Rs. 6,444. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 12,052. The Chief, Babu Padvi, exercises 3rd class magisterial powers and decided two cases.

Nála.

The income fell from Rs. 6,114 to Rs. 2,631, the principal items of decrease being Rs. 2,389 under ábkári and Rs. 969 under forest. The expenditure fell from Rs. 6,449 to Rs. 3,132. The Chief, who is considerably in debt, had a credit balance of only Rs. 34, but a curtailment of over Rs. 1,300 was effected in household expenditure.

Nawalpur.

The revenue of the Nawalpur estate decreased from Rs. 4,015 to Rs. 1,904, chiefly from diminished payments on account of forests and ábkári. The expenditure was Rs. 1,938

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Khándesh Political Agency, Surgána and Jawhár.*

against Rs. 5,801 last year, when costly marriage ceremonies had to be performed. The Chief was heavily in debt, but was doing his best to remove the burden.

Dángs.

The Dángs Darbár was held at Pimpalner on 23rd May 1894. There were no complaints. The school at Gadhwi was a complete failure. A road was being constructed to open out the country, and will, it is hoped, be ready for traffic next year.

SURGA'NA.

Area, 360 square miles; Population (1891), 12,398; Gross Revenue, Rs. 25,006.

General.

Surgána is a petty State consisting of 61 villages, 46 khálsa and 15 alienated. It continued to be ruled by the Deshmukh, Shanker Ráo Ravi Ráo, under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Násik.

Season and Crops.

The season was a poor one, as the rainfall was unseasonable.

Criminal Justice.

The were 12 ábkári and 28 Indian Penal Code offences, involving 49 persons, of whom 27 were convicted and 22 discharged.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 25,006 against Rs. 19,116 in 1892-93; and the gross expenditure was Rs. 19,367 against Rs. 15,629.

Miscellaneous.

Public health was as good as usual, fever and ague being the prevailing diseases. There was no dispensary in the State. Education was still exceedingly backward: there was but one school with 20 pupils.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1891), 52,831; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,75,380.

General.

Under the political supervision of the Collector of Thána the Jawhár State continued to be administered by the Rája himself with the assistance of a kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was heavier than usual but unseasonable, and the crops were in consequence hardly up to the average. The public health was fair.

Police.

There was no change in the strength of the police force. Offences reported increased from 60 to 77, and persons arrested from 109 to 114. The number of persons brought to trial was 68, of whom 50 were convicted, giving a percentage of 73 against 55 in 1892-93. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 1,066 against Rs. 1,520; recoveries amounted to Rs. 107 only, the percentage having thus fallen from 74·9 to 10.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences reported was 175, or 52 less than in the preceding year. The number of persons apprehended was 256. Out of these, 158 were convicted, 94 were acquitted or discharged, and 4 remained under trial at the close of the year. No appeals were lodged.

Prisons.

The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 18·28 against 13·11 in the previous year. The cost of the maintenance of the jail amounted to Rs. 604 against Rs. 375 in the preceding year. There were no escapes from the jail and no deaths.

Civil Justice.

The number of suits filed was 96 against 94 in the previous year. Together with arrears from last year the total number of suits for disposal was 115, of which 90 were decided. There were 3 appeals, 2 of which were undisposed of.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 105 against 113 in the preceding year. The value of the property to which they referred was Rs. 13,605 against Rs. 20,847 in the year 1892-93, and the fees accordingly fell from Rs. 116 to Rs. 65.

Forests.

The receipts from forest rose to Rs. 33,862, a result due to the sale of a forest block according to the rotation system introduced in the past year. The sales did not affect sales in British territory. Free grants of timber of the value of Rs. 825 were made during the year under report to poor cultivators as against Rs. 750 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 40,173, or Rs. 5,600 more than in the previous year. The major portion of this outlay was incurred on repairs to the Jawhár-Talavli road and on the construction of a travellers' bungalow at Jawhár.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,75,380, including deposits and recovery of advances, against a total revenue of Rs. 2,37,444 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,52,175 against Rs. 2,86,716, or Rs. 1,34,541 less than in the previous year. The closing balance of the State increased from Rs. 94,601 to Rs. 1,17,806. Land revenue collections showed a small rise of Rs. 97, which measures the increase in the cultivated area.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The registers gave a birth and death rate of 30·66 and 18·71 respectively per mille. There was one dispensary, situate at Jawhár, in which 2,990 patients were treated against 2,301 in 1892-93. A compounder was entertained to relieve the Hospital Assistant. The number of persons vaccinated was 2,014, all apparently with success.

Education.

The number of primary schools remained the same as last year, viz. 10, but the number of pupils increased by 38.

Miscellaneous.

A special officer of the Survey Department was deputed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes between British and Jawhár villages. In all cases an adjustment was effected which was accepted by the Rája and approved by Government. A new weekly market was opened at Met and gave promise of success.

SOUTH KONKAN.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1891), 81,780; Gross Revenue, Rs. 5,03,566.

General. The State of Janjira, commonly known as Habsán, lies between the districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri, and was administered by a Naváb under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolába. The personnel of the administration remained unchanged during the year.

Season and Crops. The season was on the whole a fair one. The rainfall was timely and sufficient for the greater part of the monsoon months, but rice suffered for want of late rain. Rs. 298 were remitted to cultivators who were unable to sow in consequence of the prevalence of cholera.

Survey and Settlement. No progress was made in the declaration of survey rates, but classification work was completed in 78 villages, and was being pushed on elsewhere. Survey operations cost Rs. 8,391 against Rs. 3,025 in the preceding year. No complaints were received against the rates already introduced and no land was relinquished.

Legislation. Bombay Act II of 1874 (Jails) was brought into force in Habsán including Jáfarábád.

Police. The total strength of the police remained the same as last year, viz. 135. The cost of the entire administration amounted to Rs. 15,726 against Rs. 14,501 in the previous year, the increase being due to the supply of clothing. Except one case of murder, in which a conviction was had, no serious crime was reported. Out of the 141 persons arrested by the police 99 were convicted. The alleged value of stolen property was Rs. 2,850 against Rs. 9,020 last year; but the police were less successful in recovering it, the percentage being 79 against 97 of the previous year.

Criminal Justice. There were 3 cases pending before the Criminal Courts at the commencement of the year, and 289 new cases were brought to trial against 311 in the preceding year. Out of a total of 292 cases, 289 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 3. The number of persons involved in the cases was 627 against 701 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of 74. Fifteen appeals were preferred against the decision of lower Courts; in 10 the sentences were confirmed, in 2 modified, in 2 reversed, and in 1 the case was remanded for re-trial.

Prisons. The daily average number of prisoners was 17 against 18 in the previous year. One convict escaped while on out-door work through the carelessness of the guard. The health of the jail inmates remained good.

Civil Justice. Out of the 832 suits before the 2 Civil Courts of original jurisdiction, 783, valued at Rs. 50,816, were disposed of. There were, including arrears, 94 appeals, of which 93 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one only. Out of 1,382 applications for execution of decrees, 1,308 were decided.

Registration. The total number of documents presented for registration was 520 against 557 in the previous year; all were registered except one. The aggregate value of the property comprised in these deeds was Rs. 1,98,107 against Rs. 2,52,573 in the year 1892-93. The net profit from registration amounted to Rs. 1,170 against Rs. 1,363, the decrease being noticeable chiefly in mortgage deeds.

Forests. There was no change in the forest establishment. The State forests were divided into 30 blocks. The total revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 48,159 against Rs. 56,065 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,906. The expenditure fell from Rs. 8,328 to Rs. 7,728. No progress was made in the demarcation of forests. The value of free grants of timber to people whose houses were destroyed by fire amounted to Rs. 645 against Rs. 1,483 in the preceding year. The number of forest offences decreased from 388 to 215, and the number of persons dealt with from 2,242 to 1,636. Two forest fires were reported, the area burnt being about 25 acres.

Trade. The export trade of Habsán rose from Rs. 4,04,652 to Rs. 4,51,728, the increase being chiefly in firewood, dried fish, hemp, and cattle. The imports, however, diminished from Rs. 3,89,087 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,81,752, the decrease being due to the fact that no mhowra spirit was imported as the supply of raw toddy for distillation was sufficient to meet the demand.

Public Works. The total sum spent on public works amounted to Rs. 63,595 against Rs. 63,641 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 14,240 was spent on the construction and improvement of 3 roads. Two school-houses, 6 wells, one dharamshála and a distillery were also constructed, and the Victoria water-works were suitably repaired.

Revenue and Finance. The total revenue exclusive of deposits and advances of the year amounted to Rs. 5,03,566 against Rs. 5,34,017 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,77,626 against Rs. 4,42,633 in 1892-93. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 5,84,642 against Rs. 5,49,936. The State purchased Government promissory notes of the value of one lákh. The amount of land revenue collected within the year was Rs. 1,80,663 against Rs. 1,82,020 in the preceding year. The total outstanding balance of land revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 10,059 against Rs. 11,266.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Janjira and Sávantvádi.
Ábkári.

The system of ábkári administration in force in the bágáyat division of the Alibág Táluka was continued during the year. The total realizations from ábkári amounted to Rs. 58,339 against Rs. 67,628. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,401 against Rs. 13,906 in the preceding year. The consumption of country spirit was 9,180 gallons against 9,430 gallons in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,674 against 2,529 in the previous year and the number of deaths 2,173 against 1,737. The number of dispensaries remained the same. Three thousand and forty-five persons were vaccinated against 2,964, and Rs. 3,441 were spent on sanitation against Rs. 7,384. Of this sum Rs. 1,344 were spent in improving village water supply.

Education.

The number of State schools increased from 53 to 56, and the number of pupils from 2,784 to 2,958. The cost of education was Rs. 14,669 against Rs. 13,628 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

On the application of the Navab, who gave a guarantee of Rs. 3,280 for five years, the Government of India sanctioned the proposal to connect the capital of Habsán with the telegraph system viâ Pen. The work was completed expeditiously and a 3rd class telegraph office opened at Murud.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 926 square miles; Population (1891), 192,948; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,19,538.

General.

The relations of the Sávantvádi State with the British Government and the adjoining State of Kolhápur continued satisfactory throughout the year. The difference with the Portuguese Government regarding ferry rights, referred to in the last report, remained unsettled at the end of the year. The State continued to be administered by the Political Superintendent, though grounds existed for hoping for some improvement in the habits of the Sar Desai, now thirty-two years of age.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was neither plentiful nor seasonable, and in consequence the monsoon crops of rice and náchni, which are the staple food grains of the State, suffered considerably from drought. The garden produce was satisfactory.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The outstanding balance of work in connexion with the settlement of Vádi, consisting mainly of corrections in the field and survey papers, was completed during the year.

Wards' Estates.

The total number of wards' estates under the direct management and supervision of the Civil Courts and Revenue officers amounted to 29. The estate of Sardár Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle, first cousin of the Sar Desái, was handed over to him during the year, he having attained his majority.

Military.

The Sávantvádi Local Corps, numbering 400 men, maintained its efficiency. The total cost of the corps was Rs. 56,719 against Rs. 54,751 in 1892-93.

Police.

The State maintained a special police establishment in the upper subordinate department, but the general constabulary consisted of men detached from the local corps and relieved periodically. The total number of men employed on police duties was 125, or one less than in the previous year. The total cost of the police amounted to Rs. 25,241 against Rs. 25,007 in 1892-93, the increase being caused by an issue of new clothing during the year under report. The number of offences reported to the police, including such non-cognizable offences as were referred to them by the Magistrates, was 330 against 293 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 333 against 316, the number sent for trial was 297 against 301, and the number convicted was 195 against 181. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to trials showed a slight improvement, being respectively 58·5 and 65·6 against 57·27 and 60·13 in 1892-93. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 59·5 in 1892-93 to 56·5 in the past year.

Criminal Justice.

The number of Criminal Courts in the State remained the same as in 1892-93, viz., eight Magisterial Courts and one Sessions Court. The number of cases tried was 669 and the number of persons accused 1,216 against 626 cases and 1,069 persons in the previous year. Of the 1,216 persons dealt with, 488 or 40·1 per cent were convicted, 515 were discharged, 193 were acquitted and the trial of 20 persons was pending at the close of the year. There was on the whole no appreciable variation in the volume of crime, which, with the exception of two cases, one of murder and another of forgery, was also not of a serious nature. The number of appeals was 115 against 100 in the previous year, convictions being reversed in 22 cases and modified in 13 by the Appellate Courts. The number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 5. There were 4 appeals to the Commissioner against the original decisions of the Sessions Court, in all of which the convictions were upheld. Two hundred and seventy-six proceedings were reviewed by the Political Superintendent under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code. In three cases the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed and in one amended.

Prisons.

One hundred and fifty-six prisoners were confined in the jail at Sávantvádi against 129 in 1892-93, the daily average of prisoners being 27 against 28 in the previous year. The general health of the prisoners was good and no death occurred. One prisoner escaped while on extramural employment and was not recaptured. The total cost of the jail rose from Rs. 4,014 to Rs. 4,205, and the net cost per prisoner from Rs. 143 to 156. The jail receipts amounted to Rs. 168 or Rs. 80 less than in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi.*

There were, as in the year preceding, 4 Courts of original civil jurisdiction and one Court of appeal. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 2,061 against 1,808 in 1892-93, and the total number disposed of was 2,037 against 1,770. The number remaining undecided at the end of the year was 367 against 343. The total value of suits filed was Rs. 1,22,078 against Rs. 88,307. Of the 3,391 applications for execution of decrees, 2,820 were decided, leaving a balance of 571 for disposal. There were 13 applications for certificates under Act VIII of 1890, of which 7 were granted during the year and 6 awaited disposal. There were only two applications for certificates of heirship, one of which was disposed of. There were 141 first appeals for hearing, of which 99 were decided; the original findings were reversed in 12 cases, confirmed in 49 and amended in 19; 13 suits were sent back for re-trial. Of 33 second appeals, 30 were decided. The four existing Courts disposed of 147 out of 158 possessory suits lodged under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act. The receipts from and cost of the Civil Courts were respectively Rs. 17,485 and Rs. 17,420 against Rs. 15,743 and Rs. 16,786 in 1892-93. Civil Justice.

Of 2,361 documents presented for registration during the year (against 2,241 in 1892-93) 2,345 were registered. The aggregate value of the property affected rose from Rs. 2,64,104 to Rs. 2,85,062. The realizations from this source amounted to Rs. 8,343 against Rs. 7,954, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,235 against Rs. 1,189 in the previous year. Registration.

The only municipality was that at Sávantvádi. The receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 5,392 and Rs. 5,347. Municipalities.

The area under forest (both reserved and protected) was 35,127 acres. The net proceeds amounted to Rs. 33,399 and the cost to Rs. 15,242 against Rs. 33,418 and Rs. 16,936 in the preceding year. No serious damage was caused by fire. Of 40 persons arrested for forest offences, 33 were convicted. Forests.

There is little to record under this head except that imports increased and exports decreased from last year's figures. Trade and Manufacture.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 92,237 against Rs. 1,17,388 in 1892-93. The principal undertakings were the building of a vernacular school and of lines for the Local Corps. The Sávantvádi water-works, completed last year, were opened on behalf of His Excellency the Governor by Colonel H. L. Nutt on the 6th July 1893. Public Works.

The receipts of the State rose from Rs. 4,12,903 to Rs. 4,19,538; the increase being due to the recovery of arrears, while the expenditure dropped from Rs. 4,42,643 to Rs. 4,13,535. Of the funded capital of the State, amounting to Rs. 1,68,413, Rs. 1,25,000 were invested in Government securities. Revenue and Finance.

The total Local Fund receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 48,378, and expenditure to Rs. 46,617 against Rs. 46,507 and Rs. 53,116 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 11,445. Receipts from tolls were Rs. 14,703, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,080. Local Funds.

The Ábkári department was conducted on the principles obtaining in the neighbouring British districts. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 41,207 or Rs. 6,250 in excess of those of the preceding year, the increase being due to the recovery of arrears. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,290 as against Rs. 5,077 in the year previous. There was a considerable decrease in the number of ábkári offences, which were 27 against 47 in 1892-93; of the 29 persons implicated, 23 were convicted. The precautions taken against smuggling from Portuguese territory proved adequate, and this class of offence diminished satisfactorily. Ábkári.

The stamp revenue rose from Rs. 24,674 in 1892-93 to Rs. 28,494, chiefly in consequence of an increase in the number of suits filed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,508. Stamps.

The number of births was 6,854 against 6,451 in the previous year, and the number of deaths 4,523 against 4,191. There were 2 hospitals, 3 dispensaries, and two asylums in the State. The total number of patients treated at these institutions rose from 13,187 to 13,475, of whom 41 were lunatics and 48 lepers. The general health was fairly good. There were 41 cases of small-pox and 10 of cholera. The total number of vaccinations was 6,585 against 6,531 in 1892-93. The cost of the Medical and Vaccination Departments was Rs. 18,750 compared with Rs. 18,357 in the previous year. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were in all 166 State and private educational institutions, at which 5,724 pupils were under tuition, as compared with 175 schools with 5,789 scholars in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 2,686 against 2,600 in 1892-93. The number of scholars attending the English school fell from 301 to 255, but the daily average attendance rose from 183 to 238. A new English class was opened for the benefit of the men in the Local Corps. The number of girls' schools was unchanged, and the attendance showed a slight improvement. The total cost of education fell from Rs. 31,506 to Rs. 29,734. Education.

The Telegraph and Post Offices continued to prosper. Three persons were brought to trial under the Arms Act and were all convicted. The peace of the district was menaced by a dispute among the Christians of the State, who number nearly 5,000. It is hoped that the quarrel, which is still pending, may be settled amicably by the intervention of the authorities at Goa. Miscellaneous.

THE DAKKHAN.

SÁTÁRA JÁGHIRS.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1891), 155,669; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,65,341.

General. The State continued to be managed under the supervision of the Political Agent at Poona, by its Chief, Shankarráo Pandit, Pant Sachiv, assisted by his Kárbhári, and was visited in October by His Excellency the Governor. The Chief visited all the tálukas of the State, and himself did the jamábandi settlement.

Survey and Settlement. Survey operations made small progress during the year. Out of 494 villages there were still 275, that is, the same number as last year, in which survey rates had not yet been introduced.

Police. The police force remained at the same strength as last year, namely 215, but the cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 22,287 to Rs. 19,202. The number of offences reported decreased from 318 to 300 and of persons arrested from 209 to 148, but convictions rose from 71 to 82, the percentage of convictions to arrests improving from 34 to 55. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,902 against Rs. 2,297 in 1892-93, and of that recovered Rs. 2,778 against Rs. 1,748, the percentage of recoveries rising from 76·1 to 95·7.

Criminal Justice. There were 16 Criminal Courts which dealt with 528 cases against 611 in 1892-93. The number of persons involved in these offences was 674 against 827. The number of convictions rose from 213 to 218. The Chief disposed of all 15 appeals presented. One was rejected; and the original sentence was confirmed in 5, modified in 3, and reversed in 6 cases.

Prisons. There was one jail in which 74 prisoners were confined against 99 in 1892-93. The cost was Rs. 2,912 against Rs. 2,931. One prisoner died of cholera.

Civil Justice. Including arrears there were 1,345 suits for disposal against 1,269 last year. The three Civil Courts decided 1,246 cases against 1,160 in the previous year. The number of appeals rose from 76 to 109, and the number disposed of from 73 to 104.

Registration. Four hundred and forty-nine documents affecting property to the value of Rs. 1,22,340 were registered against 547 documents and Rs. 1,73,561 in the preceding year. The net profit of the department fell from Rs. 1,048 to Rs. 614.

Municipalities. There were two municipalities in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwál. Their aggregate income amounted to Rs. 6,792 and expenditure to Rs. 5,386. The incidence of taxation per head was 10·7 annas at Bhor and 5·5 annas at Shirwál.

Forests. The strength of the forest establishment remained unchanged. The only táluka in which demarcation had not been sanctioned was Paunmával. There were 21 forest cases involving 59 persons against 12 cases and 31 persons in 1892-93. Twenty-six accused were convicted.

Revenue and Finance. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,341 and the expenditure Rs. 3,68,065, against Rs. 3,59,100 and Rs. 3,79,609 last year. The disbursements exceeded the receipts by Rs. 2,724. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 34,816 in 1892-93 to Rs. 50,604.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. There was one dispensary at Bhor. The number of patients treated rose from 19,899 to 25,067, but the cost of the institution fell from Rs. 2,963 to Rs. 2,541. Six thousand and forty births and 4,580 deaths were registered against 4,282 births and 3,438 deaths in 1892-93. The number of vaccinations decreased from 5,549 to 4,804.

Education. There were 39 State schools with 1,331 pupils against 1,389 last year. The number of private schools rose from 7 with 186 pupils to 11 with 291 pupils.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1891), 66,383; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,60,388.

General. The tributary State of Phaltan under the supervision of the Political Agent, Sátára, lies to the north-east of that district. The administration was carried on by the Chief Mudhojiráo Náik Nimbalkar, assisted by his Kárbhári, Mr. S. B. Bápat, who was appointed in November 1893.

Season and Crops. The rainfall was very deficient, being only 17 inches 23 cents, and the outturn of both early and late crops was consequently poor.

Police. The police force was increased from 86 to 91 men and their pay from Rs. 9,119 to Rs. 10,646. The number of offences reported fell from 134 to 95. Of 73 persons arrested, 47 were convicted against 56 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests decreased from 76 to 64. The value of property stolen and of that recovered was respectively Rs. 282 and Rs. 213 against Rs. 2,310 and Rs. 837 in the preceding year, the percentage of recoveries being 75 against 36.

Criminal Justice. The 5 Criminal Courts in the State decided 190 cases against 148 in the year preceding. The number of persons incriminated was 306 against 199 in 1892-93. Convictions rose from 76 to 99. There were 2 appeals, in one of which the original sentence was modified and in the other reversed.

Forty-two prisoners were confined in the State jail against 50 last year. The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 725 to Rs. 652. One prisoner died of cholera. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jághirs.*

The total number of suits for disposal was 260 against 246 in 1892-93, and the balance undecided at the end of the year was 23 against 28. The value of property involved was Rs. 21,650. Of 560 applications for execution of decrees, 541 were disposed of, leaving 19 outstanding against 102 last year. Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered was 3,708 affecting property valued at Rs. 3,12,246 against 3,691 documents affecting property valued at Rs. 2,83,065 in 1892-93. Registration.

There was one municipality in the State situate at Phaltan. Its receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 10,954 and Rs. 10,450. Municipality.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 24,208, of which Rs. 16,274 were contributed by the State, and the balance by Local Funds. Last year's outlay was Rs. 8,095. Public Works.

The opening balance was Rs. 38,944. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,60,388 and expenditure to Rs. 1,65,345 against Rs. 2,48,289 and Rs. 2,29,435 respectively in the preceding year. The decrease under both receipts and disbursements was chiefly nominal, being due to the exclusion of alienations, adjustments and similar items which last year were included in the figures. Revenue and Finance.

There was one dispensary at Phaltan, at which 10,475 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 1,685 against 8,657 patients and Rs. 1,701 last year. The number of births and deaths registered was respectively 2,211 and 1,905 against 2,115 and 1,508 in the previous year. Vaccinations increased from 2,198 to 2,296. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Besides one girls' school and a first grade Anglo-vernacular school there were 22 vernacular schools against 17 last year. A large building for an English school was erected outside the town of Phaltan at a cost of about Rs. 14,000. The number of pupils rose from 757 to 972. The cost of education fell from Rs. 4,410 to Rs. 3,974, but the decrease was only apparent, as last year's figure included items on account of construction and repairs which were this year brought under a separate head of account. Education.

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles; Population (1891), 65,146; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,99,968.

This State, situate in the Sátára Collectorate, was administered by the Chief, Srinivás Ráo Purashrám Pandit, Pant Pratinidhi, assisted by his sons. General.

The rainfall was ample and timely, and all crops yielded a good harvest. Season and Crops.

Of the 72 villages in the State, revised survey rates had at the end of the year been introduced in 50, and of the remaining 22, measuring operations were completed in all but one. Survey and Settlement.

The strength of the police force remained the same as last year, viz. 68, but the cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 9,760 to Rs. 9,784. The number of offences reported fell from 189 to 158, while accused arrested and sent for trial numbered respectively 150 and 147 against 160 and 157 in 1892-93. Convictions rose from 85 to 98, the percentage to arrests being 65 against 61. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,108 and of property recovered Rs. 794, the corresponding figures for last year being Rs. 1,584 and Rs. 1,156. The percentage of recoveries was 71·6 against 73. The regular police were assisted by a body of guards, 114 in number, who were remunerated partly in cash and partly in land. Police.

There were altogether 13 Criminal Courts at work in the State, and they disposed of all the 164 cases which were brought before them. The number of persons dealt with was 324, of whom 230 were convicted as against 262 out of 452 last year. The number of appeals fell from 8 to 6; the original sentence being confirmed in 4 and modified in the other 2 cases. Criminal Justice.

There was one jail at Kinhái and there were 4 lock-ups at the táluka stations. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,465 against Rs. 2,256. The health of the prisoners was good and no death occurred. Prisons.

There were 3 Civil Courts which disposed of 267 out of 289 suits for hearing as against 330 out of 370 in 1892-93. The outstanding balance for disposal fell from 40 to 22. The value of the suits filed amounted to Rs. 29,265. There were 45 appeals, all of which were decided. Of 315 applications for the execution of decrees, 277 were disposed of. Sixty out of 61 possessory suits under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act were decided. Civil Justice.

Three hundred and nineteen documents were registered affecting property valued at Rs. 74,572 against 350 documents and Rs. 87,789 in 1892-93. The realisations from fees fell from Rs 760 to Rs. 667. Registration.

The expenditure on public works reached Rs. 19,761, of which Rs. 13,637 were contributed from State funds. Public Works.

The opening balance of the State was Rs. 67,482 against Rs. 35,312; the gross revenue was Rs. 1,99,968 against Rs. 3,41,734, the decrease being ascribed to the fact that in 1892-93 large sales of land were made for the purpose of liquidating the State debt. The disbursements were Rs. 2,01,247 against Rs. 2,73,715. Revenue and Finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aundh and Akalkot.*

There were 2 dispensaries maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,248 against Rs. 1,567. The number of patients treated was 9,480 against 7,855. There were registered 2,790 against 2,602 births and 2,296 against 1,755 deaths. Vaccinations fell from 2,671 to 2,646.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 26 to 27 and of pupils from 969 to 1,070.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1891), 75,774; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,37,505.

General.

Throughout the year the State was under the management of the Chief, who had full powers of administration. The revision survey, undertaken in 1892-93, was nearly completed in the year under report.

Season and Crops.

The total rainfall during the year was 32·78 inches against 48·27 in the preceding year. The kharif crops suffered for want of timely showers, but rabi sowings were better than last year.

Police.

The total strength of the police force was 59 and the total cost of its maintenance was Rs. 10,182 against Rs. 10,001 in the preceding year. A semi-military force of 49 men was also maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,921 against Rs. 4,418 last year. The number of offences reported to the police was 102 against 146 in 1892-93, and the number of accused arrested was 64 against 125. Out of these 64 accused, 40 were convicted and 24 discharged or acquitted. The percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 52·8 to 62·5. The value of property reported stolen and that of recoveries made during the year were Rs. 8,132 and Rs. 6,399 respectively against Rs. 4,731 and Rs. 1,603. The percentage of recoveries of property stolen rose from 33·9 to 78·6.

Criminal Justice.

There were five magisterial Courts excluding the Sessions Court of the Political Agent, Sholápur. The number of persons brought to trial was 333, against 414 in 1892-93. Of these, 224 were convicted, 107 were acquitted, one was committed and one remained under trial at the end of the year. There was one case of murder in which a conviction was had and sentence of transportation for life was passed. The number of appeals was 17 against 9 last year; sentences were confirmed in six cases, reversed in 8, and modified in three.

Prisons.

Fifty-two persons were confined in the jail against 76 last year. The cost accordingly fell from Rs. 3,028 to Rs. 2,411. The health of the prisoners was good and there was no death.

Civil Justice.

Including the outstanding balance of 40, the number of suits for disposal was 517 against 463 in the preceding year. Of these, 468 were disposed of in the year against 423. The total number of appeals was 11, of which 6 were disposed of. In 5 cases the decision of the lower Court was confirmed and in one amended. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 483, of which 423 were decided, leaving a balance of 60 against 84 in the previous year.

Registration.

The number of documents presented was 889, of which 888 of the value of Rs. 1,35,779 were registered against 810 documents valued at Rs. 1,22,899 in the previous year. Registration receipts rose from Rs. 1,218 to Rs. 1,385.

Forests.

The area under forest was 31,101 acres, 1,829 acres having in the course of the year been disforested and brought under the plough. Forest receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 6,028 and Rs. 2,119 against Rs. 6,501 and Rs. 2,490 last year.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works including Local Fund expenditure was Rs. 35,622 against Rs. 36,720 in 1892-93.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,12,922. The gross receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 3,37,505 and Rs. 2,95,408 against Rs. 2,81,948 and Rs. 3,03,624 in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 1,55,019. The heavy increase in income was due to larger recoveries under land revenue and local funds.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 2,718 births and 1,619 deaths registered in the year under report against 2,309 and 1,255 in the preceding year. The number of patients treated at the Akalkot Dispensary rose from 10,087 to 12,376, the increase being occasioned by an epidemic of small-pox, and the cost of the institution similarly increased from Rs. 3,086 to Rs. 3,476. The number of vaccinations was 1,955 against 2,117.

Education.

Five new schools were opened during the year, bringing the total up to 37. The number of pupils on the rolls rose from 1,748 to 2,085, and the cost of education from Rs. 9,428 to Rs. 9,952.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,855 square miles; Population (1891), 913,131; Gross Revenue, Rs. 33,90,085.

General.

In point both of population and of revenue Kolhápur is the most important State under the political control of the Bombay Government. On the 2nd April 1894, His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Mahárāj was installed on the *gádi* by His Excellency the Governor. The annual horse and cattle show was held at Chinchli in February 1894, and was pronounced successful. Subordinate to Kolhápur are several feudatory States, the chief of which are Vishálgad, Bávda, Kápshi, Kágal, and Ichalkaranji.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.* Feudatory States: Vishálgad.

The Vishálgad State was managed by its chief, Ábájiráo Krishná, Pant Pratinidhi. The net receipts and expenditure were Rs. 1,23,884 and Rs. 1,12,101 respectively against Rs. 1,08,735 and Rs. 1,09,163 in 1892-93. Expenditure on public works fell from Rs. 11,426 to Rs. 11,153.

Bávda.

The Chief, Mádhavráo Moreshvar, Pant Amátya, continued to administer his jághir. The net receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 1,12,084 and Rs. 1,01,991 against Rs. 99,991 and Rs. 1,07,281 in 1892-93. Expenditure on public works fell from Rs. 9,958 to Rs. 4,474.

Kápshi.

The jághir of Kápshi continued under the management of the Darbár during the minority of the Jághirdár, Jayasingráo, who is studying at the Rájárám College. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 48,513 against Rs. 1,15,470 in 1892-93 and the expenditure to Rs. 30,016 against Rs. 53,331. The outlay on public works dropped from Rs. 1,189 to Rs. 410.

Kágal.

The Chief of Kágal, Pirájiráo, is a minor, and continued his studies under the care of Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., tutor to His Highness, the State being administered by the Darbár. The revenue and expenditure were Rs. 1,47,140 and Rs. 1,88,338 against Rs. 1,53,524 and Rs. 2,65,487 in the previous year. Rs. 48,434 were spent on public works.

Ichalkaranji.

The Ichalkaranji State was managed by its Chief throughout the year. The revenue fell from Rs. 1,96,748 to Rs. 1,93,471 and the expenditure from Rs. 2,52,570 to Rs. 1,93,208. Rs. 21,595 were spent on public works.

Season and Crops.

The harvest was a good one, as the rainfall, though somewhat deficient in quantity, was seasonable and well distributed.

Survey and Settlement.

Six villages in the Vishálgad State and two alienated villages in Kolhápur proper were brought under survey settlement during the year. The cost of the Kolhápur City Survey establishment was Rs. 180 against Rs. 217 last year. Of 35 appeals lodged against the decisions of the special Inquiring Officer, 19 were disposed of by the Chief Revenue Officer. Nine settlement cases were decided by the Alienation Department and 16 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Original succession inquiries numbered 692 against 678 in 1892-93.

Wards' Estates.

There were 8 wards' estates under Darbár management, and the expenditure of each was kept within its income.

Stock-breeding.

The State sheep-breeding and steed farms were worked satisfactorily during the year. Rs. 1,453 were spent on the veterinary dispensary against Rs. 1,809 in 1892-93.

Military.

The force consisted of 544 men of the Kolhápur Infantry under European command and 149 cavalry of the 'Red Rissála' under a Native officer. The cost of these troops amounted to Rs. 82, 919 and Rs. 54,867 respectively against Rs. 95,033 and Rs. 57,741 in the preceding year.

Police.

The strength of the police force was increased from 677 to 689, while the cost of its maintenance was reduced from Rs. 77,758 to Rs. 76,921. The number of offences investigated fell from 698 to 642 and that of persons implicated from 667 to 555; of this number 542 were sent for trial and 410 convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 73·8 against 75·6 last year. The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 83,532 and Rs. 54,255, the corresponding figures for 1892-93 being Rs. 47,619 and Rs. 29,270.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences of all sorts rose from 3,251 to 3,418, but the increase occurred solely in petty violations of the law and there was a creditable diminution in the volume of serious crime. The number of cases for disposal was 3,490 against 2,687 in the preceding year; 147 remained pending at the end of the year under report. In all 7,033 persons were put on their trial, of whom 1,662 were convicted and 4,759 acquitted or discharged. The 7 Appellate Courts decided 194 appeals, of which 111 were rejected and 61 allowed. The 5 Courts of Session disposed of 28 cases, convicting 37 out of 47 persons committed. Nine appeals were made to the Council of Administration. No case was referred to the Government of Bombay.

Prisons.

The number of jails was 17 against 16 last year. The number of convicted and under-trial prisoners admitted into them was 1,602 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 14,985, the corresponding figures for 1892-93 being 1,738 and Rs. 16,786.

Civil Justice.

Out of 5,949 suits, 4,173 were disposed of by the 21 Courts of original jurisdiction. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 1,776 against 1,491 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of decided suits rose from Rs. 4,31,660 to Rs. 5,25,109. Of 4,916 applications for execution of decrees, 3,680 were disposed of, against 3,588 out of 4,815 last year. Including arrears, there were 342 appeals for hearing by the 4 Courts of Appeal; 243 were disposed of, and the original decision was confirmed in 138 cases, reversed in 38 and amended in 27. The average duration of each appellate suit increased from 5 months and 12 days to 5 months and 27 days. The Council of Administration decided 102 appeals against 58 last year. Of 807 possessory suits 769 were decided by the Mámlatdárs and Kárbháris against 864 and 832 in the preceding year. Applications for review were made in 23 cases; 16 were rejected; 1 was referred to the Council of Administration; and 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur and Southern Marátha States.*

Of 7,483 documents presented for registration 7,470 were registered against 7,003 in the preceding year. The receipts and expenditure under this head were respectively Rs. 36,246 and Rs. 6,916 against Rs. 35,250 and Rs. 6,097 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

The number of Municipal Boards was raised to 9 by the opening of a new municipality at Ichalkaranji. The income and expenditure of the Kolhápur City Municipality were respectively Rs. 58,026 and Rs. 60,427 against Rs. 74,451 and Rs. 56,730 in 1892-93. The aggregate income and expenditure of the 8 district municipalities were Rs. 44,112 and Rs. 14,174, the corresponding figures for the 7 Boards existing last year being Rs. 16,688 and Rs. 14,480.

Forests.

The total demarcated forest area was 2,53,553 acres, of which 1,45,391 were reserved. Forest settlement work was almost completed. The yield of the hirda fruit, which is the main source of forest income, was exceptionally great, the collections amounting to 14,271 khandis (against 5,541 in the year preceding) and the sales fetching Rs. 1,27,705. Receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 21,960 against Rs. 19,134 in 1892-93. The cost of the department was Rs. 68,883 against Rs. 41,515.

Public Works.

Rs. 5,28,960 were spent on public works against Rs. 5,48,464 in the previous year. Rs. 4,01,993 were spent on original works, and the balance on repairs.

Railways.

The gross receipts and expenditure of the Kolhápur State Railway were respectively Rs. 1,16,820 and Rs. 69,818. The net earnings were thus Rs. 47,002 against Rs. 38,748 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The total gross receipts of the Kolhápur State proper were Rs. 33,90,085 against Rs. 31,97,522 in 1892-93, and the gross expenditure Rs. 33,79,442 against Rs. 33,02,194. Excluding debts, deposits and other items under double heads, the net income amounted to Rs. 20,97,924 against Rs. 18,80,092 and the net expenditure to Rs. 20,57,683 against Rs. 19,36,918. The increase in the receipts was the result of the unprecedentedly large hirda crop and of the sale of railway materials to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The increased expenditure was incurred in connexion with the installation ceremonies.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

A new dispensary was opened during the year, raising the number of these institutions to 14, exclusive of the Albert Edward Hospital. The total number of patients treated in the dispensaries was 172,327 against 147,593 last year, and of those treated at the Hospital 44,765 against 40,367. The aggregate cost of all medical institutions rose from Rs. 41,034 in 1892-93 to Rs. 44,626. There were 36 lunatics treated at the Asylum against 13 last year. The numbers of births and deaths were respectively 31,627 and 22,091 against 29,914 and 23,686. The number of vaccinations was 33,081 against 34,185, the decrease being attributed to hostility on the part of the Bráhman community.

Education.

The number of schools and the attendance thereat rose from 215 and 14,063 respectively in 1892-93 to 224 and 14,819. Income from fees and fines increased from Rs. 28,576 to Rs. 29,341, while expenditure fell from Rs. 1,48,949 to Rs. 1,45,720. The Rájárám College and the High school continued to prosper. At the Technical school the attendance increased from 50 to 61. There were 5 schools for low caste boys, attended by 168 against 158 last year. The 4 Muhammadan schools showed an attendance of 962 against 904. There were 26 girls' schools, giving instruction to 1,409 pupils.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

The following States comprise the charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country. Their area, population and gross revenue are as shown in the following table :—

Name of State.	Area of square miles.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
Sángli	1,083	238,945	220	11,16,451
Miraj (Senior)	339	88,343	260	3,12,286
Miraj (Junior)	225	35,487	157	4,12,437
Kurundvád (Senior)	174	43,809	251	1,41,335
Kurundvád (Junior)	134	32,528	242	1,49,577
Jamkhandi...	555	102,162	184	4,99,102
Mudhol	361	61,815	171	2,83,153
Rámdurg	169	36,181	214	2,46,690
Jath	979	71,443	81	2,41,238
Daphlápur		8,343		17,993
Total ...	4,019	719,056	178	34,20,262

SA'NGLI.

General.

This State continued to be administered satisfactorily by its Chief, Dhundiráo Chintáman *alias* Tátya Sáheb, assisted by his Kárbhári Mr. Bálkrishna Naráyen Vaidya.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall of the year was sufficient and seasonable and the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was good throughout the State.

There was only one village in the State still remaining to be surveyed. The area of waste land was reduced from 4,148 to 4,059 acres. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

There were 30 wards' estates under the management of the State officials at the close of the previous year; of these 5 were restored to the wards on their attaining majority, and 5 were handed over to the guardians. The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the 20 estates remaining under State control were Rs. 70,966 and Rs. 49,226 respectively, as against Rs. 55,297 and Rs. 50,696 in the previous year. Wards' Estates.

The police force consisted of 439 foot and 54 mounted men. The total expenditure on account of maintenance amounted to Rs. 62,248 against Rs. 58,001 in 1892-93. The number of offences reported was 167 against 261. The number of persons arrested was 371 against 421 in 1892-93; of these, 344 against 399 were sent for trial, and 164 against 213 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 44 against 50. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 18,312 against Rs. 25,317, and that of property recovered to Rs. 11,387 against Rs. 13,759; the percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 54 to 62·18. Police.

Sixteen hundred and thirteen persons were dealt with by the Criminal Courts of the State, against 1,432 in the previous year. Of these 446 were discharged, 744 were acquitted, 332 were convicted, 57 were committed and 34 were awaiting trial at the close of the year; the corresponding figures for the year 1892-93 being 545, 445, 392, 32 and 18 respectively. The number of appeals for disposal was 66 against 61 in 1892-93. All the appeals except one were decided during the year. Criminal Justice.

There was one jail at Sángli, and there were 7 lock-ups at the táluka stations as in the previous year. The number of persons confined in the jail and lock-ups was 325 against 350 last year. The total jail expenditure was Rs. 7,636 against Rs. 8,440. The health of the prisoners was generally good, but one death occurred. Prisons.

There were 2,252 suits for disposal, as compared with 2,834 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 462 against 352. Two thousand four hundred and one applications for execution of decrees were filed during the year, and 231 were outstanding from last year. Of these, 2,363 were disposed of, leaving 269 applications pending at the close of the year. Three hundred and seventy appeals were filed during the year, which, with 61 outstanding from 1892-93, brought the total number for disposal to 431. Of these, 364 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 67 at the end of the year. In 1892-93 there were in all 507 appeals, of which 446 were decided, leaving 61 in arrear. Civil Justice.

Including arrears the number of documents for registration rose from 2,789 in 1892-93 to 3,015. Of these, 2,977 were registered against 2,761, and 15 were refused registration, being 5 more than the previous year. The cost of the department was Rs. 2,264 as against Rs. 2,119 in 1892-93. Registration.

There were, as in the previous year, 6 municipalities in the State. The receipts of the Sángli and Shaháp ur municipalities were Rs. 12,209 and Rs. 14,547, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,688 and Rs. 11,447 respectively. The aggregate income of the remaining 4 municipalities was Rs. 14,837 and the expenditure Rs. 14,903. Municipalities.

The area under forests was 57,275 acres as against 57,402 acres last year. The receipts of the Forest Department were Rs. 23,958 against Rs. 29,465, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,003 or Rs. 1,739 more than in 1892-93. Forests.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,58,677 against Rs. 1,21,249 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,03,835 were spent on water-supply, Rs. 24,644 on school-houses, dharmsháláas and other buildings, Rs. 14,260 on communications, and the remainder on miscellaneous petty works. Public Works.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 11,86,173, as against Rs. 10,09,602 in the previous year. Including Local Funds, debt-heads and inám adjustments, the receipts during the year under review were Rs. 11,16,451 against Rs. 11,91,836 in 1892-93. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,68,202 against Rs. 10,15,265. The closing balance was Rs. 12,34,422 against Rs. 11,86,173. Revenue and Finance.

Eight thousand and forty-five births and 5,911 deaths were registered during the year, as against 7,430 births and 5,817 deaths in the previous year. Cholera was prevalent in all the tálukas. There were 258 cases resulting in 108 deaths. Of the 67 cases of small-pox, 6 proved fatal. There were six dispensaries in the State. The total number of patients treated was 48,372, as against 41,915 in 1892-93. The expenditure on account of dispensaries amounted to Rs. 12,397, against Rs. 12,248 in the previous year. During the year under review, 9,383 persons were vaccinated, as against 9,578 last year. The total expenditure on account of the vaccination department was Rs. 2,504 against Rs. 2,615 in 1892-93. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 89 State and 36 indigenous schools giving instruction to 5,785 and 1,155 pupils, respectively, as compared with 84 State schools with 5,434 pupils and 32 indigenous schools with 810 pupils in the previous year. The Sángli High School sent up 11 boys for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, and one was successful. Four schools were closed for want of attendance, and 9 new ones were opened during the year. The cost of education amounted to Rs. 33,594, or Rs. 142 more than in the preceding year. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Southern Marátha States.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

This State was administered by its Chief, Gangádharráo Balla Sáheb, assisted by his Kárbhári, a pensioned servant of the British Government.

Administration of the Land. The entire State was surveyed in 1867-68. No waste land was brought under cultivation during the year under report.

Season and Crops. The season was on the whole a favourable one, the rainfall being fairly plentiful and timely.

Wards' Estates. There were 8 wards' estates under the management of the State, as against 10 in the year preceding. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,718 and Rs. 44,316 respectively.

Police. A police force of 220 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,171 against Rs. 22,857 in 1892-93. One hundred and sixty-three offences against 161 were reported to the police during the year. The number of accused arrested was 186 against 192 last year; all of them were sent for trial, and 138 against 113 were convicted. The percentages of convictions to arrests was 74, against 58 last year. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 3,286 and Rs. 1,868 against Rs. 2,030 and Rs. 1,579 in 1892-93. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen fell from 60 in 1892-93 to 56 in 1893-94.

Criminal Justice. The Criminal Courts dealt with 471 persons against 579 last year. Of these, 123 were discharged, 138 were acquitted, 202 were convicted, 5 committed, 2 died and one remained under trial. There were 18 appeals against the decision of the lower Courts; in 12 the original findings were confirmed, in 2 modified and in 4 reversed.

Prisons. There were 96 prisoners confined in the jails during the year as against 123 last year. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 2,638 against Rs. 3,059 in 1892-93. There was only one death which happened in the jail at Miraj.

Civil Justice. Including arrears, the number of suits for hearing rose from 709 in 1892-93 to 959, of which 885 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 74 as compared with 65 in 1892-93. There were 963 applications for execution of decrees, of which 810 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 153. In 1892-93, out of 820 such applications, 668 were disposed of, leaving 152 pending. There were 51 appeals, against 50 in the year before. Of these 48 were decided, the balance left at the end of the year being 3 against 7 last year.

Registration. All the documents, numbering 1,147, presented for registration were registered during the year under review. The expenditure on this department amounted to Rs. 964 against Rs. 757 in the previous year.

Municipalities. The number of the municipalities in the State remained the same as in the last year, viz. 5. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,036 and Rs. 26,809 respectively.

Public Works. The expenditure incurred on public works was Rs. 68,150 against Rs. 55,320 in 1892-93.

Revenue and Finance. The receipts were Rs. 3,12,286 against Rs. 3,38,402 in 1892-93. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,55,172 against Rs. 3,68,700 in the previous year, the closing balance being Rs. 6,90,796 against Rs. 7,33,682.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. Three thousand and ten births and 2,121 deaths were registered during the year as against 2,791 births and 2,568 deaths in 1892-93. In the three State dispensaries 29,043, patients were treated as against 26,779 in 1892-93. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 6,231 against Rs. 7,488 last year. During the year 2,779 persons were vaccinated, against 3,081 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 1,262 against Rs. 1,001.

Education. There were 44 schools with 3,115 pupils against 46 schools and 3,175 pupils in 1892-93. The expenditure of the Educational Department amounted to Rs. 26,546 against Rs. 21,514 in 1892-93. Out of the 19 students sent up for the matriculation examination by the Miraj High School, 6 passed.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

General. Owing to the minority of the Chief the State continued to be managed by the Joint Administrators. The young Chief continued to attend the Rájárám College, where his conduct and progress were favourably reported upon by the Principal.

Season and Crops. The season was a favourable one. The early and late rain-fall was timely and sufficient, and the harvest was excellent.

Wards' Estates. The number of wards' estates under the management of the Darbár remained the same as last year, viz. 7. Their aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 13,663 and disbursements to Rs. 11,767.

Police. The strength of the police was 137. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 16,956 against Rs. 17,457 in 1892-93. The number of offences reported was 86 against 92 in the preceding year. The number of accused arrested was 114 against 88. All of them being sent for trial, 76 were convicted, and 29 acquitted or discharged against 60 and 28 re-

spectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial fell from 68·1 in 1892-93 to 66·6. The value of property stolen was Rs. 6,218 against Rs. 1,735 in the previous year, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,021 against Rs. 630. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 36·2 in 1892-93 to 32·5. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

The Criminal Courts disposed of 129 cases involving 233 persons against 107 cases with 220 persons in the year preceding. Of the accused persons 133 against 113 were convicted, 90 against 107 were acquitted or discharged, and 10 against *nil* remained under trial at the close of the year. Twelve appeals were preferred and disposed of during the year. Criminal Justice.

There were 3 jails in the State, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 2,067 against Rs. 2,076 in the previous year. The number of prisoners confined at the close of the year was 27 as against 30 in 1892-93. Prisons.

There were 175 suits for disposal, including those remaining over from last year, against 112 in 1892-93. Of these, 156 were decided during the year against 104 in 1892-93. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 109 against 77. Of these 97 were disposed of, leaving 12 pending. The number of appeals filed was 13 against 11 last year. Nine were decided. Civil Justice.

The number of documents presented for registration was 379 against 416 in the previous year. All were registered. Registration.

There were six municipalities in the State, of which 3 were established during the year. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure were Rs. 3,850 and Rs. 2,170 respectively. Municipalities.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 41,881 against Rs. 46,608 last year. Public Works.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,12,163 against Rs. 6,02,475. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,12,437, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,60,674 against Rs. 3,91,632 and Rs. 3,81,944, respectively, in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 6,63,926. Revenue and Finance.

Ten thousand and fifty patients were treated in the two dispensaries in the State, against 8,679 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining those institutions was Rs. 2,781, against Rs. 3,351 in 1892-93. Fifteen hundred and two births and 879 deaths were registered during the year, against 1,275 births and 927 deaths in the year preceding. There were 35 deaths from cholera and 6 from small-pox. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,171 against 1,091. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 32 schools attended by 1,334 pupils, as compared with 29 schools and 1,308 pupils in 1892-93. The total cost of education was Rs. 7,533 against Rs. 9,693 in 1892-93. Education.

KURUNDVA'D (SENIOR).

Chintámanráo Bála Sáheb, the Chief, continued to manage the State during the year with the assistance of his Kárbhári. General.

The season was on the whole favourable and the harvest good owing to timely rainfall during the year. Season and Crops.

No survey operations were carried on during the year. The new rates of assessment fixed by the Survey Department had not been declared. No waste land was taken up for cultivation. Administration of the Land.

The number of wards estates under the management of the State during the year was 3. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 280 and Rs. 118 respectively. Wards' Estates.

The police force of the State consisted of 60 men as against 75 in the preceding year. The total cost of the police amounted to Rs. 4,411 as against Rs. 6,740 in 1892-93. The number of offences reported was 79 against 42, and that of arrests 96 against 89. Of the persons arrested 85 were sent for trial, against 76 in 1892-93; of these 62 were convicted and 23 were acquitted or discharged, against 60 and 16 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 64 against 67. The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 2,994 and Rs. 1,262, as against Rs. 1,923 and Rs. 350 repectively in 1892-93. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 18 to 42. Police.

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts was 496 against 526 in the previous year. Of these, 162 were discharged, 194 were acquitted, 116 were convicted, 5 were committed and 19 were otherwise disposed of. No person remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. Six appeals were filed against 8 in the previous year, and all of them were disposed of. Criminal Justice.

There were 5 jails and lock-ups in the State, in which 100 prisoners were confined as against 74 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,157 against Rs. 1,234 in 1892-93. One prisoner died of fever. Prisons.

Including arrears, the total number of suits for hearing was 288 against 316 in 1892-93. Of these, 286 were disposed of against 315 last year. There were 313 applications for the execution of decrees, against 349 in the preceding year. Of these 311 were disposed of. The total number of appeals was 50 against 53 last year. Of these 44 were decided. Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. Southern Maratha States.

The number of documents registered fell from 923 to 900. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,665.

Municipality. There was one municipality at Kurundvád, the receipts and expenditure of which were Rs. 2,826 and Rs. 2,237 respectively.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 10,589 or Rs. 404 more than in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance. The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,41,335 and the expenditure Rs. 1,41,438, as compared with Rs. 1,39,379 and Rs. 1,39,416 respectively in 1892-93. The balance to credit at the close of the year was Rs. 480 against Rs. 583.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. There were two dispensaries in the State, in which 5,920 patients were treated, against 4,858 in 1892-93. The expenditure was Rs. 2,786 against Rs. 2,663. One thousand three hundred and sixty-seven births and 1,033 deaths were registered, against 1,340 births and 912 deaths last year. One thousand three hundred and ninety-five persons were vaccinated during the year against 1,013 in 1892-93. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 511.

Education. There were 12 schools attended by 545 scholars, as compared with the same number of schools with 608 scholars in the year previous. The expenditure on account of education was Rs. 5,041 as against Rs. 4,965 in 1892-93.

KURUNDVA'D (JUNIOR).

General. This State was managed by its Chief, Ganpatráo Bápu Sáheb, with the assistance of his cousin Hariharráo Dáji Sáheb.

Season and Crops. The rainfall during the year was timely and sufficient, and the harvest was good.

Administration of the Land. Survey operations were completed, but the new rates were not introduced.

Wards' Estates. The receipts and expenditure of the only wards' estate under the management of the State during the year were Rs. 107 and Rs. 66 respectively.

Police. The strength of the police was 67 and the cost of maintaining the force Rs. 7,317, the figures being the same as last year. Forty-five offences as against 39 were reported to the police. The number of accused arrested was 71 against 69, and of those sent for trial 53 against 48 in 1892-93. Of the accused sent for trial 41 against 38 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 57 against 55. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,008 against Rs. 1,830, and that of property recovered Rs. 1,224 against Rs. 396 in 1892-93. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen rose from 21 to 60.

Criminal Justice. The number of accused persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts of the State was 133; of these, 79 were convicted against 99 in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal was 5 against 7 last year. In 2 the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed, and the other 3 remained pending at the end of the year.

Prisons. There were 1 jail and 2 lock-ups maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,098. Persons confined numbered 52 against 57 in the year preceding.

Civil Justice. Including arrears, there were 160 suits against 176 last year; of these 141 against 159 were disposed of and 19 against 17 were pending at the close of the year. There were 145 applications for execution of decrees, out of which 115 were decided. There were 31 appeals against 38 last year; of these, 30 against 34 were disposed of.

Registration. The number of documents registered was 964 against 750 last year. The fees realised Rs. 1,171 against Rs. 1,247.

Municipalities. There were 2 municipalities in the State. Their total income was Rs. 1,705 against Rs. 797, and expenditure Rs. 1,141 against Rs. 561 in the previous year.

Public Works. The expenditure on account of public works amounted to Rs. 12,854 against Rs. 12,106 in 1892-93.

Revenue and Finance. The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,49,577 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,45,527 as compared with Rs. 1,33,817 and Rs. 1,33,217 respectively in 1892-93. The closing balance was Rs. 5,388 against Rs. 1,338 in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. There was one dispensary in which 6,536 patients were treated as against 5,850 last year. The cost amounted to Rs. 780 against Rs. 680 in 1892-93. There were 1,084 births and 760 deaths registered during the year as compared with 987 births and 800 deaths in 1892-93. The number of persons vaccinated rose from 1,056 to 1,078.

Education. There were 10 schools with 392 pupils as compared with 9 schools with 448 pupils in the previous year. The cost of education was Rs. 1,830 or Rs. 125 more than in 1892-93.

JAMKHANDI.

General. The State was administered by the Chief, Rámchandraráo Appa Sáheb, with the assistance of his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops. The rainfall was timely and sufficient, and the outturn of all crops, except cotton, was above the average.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Maratha States.*

During the year the new assessment rates were declared by the Survey Department in 2 tálukás and two thánás.

Wards' Estates.

There were 4 wards' estates under the management of the State during the year. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 5,353 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,461.

Police.

The strength of the police remained the same as last year, viz. 330. The cost amounted to Rs. 45,425 against Rs. 51,775. The number of offences reported was 385 against 383. One hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested by the police as against 240 in the last year. Of these, 188 were sent for trial and 106 convicted. The percentages of accused convicted to those arrested and to those sent for trial were 54 and 56 against 44 and 49 respectively in 1892-93. The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 5,638 and Rs. 3,388 as against Rs. 6,977 and Rs. 3,038. The percentage of recoveries was 59 against 43 in 1892-93.

Criminal Justice.

The 12 Criminal Courts dealt with 612 accused against 490 in 1892-93. Convictions numbered 174. There were 36 appeals, and all were decided.

Prisons.

There were 1 jail and 4 lock-ups in which 125 prisoners were confined. The expenditure fell from Rs. 3,856 to Rs. 3,579. Two prisoners died.

Civil Justice.

There were in all 1,518 suits for disposal, of which 1,291 were decided against 1,209 in 1892-93. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 1,296 against 1,410 last year. Of these, 1,113 were heard as against 1,148 in 1892-93. Of 59 appeals 52 were amounted decided.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 1,119 against 759 in 1892-93. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 678.

Municipalities.

The number of municipalities remained the same as last year, viz. 6. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,884 and Rs. 19,971 respectively.

Public Works.

The amount spent on public works was Rs. 90,671 against Rs. 97,340 in the year 1892-93.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 4,99,102 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,76,986 as compared with Rs. 4,54,385 and Rs. 4,91,928 respectively in 1892-93.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were one hospital and three dispensaries in the State. Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-six patients were treated in these institutions against 30,294 in the preceding year. The total cost was Rs. 8,939 against Rs. 9,105. There were 3,623 births and 2,851 deaths registered during the year against 3,417 births and 2,920 deaths last year. Vaccinations numbered 3,214 against 3,792.

Education.

The number of schools remained the same as last year, viz. 41, but the attendance fell off from 2,182 to 2,159. Four students from the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School passed the Bombay matriculation examination. The cost of education was Rs. 16,614.

MUDHOL.

General.

This State continued to be managed by its Chief, Venkatráo Bála Sáheb, assisted by his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall during the year was seasonable and sufficient. The outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was good.

Administration of the Land.

The revision survey and settlement operations were conducted under the supervision of the Superintendent Native States' Survey and the measurement and classification of lands were finished.

Wards' Estates.

The number of wards' estates was the same as in 1892-93, viz. 2. Their aggregate income and expenditure were Rs. 31,580 and Rs. 62,090 respectively.

Police.

The police force remained at last year's strength of 102, but the cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 10,155 to Rs. 9,276. The offences reported to the police numbered 69 against 82 last year. The total number of persons arrested was 87 against 62. Of these, 78 against 58 were sent for trial; and 66 against 49 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 75 against 79. The value of property stolen was Rs. 6,651 against Rs. 2,578, and that of property recovered Rs. 4,253 against Rs. 262. The percentage of property recovered rose from 9 in 1892-93 to 63 in 1893-94.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by Criminal Courts was 574 against 452 last year. The number convicted rose from 99 to 137. Nineteen appeals were preferred and 18 decided.

Prisons.

There was one jail at Mudhol, and in it 52 persons were confined against 62 in the previous year. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,270 against Rs. 2,520 in 1892-93. One prisoner died in the jail.

Civil Justice.

There were 455 suits for disposal against 406 in the last year. The number decided rose from 344 to 370. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 399 against 356 in 1892-93. Of these, 302 against 251 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 97 against 105 at the close of the year. The number of appeals was 33 against 42 in the preceding year. Of these, 20 against 33 were decided.

Registration.

Six hundred and thirty-one documents were registered during the year under review against 503 in 1892-93. The expenditure was Rs. 650 against Rs. 600 in 1892-93.

Tributary States. Southern Maratha States.

There were 3 municipalities in the State. Their aggregate receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 6,665 and Rs. 6,767 against Rs. 7,350 and Rs. 6,446 in 1892-93.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works fell to Rs. 21,323 from Rs. 37,580 in 1892-93.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,08,006. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted respectively to Rs. 2,83,153 and Rs. 2,61,238 against Rs. 2,08,565 and Rs. 2,59,184 in 1892-93. The closing balance was Rs. 9,29,921.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 2 dispensaries in the State. The number of patients treated was 28,497 against 24,389 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,936 against Rs. 4,735 in 1892-93. Two thousand and fifty births and 1,535 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 1,644 births and 1,192 deaths last year. The number of vaccinations rose from 1,905 to 1,958.

Education

The number of schools was 23 against 24 last year, and of pupils 1,274 against 1,266. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 8,684 against Rs. 8,193 in the previous year.

Ramdurg.

General.

Owing to the minority of the Chief, the State continued to be managed by the Joint Administrators.

Season and Crops.

The season on the whole was good, the rainfall being plentiful and timely.

Wards' Estates.

The number of wards' estates remained the same as last year, viz. 3. Their aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,648 against Rs. 5,107 and the expenditure to Rs. 638 against Rs. 146 in the preceding year.

Police.

The strength of the police remained at 64 and cost Rs. 6,528 against Rs. 5,957 in 1892-93. The number of offences reported rose from 59 to 105 and of arrests from 64 to 71. Of 69 accused sent for trial, 37 were convicted against 40 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 62 to 52. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,252, and that of property recovered Rs. 888 as compared with Rs. 609 and Rs. 557 respectively in 1892-93. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen decreased from 91 to 39.

Criminal Justice.

The number of the Criminal Courts was the same as last year, viz. 3. The number of persons dealt with was 174, of whom 61 were convicted. There were 2 appeals, in both of which the original sentences were confirmed.

Prisons.

There was one jail in the State, maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,714. The number of prisoners confined was 40 against 52 in 1892-93.

Civil Justice.

There was one Civil Court which decided 280 out of the 306 suits filed as against 157 out of 172 last year. Applications for the execution of decrees numbered 199, and 168 were disposed of. Of 21 appeals, 10 were decided against 43 in 1892-93.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 304 against 186 in the preceding year. The realizations from fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,035 against Rs. 619 in 1892-93, while the expenditure of the department was the same as last year, viz. Rs. 540.

Municipalities.

There were 2 municipalities, one at Rámdurg and the other at Surebán. Their aggregate income and expenditure were Rs. 8,351 and Rs. 7,992 respectively.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 12,722 as compared with Rs. 15,630 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The receipts and expenditure amounted during the year to Rs. 2,46,690 and Rs. 1,88,344 respectively, as against Rs. 1,51,882 and Rs. 1,40,339 in 1892-93.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were two dispensaries in the State in which 12,858 patients were treated against 10,769 last year. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 3,078 against Rs. 3,126. One thousand five hundred and eighty-five births and 1,062 deaths were registered against 1,128 births and 1,068 deaths in 1892-93. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,830 against 1,809 in 1892-93.

Education.

The number of schools in the State was 18 or one more than in the previous year. They were attended by 1,327 pupils against 1,166 last year. The cost of education was Rs. 7,132 against Rs. 9,708 in 1892-93.

Jath.

General.

This State continued to be managed by an Administrator under the direct supervision of the Agency. The young Chief, Rámrao Aba Sáheb, who was installed on the gádi on the 13th January 1893, and who is now in his 9th year, made satisfactory progress during the period under report.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall during the year was opportune and sufficient, and the yield of both the kharif and rabi crops was considerably above the average.

Legislation.

During the year the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890, together with the amending Act, was introduced into the State by order of Government.

Police.

The police force numbered 69 and cost Rs. 7,644 against Rs. 8,854 in the preceding year. One hundred and forty-four offences were reported to the police against 289 in 1892-93.

Southern Marátha States and Savánúr.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons were arrested and all were sent for trial; 50 were convicted against 128 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 43. The value of property stolen and recovered was respectively Rs. 3,397 and Rs. 872, the percentage of recoveries decreasing from 45 to 25.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year was 619 against 445 in the preceding year. Of these 119 were convicted against 127. Out of 17 appeals preferred, 15 were disposed of during the year.

Prisons.

There was one jail at Jath in which 49 prisoners were confined at a cost of Rs. 1,517 against Rs. 1,577 in 1892-93.

Civil Justice.

There were 370 suits for disposal, out of which 333 were decided against 203 out of 242 in 1892-93. Of 207 applications filed for the execution of decrees, 179 were disposed of. There were 31 appeals, of which 14 were decided.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 389 against 194 last year, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 812 against Rs. 439.

Municipalities.

There was one municipality in the State, situate in Jath, which was established in 1894. Its income during the year was Rs. 1,797 and expenditure Rs. 1,323.

Public Works.

The total outlay on public works was Rs. 20,422 against Rs. 9,514 last year.

Revenue and Finance.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,41,238 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,31,585 as contrasted with Rs. 1,68,826 and Rs. 1,44,442 in 1892-93. The closing balance was Rs. 1,74,029.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There was one dispensary in the State which was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,298 against Rs. 1,284 in 1892-93. The number of patients treated was 9,627 against 7,499. There were 2,858 births and 1,972 deaths registered during the year against 2,547 births and 1,376 deaths in 1892-93. Vaccinations numbered 3,959 against 3,675.

Education.

The number of schools increased from 25 to 26 and the number of scholars from 880 to 950. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 4,978 against Rs. 4,336 in the previous year.

DAPHLÁPUR.

General.

The petty State of Daphlápur was managed by the Ránibái Sáheb aided by a Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The early rains were somewhat scanty and kharif crops consequently suffered, but rabi crops were good.

Police.

The strength of the police was 23 as against 28 last year. The number of offences reported was 7 against 14, and that of arrests 10 against 16. Of the 10 accused persons, one was convicted. Property worth Rs. 102 was stolen, and the whole of it was recovered during the year.

Criminal Justice.

The only Criminal Court in the State dealt with 30 cases, involving 79 persons as contrasted with 39 cases and 71 persons in the preceding year. Convictions numbered 9 against 23. No appeal was made.

Prisons.

The State maintained one jail in which, however, nobody was confined, as the persons convicted were sentenced to fines only.

Civil Justice.

There were 24 suits for disposal as against 17 in 1892-93. Of these, 17 against 13 were disposed of during the year. Ten applications for execution of decrees were received and 7 were decided.

Registration.

There were 35 documents registered against 22 last year.

Public Works.

Rs. 915 were spent in planting roadside trees.

Revenue and Finance.

The income of the State amounted to Rs. 17,993 against Rs. 16,954, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,983 against Rs. 18,478.

Vital Statistics.

There were 271 births and 163 deaths registered during the year against 258 births and 132 deaths in 1892-93. The number of vaccinations fell from 391 to 371.

Education.

There were 3 schools with 109 scholars against 4 schools with 127 scholars last year. The cost of education was Rs. 740 against Rs. 660.

SÁVANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1891), 16,976; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,03,008.

General.

This petty State, situate in the Dhárwár District, is in alliance with the British Government, and pays no tribute in men or money. The infant Naváb was residing at Dhárwár under the medical attendance of the Civil Surgeon. The management of the State continued in the hands of the Collector of Dhárwár with the First Assistant Collector as Assistant Political Agent.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall (25·24 inches) was sufficient but unseasonable, and the outturn of all crops was below the average.

Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons.

The strength of the police force was, as in 1892-93, 52. The total number of offences reported was 104 against 83 last year. Of 36 persons sent for trial, 18 were convicted against 21 out of 30. Property stolen and recovered amounted to Rs. 1,096 and Rs. 752 respectively, against Rs. 361 and Rs. 120, the percentage of recoveries rising from 33·3 to 68·5. In the one jail at Sávanúr, 23 prisoners were confined against 27 in 1892-93.

Sávanúr and Sind.

Civil Justice. There was one Civil Court of original jurisdiction. Including arrears there were 165 suits for disposal, of which 116 were decided against 73 out of 86 last year. The Appellate Court of the Political Agent decided 9 appeals, in 6 of which the original finding was confirmed. Of 66 applications for execution of decrees, 63 were disposed of.

Registration. There were 138 documents registered affecting property valued at Rs. 40,229 against 111 documents and Rs. 37,550 in 1892-93.

Municipality. There was one municipality at Sávanúr with an income, inclusive of the opening balance, of Rs. 11,378 and an expenditure of Rs. 4,412.

Revenue and Finance. The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,03,008 as against Rs. 90,810 in 1892-93; and the expenditure Rs. 50,323 as against Rs. 77,233. The outlay on public works fell from Rs. 5,759 to Rs. 5,202.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The dispensary at Sávanúr was opened on the 1st August 1893, and treated 4,709 patients, all being out-door. The numbers of births and deaths registered decreased from 736 and 614 to 705 and 549 respectively. Vaccinations fell from 744 to 570.

Education. The number of schools remained the same as last year, but the attendance improved from 433 to 486.

SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1891), 1,31,937; Gross Revenue, Rs. 10,68,276.

General. No event of any consequence occurred during the year under report, but just after the close of the year, *viz.*, on 2nd April 1894 His Highness Sir Ali Murád Khán Talpur, G.C.I.E., died, having reigned for 65 years. His eldest son His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khán Talpur, aged 56 years, succeeded to the gádi as ruler of the State, and took under him as his Vazir Khán Bahádur Kádirdádkhán Gulkhán Báber, C.I.E., Second Grade Deputy Collector, Sind. His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khán, although barely 3 months on the throne, introduced important changes into the government and a new order of things generally was anticipated. Forced labour (cher) was abolished, and the cultivators were permitted to protect their property against wild beasts by shooting them, which hitherto was not permitted. The construction of a railroad through the State was acquiesced in by His Highness, but no survey of the State was made. The area under cultivation during the year was reported as 240,212 acres, being an increase of 4,770 acres on last year's figure.

Trade. The value of the exports was estimated at Rs. 5,67,550 and of the imports at Rs. 5,58,615, being a general decrease since last year. Duties were levied on all articles of import and export, and no refunds were allowed.

Police and Criminal Justice. The police force consisted of 195 men against 306 in 1892-93. The cost of maintaining them was Rs. 20,799 against Rs. 30,312 last year. Five hundred and thirty-one offences were reported to the police as against 896 last year. Eight hundred and ninety persons were arrested, of whom 798 were sent for trial. Convictions were recorded against 690. The percentage of convictions to persons tried fell from 90 to 86. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 16,052 against Rs. 14,712, and the percentage of recoveries rose from 82 to 92. The number of appeals presented was 26 against 17.

Prisons. The number of prisons in the State was the same as last year, *viz.*, two. Eight hundred and fourteen prisoners were confined in them at a cost of Rs. 5,400 against 930 and Rs. 6,601 in 1892-93.

Civil Justice. As in 1892-93, there was only one regular Civil Court. The number of suits instituted during the year was 56, of which 47 were disposed of. Other civil disputes were dealt with by private arbitration and panchayats. The number of appeals filed during the year was 10; 2 remained outstanding at the end of the year.

Military. The military expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 35,610 against Rs. 96,686 in 1892-93.

Revenue and Finance. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 10,68,276 (including last year's balance of Rs. 1,90,574) as compared with Rs. 7,95,035 in 1892-93. The expenditure was Rs. 7,33,103 (including Rs. 2,00,000 on account of nazarána set apart in accordance with the wishes of the late Amir for charitable purposes) as contrasted with Rs. 6,04,461 in the previous year.

Medical Relief. There were no dispensaries in the State, but nine native physicians were employed by His Highness as in the previous year. Two of these resided in Khairpur and 7 were in constant attendance on His Highness, treating gratuitously all patients seeking relief. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 18,406 against Rs. 16,644 in 1892-93. The number of vaccinators employed in the State was three as in the previous year, and 3,337 persons were vaccinated against 2,888 in 1892-93.

Education. As in the previous year, 7 schools were maintained by the State. These were attended by 241 scholars as against 309 in 1892-93. There were also 34 private schools which gave instruction to 366 pupils.

ADEN.

Area, 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim, 5 square miles); Population (1891), 44,079; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,31,638.

General. Friendly relations were preserved with the Arab tribes and Chiefs in the vicinity of Aden, with the exception of Sultán Mohsin bin Sáleh. The long-standing enmity

between the Fadthli and the Yafii was suspended by a year's truce. The Wahidi of Balahaf displayed a most refractory spirit, which culminated in the plunder of a weather-bound buggalow and the ill-treatment of the crew; the cargo was, however, subsequently restored. The Markashis continued to give the Fadthli Chief much trouble, and two of them were convicted and transported for life for the murder of a cart-driver on the road between Aden and Shaikh Othman. Eventually the Chief, being provided with arms and ammunition, for the purpose, reduced the tribe to submission, and hostages for good behaviour were given by several sub-tribes. An exploring party under Mr. Theodore Bent visited Shehr, Mokalla and Hadthra-mut and were well treated by the Kayti governors, who maintained cordial relations with the Residency. The survey of the Lower Yafii country was satisfactorily effected, thanks in great part to the friendliness of the Chief. A considerable tract of country was thus mapped out in extension of the survey by Major Wahab, R. E. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden.*

The Aden police are dealt with in Chapter III. Police.

During the year the Criminal Courts (excluding those of the Perim Assistant Resident and the Cantonment Magistrate) tried 576 cognizable and non-cognizable offences, involving 965 persons, against 427 cases with 708 offenders in 1892. The percentage of convictions fell from 77·2 to 76·1. There was one other murder besides that of the Arab cart-driver above referred to, but the offender was not detected. No other serious crimes were reported. Sixteen cases were sent to the Resident for revision; in 8 the convictions were quashed; in 5 the sentences were varied; and the remaining 3 cases were remanded for re-trial. The Assistant Resident, Perim, tried 18 cases in which 28 persons were implicated; of these 24 were convicted against 30 out of 35 accused in 1892, the percentage of convictions being unchanged. The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 100 cognizable and non-cognizable cases, convicting 178 out of 206 persons accused. The figures showed a general decrease in crime since last year. There were 8 appeals against decisions of the Magistrates presiding in the Resident's Court; 7 were rejected, and in the other the sentence was reduced. Two appeals were preferred against findings of the Cantonment Magistrate, but both were dismissed. Criminal Justice.

The number of admissions into the jails was 246 against 240 in 1892-93. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 196 against Rs. 152 in the previous year, the increase being ascribed to the maintenance of the same establishment for a somewhat smaller number of prisoners. The receipts from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 3,103, being a decrease of Rs. 206. The health of the jail inmates was fairly good; admissions into the hospital numbered 33 against 38 in the preceding year. Prisons.

The number of suits adjudicated in the Resident's Court was 1,632, involving property to the value of Rs. 1,54,730 against 1,220 suits for Rs. 70,714 in 1892-93. Four cases were pending at the end of the year. There were 13 appeals; in 8 the judgments of the lower Courts were confirmed; in 2 the decrees were varied; and the remaining 3 cases were sent back for re-trial. The Court receipts reached Rs. 17,217 against Rs. 13,043, and the expenditure Rs. 12,170 against Rs. 11,999 in the previous year. At Perim 97 suits of the value of Rs. 1,236 were disposed of against 210 of the value of Rs. 2,657 in 1892-93. Court receipts amounted to Rs. 314. Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered was 196, representing property valued at Rs. 3,95,161, the corresponding figures for last year being 153 and Rs. 2,68,167. The increase was attributed to the gradual rise in the value of immoveable property. Receipts rose from Rs. 1,301 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,642, and expenditure from Rs. 1,414 to Rs. 1,506. Registration.

The revenue and expenditure of the Aden Municipality for 1892-93 and 1893-94 are shown in the following table:— Municipal.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aden proper	1,41,152	1,36,070	95,039	1,19,201
Shaikh Othman	30,215	34,209	40,123	42,767
Total ...	1,71,367	1,70,279	1,35,162	1,61,968

The decrease in Aden receipts occurred chiefly in the realizations from municipal taxes, while the increase at Shaik Othman resulted from the higher rent obtained by the salt ground. The general rise in the expenditure was due to public works and establishment charges. The incidence of municipal taxation per head was at Aden Rs. 2-7-0 and at Shaikh Othman 1¼ annas.

Information under this heading will be found in Chapter III. Marine.

Quarantine was imposed at different times and for various periods on arrivals from the Arabian Coast (Red Sea), Bassowah, Fao, and Mohammara. Quarantine.

The numbers of births and deaths registered were 588 and 1,290 respectively against 595 and 1,106 last year. The general health of the civil population was reported bad, malarial fevers having caused much suffering. There was also an epidemic of dengue, which is said to have originated in Zanzibar. Including Shaikh Othman and Perim there were in all 27,515 patients treated in the various civil hospitals and dispensaries against 22,879 in the previous year. The mortality amongst the in-patients was 129 against 125. There were Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden and the Somáli Coast.*

24 cases of small-pox compared with 17 in 1892-93. The number of vaccinations performed was 1,812, an increase of one on last year's figure.

Shipping and Trade.

Details under shipping and trade are given in Chapters III and IV.

Education.

The aggregate monthly attendance of pupils at the two Government schools at the Crater and Steamer Point averaged 104, against 100 last year. There was a slight falling off at the Crater school, due to the competition of the Gujaráti school referred to in the report for 1892-93. In the 3 Arabic schools at the Crater, Táwáhi and Shaikh Othman last year's average attendance of 235 was increased by one. The receipts from fees and the expenditure on education were respectively Rs. 1,278 and Rs. 6,399 against Rs. 1,266 and Rs. 6,397 in the previous year. Government contributed Rs. 4,470.

THE SOMA'LI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,31,462.

General.

The limits of the British protectorate remained unchanged. In Berbera and Bulhar, owing to the prolonged drought bordering on famine, and its attendant misery, raiding and looting of caravans constituted the principal features of the year. The civil war between the Ismail Areh and Ishak Areh continued during the year, but peace was eventually concluded. Cattle-disease became so prevalent at the Flag ports that it was found necessary to prohibit the exportation of cattle to Aden. Trade generally suffered from the drought and consequent crime, but at Karam commerce was stimulated by the remission of custom duties for two months. The stream of shooting parties was incessant throughout the year and game was being driven further and further inland. As the destruction of elephants was so rapid as to threaten extermination, a tax of one rupee per pound was imposed on all ivory obtained by sportsmen.

Police and Criminal Justice.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The police force remained at last year's strength of 74 with 26 camel savárs. The total cost amounted to Rs. 27,677 against Rs. 28,438 in the year preceding. There were 389 cases involving 639 persons against 359 cases and 627 persons in 1892-93. There was one case of murder and the offender was arrested, tried under the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The most numerous offences were petty thefts by juveniles. Of the 639 persons accused, 555 were convicted and punished. The Political Agent tried 4 cases, of which 3 resulted in convictions. There were 4 appeals preferred; in 2 the prior decisions were confirmed and in the other 2 the convictions were sustained but the sentences varied.

Zaila.—The number of the police remained unchanged, but their cost decreased from Rs. 9,185 to Rs. 9,139. There were 113 cases implicating 210 persons against 70 cases and 135 persons in 1892-93. The increase was fairly great, but no serious crimes were reported. All but 14 of the persons accused were convicted, and no appeal was lodged.

Prisons.

Admissions into the jails numbered 374 against 372 last year, and included 185 political offenders.

Civil Justice.

The number of suits disposed of at Berbera-Bulhar fell from 448 to 322; that at Zaila from 259 to 247. Of three appeals, two were rejected and one was reversed.

Military.

There were 126 Native Infantry of all ranks distributed at Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila during the year.

Trade.

At Berbera-Bulhar imports dropped from Rs. 25,45,016 to Rs. 22,77,413, while exports rose from Rs. 19,11,064 to Rs. 23,65,365, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,86,698. At Zaila, which escaped the severe drought, both imports and exports increased respectively from Rs. 12,04,464 to Rs. 13,23,667 and from Rs. 13,98,228 to Rs. 15,46,233. The number of square-rigged vessels visiting Berbera and Bulhar fell from 222 to 172, but the country craft increased from 819 to 982. At Zaila the arrivals and departures were 92 steamers and 289 country craft against 103 and 233 respectively last year. Though the number of steamers calling at Berbera and Bulhar fell, the tonnage considerably increased.

Revenue and Finance.

The following table exhibits the financial results of the sub-division, public works and military charges being excluded:—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berbera-Bulhar	1,59,032	1,64,696	1,07,599	1,02,422
Zaila	60,291	66,766	35,734	38,094
Total ...	2,19,323	2,31,462	1,43,333	1,40,516

Medical Relief.

No epidemic disease appeared during the year, but, as noted above, much distress and misery were caused by the drought at Berbera and Bulhar. The number of patients treated at the Berbera Civil Dispensary was 2,290 against 2,418 last year. A new civil dispensary was opened at Zaila, but no accommodation for in-patients was provided; 6,601 out-patients were attended to during the year. The number of vaccinations performed at Berbera increased from 1,008 to 1,466 and of successful cases from 817 to 1,254. At Zaila 31 children were vaccinated, 19 successfully; progress was slow owing to the hostility of the townspeople.

Education.

The daily attendance at the Government Arabic school at Berbera was 68. The institution was exposed to the competition of a Roman Catholic Mission school recently opened.

Miscellaneous.

The boring for water at Dadab noticed in last year's report, was completed but without appreciable results.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The party engaged in the Southern Marátha Country and Konkan completed the survey of the southern portions of the Ratnágiri and Dhárwár Districts and of the Sávantvádi State on 2″ scale, and executed a large scale survey (8″=1 mile) of the city and environs of Belgaum. On the 8″ scale 22, and on the 2″ scale 3,770 square miles were surveyed, while triangulation in advance of survey was carried on over an area of 3,417 square miles. The traversing of the trijunctions of village boundaries in British territory was discontinued. General.

The cost of the above operations was Rs. 47,109. Cost.

Indus Riverain Detachment.

The strength and composition of the detachment remained unchanged. The programme was in extension of previous operations and was to bring the survey down, if possible, to Kotri opposite Hyderábád. This programme was carried out. General.

The camp formed its head-quarters at Sehwan, which is roughly midway between Larkhána, where the work had to be resumed, and Kotri, and in March moved on to Kotri. Line-clearing detachments having been sent on in advance about the middle of October, the survey parties followed on the 5th November and the main traverse work commenced. Over a direct distance of 160 miles 11 main circuits were traversed giving a total of 488 linear miles. Sub-traverses, depending on these, measured 986 linear miles. On the main lines double chaining was resorted to throughout. Three long lines of main traverse, aggregating 84 linear miles, were also run to the nearest tower stations of the Great Indus Series. The traverse work closed about the 25th March. The detail survey, carried on between the 26th January and the 10th May 1894, embraced an area of 1,219 square miles on the 1 inch = 1 mile scale. The average breadth of country surveyed, including the river, was 8 miles, the limits being in all cases defined by embankments, where these existed, by natural features on high and firm ground, or by lines shown on maps furnished by the Superintending Engineer's Department. Field operations.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

No new tidal observatories were established, observations having been continued at Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar, Bombay, and Prince's Dock, Bombay. Observations were in contemplation at Porbandar and Port Albert Victor in Káthiáwár; and they were terminated at Bhávnagar, the observatory at that port being closed. The observations at the Aden station were satisfactory on the whole, the self-registering tide-gauge having worked well throughout the year, except on three occasions. The auxiliary instruments worked throughout the year without a failure. The tidal observatory was not inspected during the year. At Karáchi the self-registering tide-gauge worked very satisfactorily throughout the year and on only two occasions was communication imperfect. The tidal-observatory was inspected and found to be in good order. Measures were taken to prevent any accumulation of mud in the float cylinder. The anemometer gave perfect records, but the aneroid was repeatedly out of order. At Porbandar, tidal observations were taken for a year and, at the suggestion of the Superintendent in charge tidal and levelling operations, arrangements were made to continue them, so that they should suffice for the compilation of an accurate tide-record of the port and for all practical purposes. At Bhávnagar the self-registering tide-gauge continued to work well, only a few short and unimportant interruptions in the registrations having occurred since the beginning of the year. The usual 5 years' series of observations were completed in January; but the State Engineer had reasons for continuing them until July; and in August a Surveyor went to Bhávnagar, took zero measurements and carried out the usual details of an inspection, dismantled and cleaned the instruments, which were the property of the Bhávnagar State, handed them over to the State Engineer, and closed the observatory. He also set up a graduated staff to which personal observations will be taken. The aneroid worked without an actual interruption until December, after which it stopped on four occasions, but the stoppages were unimportant. The anemometer worked admirably and without a single interruption. On the whole, great success attended the tidal observations at Bhávnagar. The tidal registrations at the Apollo Bandar, Bombay, were most satisfactory and proceeded without a break throughout the year under report; Observatories.

in fact, the tide-gauge had worked without a single failure since November, 1886. The graduated staff set up last year fully answered its purpose. On inspection, the observatory was found, as always, kept in very good order, and at the close of the inspection the tide-gauge was left clean and in perfect adjustment. On the 4th June the tide-gauge well was cleaned out, and 3 cart-loads of mud removed from it. Auxiliary instruments were not employed at either of the Bombay tidal-observatories, as the necessary meteorological observations were taken at the Kolába observatory. At Prince's Dock, Bombay, the self-registering tide-gauge, with short upright drums, worked remarkably well, although its performance was inferior to that of the ordinary instrument of Newman's pattern. Interruptions to the registrations took place five times during the year under report. The observatory was twice inspected and the tide-gauge left in perfect order. The new zero-pencil holder answered better than its predecessors. A chiselled inscription was added to the bench-mark of reference and a portion of the ground-floor of the light-house was screened off.

Tide Tables. The tide tables for the Indian ports for the year 1894 arrived from London on the 2nd January 1894 and were at once distributed. They contained predictions for nine tidal observatories within the Governorship of Bombay, viz., for those at Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point, Port Albert Victor, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar, Bombay, Prince's Dock, Bombay, Mormugão, and Kárwár.

Levelling operations. The heights of certain bench-marks in and near Karáchi had to be determined by spirit-levelling, in consequence of the disappearance of all the Survey of India bench-marks laid down since the year 1859, with the exception of the bench-mark of reference of the tidal-observatory at Manora (laid down in 1880), and a bench-mark in the main entrance to Holy Trinity Church, the latter being useless owing to gradual settlement. The new spirit-levelling was executed, and the results were embodied in a special pamphlet which will soon be ready for publication.

REVENUE SURVEY.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Parties at work. The three Revenue Surveys of Gujarát, the Dakkhan, and the Konkan remained in existence till the close of the year. The party of the Survey of India, lent to the Bombay Government for forest survey, continued its operations under the general control of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Work done. The following table shows the effective strength and outturn of work of the Revenue Survey parties above referred to :—

Party.	Number of Parties.	Field Outturn.	
		Measured.	Classed.
		Square miles.	Square miles.
Gujarát	6	109	199
Dakkhan	2	83	80
Konkan	14	412	187
Total for year under report ...	22	604	466
Total for 1892-93 ...	23	460	1,293

Gujarát Survey. The number of parties in the Gujarát Survey was the same as in the previous year, the linked system of establishments being introduced from June last. During the year under report the work done by each party was as follows:—No. 1 Party comprising three establishments was engaged in the revision measurement of Bárdoli and Olpád in Surat, the measurement and classification of tálukdári villages in Parántij and Viramgám in Ahmedábád, the revision measurement and classification of tálukdári villages in Hálol and original and miscellaneous measurement in the tálukas of Godhra, Mehlol, Hálol and Kálol of the Panch Maháls Collectorate. No. 2 Party, after completing during the early part of the season the recess classification work of the Kaira Collectorate, undertook the revision measurement of Olpád (Surat), the revision measurement and classification of Bárdoli and Chorási tálukas (Surat), and commenced the revision measurement of Chikhli. The total cost of this survey came to Rs. 99,116 as against Rs. 1,10,962 last year. This reduction was attributable to a decrease in the number of European officers.

Dakkhan Survey. The field parties of the Dakkhan Survey averaged two, as compared with three last year. Both establishments were part measuring and part classing. The work carried on up to the monsoon was the revision measurement and classification of Peint; after the opening of the fair season the revision, and in some cases original, survey of scattered villages in the Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Sátára Districts was undertaken, the parties moving as usual to Peint at the commencement of the hot weather. The total expenditure under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 63,714 as against Rs. 90,195 last year.

Konkan Survey. The number of parties in the Konkan Survey was the same as in the previous year. Of the 14 establishments employed in field work 11 were engaged in measuring and three

n classing; of these two were employed throughout the season in the Native States of Bhor and Janjira, as the classification in British districts had advanced so far ahead of measurement that there was work for one classing party only. Before the rains the measuring parties worked in the marginally noted tálukas of the Thána District. The measurement and classification of Murbád and the measurement of Bassein were completed by the end of May. After the opening of the fair season measurement was undertaken in the Roha, Mángaon and Mahád tálukas of the Kolába Collectorate, the parties moving on at the commencement of the hot weather to the unfinished tálukas of the Thána District. The total cost of this survey amounted to Rs. 2,17,491 against Rs. 2,15,465 last year. This sum included Rs. 12,464, the cost of the two establishments working in Bhor and Janjira, the expenditure on account of which was borne by the States themselves.

Sháhápur.
Murbád.
Bhiwndi.
Váda.
Máhim.
Sálsette.
Bassein.

The Bombay Forest Survey Party of the Survey of India carried on work in all three forest circles. The effective strength remained the same as in the previous year. The following table shows the distribution, outturn of work and cost per square mile:— Bombay Forest Survey.

Circle.	District.	Táluka.	Scale.	Area.	Triangulation.	Traverse.	Cost per square mile.
				Sq. M.			
Northern Circle ...	North Thána	Bassein	8″	45	...	...	156
	South do.	Bhiwndi ...	...	4	...	...	
	Do.	Salsette ...	...	11	...	...	
	North do.	Váda	..	...	165	...	15½
		.....	....	...	...	34, *i.e.*, 10 sq. m.	15½
Central Circle ...	Poona	Indápur... ...	16″	9·00			
	Do.	Bhimthadi ...	...	2·97			
	Do.	Khed	...	3·35	...	...	190
	Do.	Mawal	...	·18			
	Sholápur	Karmála ...	...	6·00			
				21·50			
	Poona	Junnar	8″	96½	...	...	139
	Do.	Haveli	...	12½			
Southern Circle ...	Kánara	Supa	4″	220	...	...	80
	Kolaba	Panvel	8″	16	...	...	210
		Pen	...				

The total cost of the Forest Party amounted to Rs. 69,402, as against Rs. 68,821 last year, and was distributed among the forest circles as follows:— Expenditure.

	Rs.
Northern Circle	12,114
Central Circle	22,555
Southern Circle	34,733
Total ...	69,402

SIND.

The survey work proper having been completed, the Sind Survey Department was abolished on 31st October 1893 and a new office styled "Land Records and Agriculture" was created under a scheme prepared by the Commissioner in Sind and subsequently sanctioned by Government. The main features of the new organization are:— Re-organization of the Department.

(*a*) The Tapadárs are required to break up waste lands wanted for cultivation on the extension of irrigation works and to subdivide survey numbers;

(*b*) A system is set on foot—(1) for the training of the present Tapadárs and supervising Tapadárs in survey work at the rate of 150 men a year so as to enable them to undertake duties described in the foregoing clause (*a*); and (2) for the instruction of a class of probationary Tapadárs to fill future vacancies;

(*c*) A staff of ten theodolite surveyors is sanctioned for taking traverse surveys and testing work;

(*d*) Under the title of "Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture in Sind" an officer is appointed for the discharge of duties corresponding with those undertaken by the Divisional Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture in the Presidency proper. This officer, who entered on his duties on 1st November 1893, with a staff of 6 theodolite surveyors, prepared and submitted his reports on the settlements of the Nuasháhro Abro táluka of the Shikárpur District and of Hála and Guni in Hyderábád.

Three survey classes were opened during the year 1893 for the education of Tapadárs and supervising Tapadárs. Out of 147 students who attended the classes 140 passed their examination and are now employed in the survey work in their respective charges.

Traverse Survey Work.

The following table exhibits the traverse survey work done by theodolite surveyors during the past field season and the tests taken by the Superintendent :—

District.	Number of blocks measured.	Total area measured.	Total test taken by the Superintendent.		Percentage difference within	
					1	2
Shikárpur	133	15,745	5	301	5	...
	5	8,805	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	109	12,470	1	90	1	..
	40	5,356	...	...	...	...
Hyderábád	163	23,817	2	250	2	...
	11	1,354	...	...	...	...
Total blocks ..	405	52,032	8	641	8	...
Portions surveyed outside blocks ...	56	15,515	...	...	...	...

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the new department from 1st November 1893 to 31st March 1894 was Rs. 18,696.

Settlements.

Presidency Proper.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the settlements introduced in the financial year 1893-94 :—

District.	Name of Táluka.	Number of villages.	District.	Name of Táluka.	Number of villages.
				Inám Villages.	
Khándesh	Sindkhed	163	Poona ...	Haveli	1
	Chopda	1		Purandhar	1
Poona	Haveli	80	Sholápur	Sángola	1
	Purandhar	21	Kolába	Panvel	3
Sholápur	Sangola	70		*Native States.*	
	Pandharpur	78			
	Sholápur	1	.....	Cambay	84
Sátára	Wái	92			
Kolába	Panvel	240			

The results of these settlements have already been detailed in the last year's report as the settlements were introduced between 1st April and 31st July 1893, with the exception of the Purandhar Táluka, in which the revision settlement was introduced after 31st July 1893.

The subjoined statement shows the results of the settlements introduced between 1st April and 31st July 1894, together with that introduced in the Purandhar Táluka :—

District.	Name of Táluka.	No. of Villages.	Past collections.	Full assessment according to revision.	Percentage increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gujarát Revenue Survey.		Rs.	Rs.	
Kaira	Mátar	74	1,47,861	1,81,788	23·0
	Mehmadábád	57	1,81,620	2,15,859	19·0
	Dakkhan Revenue Survey.				
Poona	Purandhar	21	23,089	32,320	39·9
	Haveli	1	489	627	28·2
Satára	Jávli	182	44,592	57,519	29·0
	Satara	109	88,110	1,12,510	27·7
Násik	Násik	1	1,037	1,428	37·7
	Chándor	6	1,007	1,273	26·4
	Niphád	3	3,798	5,290	39·3
	Konkan Revenue Survey.				
Kolába	Pen	203	1,42,616	1,92,945	35·3
	Alibág	198	1,80,442	2,45,535	36·1
	Total ...	855	8,14,661	10,47,094	28·5

District.	Name of Táluka.	No. of Villages.	Past collections.	Full assessment according to revision.	Percentage increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
	Add— ALIENATED VILLAGES.				
Khándesh	Sindkhed	2	1,808	2,525	39·7
Poona ...	Haveli	2	2,458	2,955	20·2
	Mával	2	605	634	4·8
Kolába ...	Panvel	3	3,129	4,609	47·3
	Pen	4	1,545	2,965	91·9
	Total ...	13	9,545	13,688	43·4
	Grand Total ...	868	8,24,206	10,60,782	28·7

Gujarát Settlements.

The settlement operations in the Gujarát Survey consisted of the introduction of the revision settlement into 131 villages of the Mátar and Mehmadábád tálukas of the Kaira Collectorate.

Kaira District: Matar Táluka.

Mátar is the westernmost táluka of the Kaira Collectorate. The district is generally fairly level but there are two large areas of depression, one in the north and the other about the middle, which receive the drainage of the higher lying country and become very malarious during and after the rains. The táluka is fairly wooded. The rivers skirting and running through the táluka are the Sábarmati, the Khári, the Wátrak and the Shedi. The táluka is exceptionally well off in respect of facilities for irrigation. Dhekudis are worked on the banks of all the rivers and the Khári is the feeder of the most extensive and most successful system of irrigation in Gujarát under which 12 villages (11 Government and 1 Inám) are irrigated. The area under irrigation in the 11 Government villages in 1891-92 was 8,505 acres, producing an income, inclusive of land revenue and salámi, of Rs. 41,139. A considerable area of land along the Khári below the last sluice of the irrigation system, formerly assessed as dhekudiat but found to be beyond the reach of irrigation, was brought under the heading and assessment of jiráit. The old measurement was accepted as correct and the record was simply brought up to date. The classification was done on the partial system. The rainfall may be looked on as fairly certain, and is on an average 35·15 inches. The principal crops grown are rice, bájri, wheat and jowár of the sundhia species grown for fodder only. Sugarcane is grown on the banks of rivers under dhekudi irrigation. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, the area under it being estimated at 1,157 acres. Some cotton is also grown. The agricultural class consists principally of Kolis, Kunbis, and Rajputs. The Kunbis are thriving and well-to-do, but the Kolis and Rajputs are very poor. Mainly owing to the prevalence of malarial fever, the density of the population (369 per square mile) is less than that of the adjoining tálukas and 10,500 acres of Government assessed land are unoccupied. In the neighbourhood there are several large towns and good markets of which Nadiád is the most important. The only manufacture is that of coarse cloth in which 312 looms are employed. New roads have been constructed and irrigation channels cleared at considerable expense and the opening of the Godhra-Ratlám Railway affords special facilities for the removal of produce. For revision assessment the district was subdivided into three groups for which dry-crop soil maximum rates varying from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 5 were sanctioned and for rice water Rs. 3 throughout, with the result that the increase of assessment for the whole táluka reached 23 per cent. In this settlement Government forewent the difference between the dhekudiat and the dry-crop assessment, including any increment on account of subsoil water valuation to which the land might be liable, which in the case of Mátar amounted to Rs. 582.

Mehmadábád Táluka.

The Mehmadábád táluka did not exist at the original settlement of the collectorate, but was formed in 1867 of 33 villages from Mátar, 17 from Mahuda and 7 from Jetalpur. The lastmentioned villages were settled in 1858-59 and the others in 1862-63. The táluka is a fairly level tract of well drained country and is well wooded. The soil is for the most part red. The average rainfall is 34·29 inches. There are 4 rivers which run through the táluka, viz., the Mesvo, the Wátrak, the Shedi and the Khári. The Wátrak and the Shedi are used for irrigation, but the banks of the Mesvo are too steep and rugged for the river to be useful in the same way. The Khári passes through two villages on the north-west corner and though the smallest of the rivers in the táluka, its utility surpasses that of all the others combined. The staple products are rice, bájri, jowár, and coarse grains. The jowár grown is almost entirely of the sundhia variety, which is chiefly raised for fodder and as such is so highly valued that it is quite as paying as a grain crop. Wheat is mainly grown as a second crop on rice lands. Cotton both of the annual and perennial kinds and tobacco occupy but an insignificant position among the crops of the táluka.

Population has increased by 9¼ per cent in 20 years. This district is very thickly populated, the density being 548·8 per square mile. The statistics do not show that the material wealth of the táluka as represented by agricultural stock has increased to any great extent except in the case of cows and buffaloes. The value of land as shown by the figures of sales and mortgages is high. The question of communications does not affect the settlement much as the only made roads are that between Kaira and Mehmadábád and that passing through the north-west corner of the táluka to the Bareja station. They must, however, be taken as improvements. The rise in the prices of the staple products, rice and bájri, was 21 and 13½ per cent respectively. The villages were divided into 4 groups and maximum rates varying from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4 for soil and water respectively were sanctioned, giving a percentage increase of 26 on the whole. Under the orders of Government, the water maxima were increased by 4 annas all round and the subsoil water annas were halved in calculating the assessment. This brought down the enhancement to 19·0 per cent. The orders passed on the Mátar settlement as regards the dhekudiat rates were made applicable to this táluka.

Dakkhan Settlements.

The settlement work of the Dakkhan Revenue Survey comprised the introduction of revision survey rates into 323 villages of the Násik, Chándor, Niphád, Haveli, Purandhar, Jávli and Sátára districts.

Poona District: Purandhar Táluka.

The revision settlement in Purandhar táluka comprised the remaining 21 Government villages, which are scattered all over the táluka. The original settlement was introduced into 4 villages in 1851-52, into 2 villages in 1853-54 and into the remainder in 1856-57. All the villages were entirely re-measured and re-classed for revision in the same manner as the rest of the táluka. Owing to considerable conversion of dry-crop into rice and garden, the areas of these descriptions of cultivation have increased 129·9 and 59·98 per cent respectively. Average rainfall is 24 inches. The staple products are bájri, jowári, and wheat. Rice cultivation is confined to 8 villages. A second crop of wheat after rice is grown in 2 villages. The statistics show great advance made in material prosperity. Population has increased 48·3 per cent and there is a considerable advance in the prices of grains produced. Of the 21 villages, one was placed in the first group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-2, 13 were placed in the fifth group with a maximum rate of Re. 1-10 and 7 in the sixth group with a maximum rate of Re. 1-8. The enhancement resulting from the revision settlement on the whole amounted to 39·9 per cent.

Sátara District: Jávli Táluka.

The Jávli táluka is situated on the extreme western boundary of the Sátára Collectorate. With the exception of a few villages lying on the east, which are fairly flat and open, and the low-lying portion of the Medha valley, the rest of the district may be described as hilly and undulating. Setting aside the low lands in the Medha and Kudál valleys, and more especially in the eastern villages where superior dry-crop cultivation is carried on, and excluding the rice lands, which are comparatively good, the soil, generally speaking, is shallow and of the poorest description, and fit only for the cultivation of hill grains. Here and there in the valleys, where accumulations have taken place, the land is very fertile and surface water plentiful, owing to the numerous streams and streamlets intersecting the country, which are now being utilized for irrigational purposes to a very great extent. The chief rivers of the district are the Koina, the Vena, the Kudali and the Urmodi. Generally speaking, the tract is one of very heavy rainfall with small scattered inaccessible villages inhabited by a backward population. The communications have not been very largely improved during the currency of the expired lease. The revision measurement was carried out on the partial system. The old classification was accepted with the addition of a position class for advantages in respect of moisture, but all newly irrigated land was reclassed for both soil and water and old pátasthal land for water only. Of the total area 45 per cent is under cultivation and 55 per cent. under grass or fallow. Of the net cropped area two-thirds are under "kharif" and one-third "rabi." Of the 40 per cent. of area cultivated with cereals, the produce of about half chiefly consists of coarse hill grains and that of the remaining half of jowári, bájri and wheat. The staple food grains of the people in the western part are rice, náchni and warai, and in the eastern part jowári and bájri. On revision, owing to conversion of dry-crop lands into rice and garden a large increase was found in the areas under these two kinds of cultivation, rice area having increased 38·6 per cent and garden area 315 per cent. This large increase in garden cultivation is almost entirely due to the great use now made of the water of streams not before utilized for irrigation. Population has increased by 36·3 per cent., agricultural cattle by 47, sheep and goats by 78, carts by 139·2 and wells and budkis by 142·9. The revenue history of the táluka during the current lease has been decidedly good. The value of land as shown by the statistics of sales is high, and though prices have not actually risen since the main portion of the táluka was settled, the high prices ruling in 1861-62 were not then made the basis of any increased demand. The táluka has advanced considerably in material prosperity. The villages were divided into 4 groups with rates varying from Rs. 3-4-0 to Re. 1-2-0 for dry-crop and Rs. 10 to Rs. 7-8 for rice lands respectively, giving a percentage increase of 29·0. As regards tisali and kumri lands, the rates have been introduced provisionally pending further orders from Government.

Satara Taluka.

The Sátára táluka consists of two distinct divisions, viz., open plain country on the east and hilly lands in the west. Revision measurement was carried out on the partial system. The old classification was accepted with a graduated addition made in proportion to advantages with regard to moisture. Lands newly irrigated were reclassed both for soil

and water. The táluka is well watered; its chief river, the Krishna, enters on the north near Marda and taking a south-easterly course after being joined by its tributary the Vena near the village of Sangam Máhuli, passes out of the táluka near Chinchner. There are numerous rivulets, which, though not large, are of importance as they are utilized for irrigation by the construction of kacha dams. The soils are of a varied description from a light friable kind in the western ghát villages to a rich, very fertile black clayey loam in the east. The average rainfall is 44·6 inches. The net area cropped is 78·7 per cent, with 21·3 per cent fallow. The chief agricultural products are jowári, bájri, rice, gram and groundnuts. Rice, though not covering a very large area, bears a high name for its excellence and fetches a price varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per khandi. With the exception of the western portion where cart traffic is impossible, the táluka is very well off as regards made roads. The most important addition to communications is the Southern Marátha Railway opened in 1886, which runs from north to south a few miles outside the eastern boundary of the táluka, thus placing most of the villages within easy distance of 3 railway stations. Population has increased 32·6 per cent, and now shows a density of 412 to the square mile. Statistics show a great advance as regards agricultural cattle, milch cattle, sheep, and carts, and testify to a general improvement in material resources. The number of wells and budkis for irrigation has more than doubled, and the area irrigated by wells alone has risen from 548 to 2,049 acres. The total area of garden cultivation has increased over 114 per cent, owing to the extension of irrigation by stream water as well as to irrigation from wells. The value of land is high, and the saleable and mortgageable value of land in this táluka is higher than in the surrounding districts. Prices though lower now than during the first decade of the settlement, are much higher than in the years immediately preceding its introduction, and the revenue history of the táluka during the current lease has been very good. The villages were divided into three groups with rates varying from Rs. 3-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0 for dry-crop and Rs. 10 to Rs. 6-8-0 for rice lands, giving an enhancement of 27·7 per cent. As regards tisali and kumri lands, the rates have been introduced provisionally pending further orders of Government.

Minor Settlements.

Minor settlements were effected in scattered villages which for various reasons (principally because the original settlement leases had not expired) could not be revised with the bulk of villages of the táluka in which they are situated and in all the following cases the rates for the táluka having already been accepted by Government, the only question was with regard to the placing of the villages in the appropriate groups and assessing them at the rates applied to those groups.

Násik District: Násik Táluka.

In the Násik táluka, one village Eklabara was settled. The maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0, which is the same as that applied to the adjacent village of Samangaon, was adopted, and gave an enhancement of assessment of 37·7 per cent.

Chándor Táluka.

In the Chándor táluka, six villages were brought under revision settlement. Maximum rates were adopted similar to those applied to adjacent revised villages, that is for one village, Singwa, Re. 1-6-0, and for the remainder Re. 1-4-0, which give respectively enhancements of assessment of 36·3 and 32·5 per cent. The large increase of assessment in the village Singwa is due to water charge for pátasthal irrigation. Excluding this charge, the increase is only 24 per cent. This irrigation facility has not been made use of for the last 7 or 8 years, and Government have ruled that the patasthal holders should be given the alternative of accepting the pátasthal rates for the full term of the survey guarantee or of giving up all rights to the water-supply unconditionally.

Niphád Táluka.

In the Niphád táluka, three villages have been brought under revision settlement. Maximum rates of assessment were adopted similar to those applied to adjacent villages of Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2-0-0 and Re. 1-8-0, which gave an enhancement for all three villages together 39·3 per cent.

Poona District: Haveli Táluka.

In the Haveli táluka only one village, Sangrun, was brought under revision settlement. This village was formerly inám, and lapsed to Government in 1892. The maximum rates adopted were Rs. 2-4-0 for dry-crop lands and Rs. 6-0-0 for old rice land which produce an enhancement of 28·2 per cent. In the case of this village a remission of one-sixth of the assessment has been granted in conformity with orders passed regarding the rest of the tract resettled in 1890-91.

Konkan settlements.

The settlement work of the Konkan Revenue Survey comprised the introduction of revision survey rates into 401 villages of the Pen and Alibág tálukas of the Kolába Collectorate.

Kolába District: Pen Táluka.

The Pen táluka comprises 226 villages, of which 23 are inám and 203 Government. The district is divided into two parts; the northern part consisting of 128 villages forms the Mámlatdár's charge and 75 villages of the southern part form the Nágothna Petha under a Mahálkari. The 203 Government villages are sub divided into 145 purely Government villages, 11 sharakati, 21 held under the khoti tenure, and 26 held under the shilotri tenure. On revision the original measurement was subjected to thorough examination; the classification was carried on at first on the partial system, and as the original classification was found to be in general good, it was accepted as correct and only verified where necessary. The Pen táluka lies in the east central part of the Kolába Collectorate. It is well watered and has four large rivers the Amba, the Patalganga, the Bhalganga and the Bhogeshwar, of which the two former are tidal. The eastern part is very rough and

hilly. On the western boundary along the Amba river there is a strip, broadening towards the north, of flat alluvial plain which extends north and west of Pen to the boundary of Panvel. This alluvial plain consists principally of salt rice lands reclaimed from the original marsh. The rainfall is ample and reliable, and is heaviest in the east. The staple is rice. Of the total cultivated area under cereals 87·69 per cent are under rice, 7·25 under vari, and 3·47 under nágli. The most important new road is that leading from Campore Ghát through Pen to Wáve. Nearly all the produce goes by water, for which there are great facilities. The trade returns show a very large increase in export and import during the last 10 years. The value of land is shown to be high. The prices of the staples have risen, rice by 40, nágli 29 and vari 36 per cent. The revenue history of the táluka is very good, and on the whole, there is no doubt that a considerable advance in prosperity has been general. The grouping finally adopted divides the táluka into 4 groups with maximum rates varying from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 for rice land and Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for dry crop lands. The salt rice lands were assessed according to the groups in which the villages are placed at maximum rates varying from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5½. The application of these rates gives a general enhancement on the táluka of 35·3 per cent. Concessions were granted for the gradual levy of large enhancements similar to those sanctioned for the Alibág táluka.

Alibag Taluka.

The Alibág táluka, now consisting of 205 villages, includes the old Revdanda and Undheri tálukas, in which the original survey settlement was introduced for the majority of the villages in 1858-59, for 2 in 1863 and for 56 salt rice villages in 1873-74. The guarantee for the duration of the settlement in these latter villages was given so as to expire with the guarantee given for the rest of the táluka. The Alibág táluka lies in the west central part of the Kolába Collectorate. The district is surrounded by a belt of salt rice land reclaimed from the marshes. A rich belt of cocoanut and supári gardens fringes the western boundary along the seaboard. Rainfall is plentiful and averages 89·20 inches. The climate is fairly healthy on the seaboard, but feverish and malarious in the south-western portion. The agricultural produce is principally rice, both sweet and salt, and cocoanuts and betelnuts. The district is notoriously fertile and most highly cultivated. Statistics show that the material prosperity of the inhabitants has advanced very considerably, this being especially noteworthy in the matter of carts, ploughs, sheep and goats. The value of land is high. The revenue history of the táluka during the current lease is very satisfactory. The price of rice has risen by nearly 100 per cent. The proximity of Bombay and its increasing demands for agricultural wares have afforded special facilities for the disposal of surplus produce. The villages were divided into 8 groups owing to the diversity of position and conditions of sweet and rice lands, the rates for sweet rice lands varying from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 8-8-0, those for salt rice lands from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 and those for dry-crop land from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. In the case of garden lands a new system was adopted of assessing them according to their respective capabilities and inherent moisture irrespective of the kind of produce found in them, the maximum rates sanctioned being for ágri bágáyat Rs. 15 and for all inland and dongri bágáyat Rs. 10. The revised rates have given a general enhancement on the whole táluka of 36·1 per cent. A new system of concessions to be made with regard to the general payment of large enhancements of assessment was also sanctioned, by which the increment was considered, not on the whole holding as heretofore, but on every survey unit. The revised assessment of warkas and other descriptions of land converted into garden and of rabi converted into rice was sanctioned provisionally pending further orders from Government.

General results.

The settlements introduced during the financial year have resulted in a yearly enhancement of Rs. 2,59,358 or 33·9 per cent in British villages and of Rs. 57,644 or 17·4 per cent in alienated villages and Native States.

Expenditure on Revision Settlement operations.

The total cost of revision settlements up to 31st March 1894 was Rs. 56,83,529. This expenditure resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 33,89,691 or 33·1 per cent on the former revenue, being equal to a return of 59·6 per cent on the total expenditure.

SIND.

During the year under report proposals for the irrigational settlement of the undermentioned tálukas were prepared and submitted for sanction :—

Hyderábád Collectorate	...	Guni Táluka. Hála Táluka.
Shikárpur „ ...	...	Kambar Táluka. Rato-dero Táluka. Naushábro Abro.
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	Shahdádpur.

The settlements were sanctioned and the new rates were introduced with effect from the year 1893-94 in Rato-dero and Shahdádpur. The introduction of new rates was postponed in Kashmor till 1894-95, and the existing rates were continued in the Tando Bago and Kambar tálukas.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

General.

In the districts of the Northern Division the inquiries were completed and, speaking generally, only cases arising from time to time on account of alteration of area remained for

disposal. In Thána there were 24 sanads in arrears, and materials for their preparation and issue were being rapidly collected. In the Central Division 1,458 sanads remained to be issued as compared with 2,090 at the end of the preceding year. Of this number, 1,374 belonged to the Sátára district and related to the inám lands of Sanadi Gadkaris. In the Southern Division 505 sanads were issued during the year, of which 383 were issued by the special officer appointed for the purpose in the Ratnágiri district. The issue of others was delayed pending inquiry into title and other questions. In Bijápur and Kánara the work was finished and the arrears in Belgaum and Dhárwár numbered only 31.

Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1893-94 will be found in Chapter V of this report. The following table, compiled from the Collectors' administration reports, exhibits the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints levied for the collection of the year's revenue :—

Divisions.	District.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1892-93.*	1893-94.	1892-93.*	1893-94.
Sind	Thar and Párkar	29,279	36,278	2	2
	Shikárpur	60,823	60,082	1	25
	Hyderábád	31,890	32,791	93	282
	Upper Sind Frontier	3,025	3,363	39	14
	Karáchi	20,368	22,278	641	61
	Total	145,385	154,792	776	384
Northern Division	Broach	49,959	50,497	16	36
	Ahmedábád	64,441	63,456	25	27
	Panch Mahals	27,428	27,763	4	4
	Kaira	112,581	112,786	13	11
	Surat	76,440	76,686	2	6
	Thána	67,742	68,011	120	178
	Total	398,591	399,199	180	262
Central Division	Khándesh	136,423	136,423	40	34
	Násik	72,262	73,983	5	5
	Sholápur	46,813	47,110	2	.....
	Poona	70,277	70,724	.....	1
	Sátára	80,647	80,729	.....	3
	Ahmednagar	71,877	71,961	.....	2
	Total	478,299	480,930	47	45
Southern Division	Belgaum	51,276	51,003	2	1
	Dhárwár	80,560	80,901	3	3
	Ratnágiri	142,785	142,627	118	170
	Kánara	33,873	34,404	9	14
	Kolába	58,283	58,774	36	9
	Bijápur	79,842	79,852	313	58
	Total	446,499	447,561	481	255
	Grand Total	1,468,774	1,482,482	1,484	946

* These figures differ in places from those in the report for 1892-93 owing to subsequent corrections having been made.

From the above statement it will be seen that there was an increase in the total number of occupancies extending to eighteen out of the twenty-three districts, and the apparent fall in Ahmedábád was due to the mistaken inclusion in last year's figures of 834 income tax khátas. In the Thána and Upper Sind Frontier districts the subdivision of occupancies helped to emphasize the improvement, but it arose for the most part from the favourable nature of the season. Notwithstanding this large advance in the number of occupancies, the number of distraints declined by more than 63 per cent; and when it is remembered that the total for the preceding year was less than a third of that for 1891-92, and that during the past three years the amount of revenue for collection has in several districts been considerably enhanced by the introduction of revision settlements, the figures bear eloquent testimony to the elasticity of the cultivators' resources. The small increase in the number of distraints in the Northern Division is sufficiently accounted for by the backwardness of the harvest in many districts.

Waste Lands.

The following statistics respecting the waste lands of the Presidency, taken from the Collectors' administration reports, cannot in all cases, especially where the survey is still incomplete, be relied on as perfectly accurate. This remark applies particularly in the case of Sind.

Northern Division.

The following table shows the state and extension of cultivation during 1893-94 in the various districts of the Northern Division:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Thrown out of cultivation.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedábád	1,518,291	1,455,150	9,161	63,141	7,805
Kaira	486,104	420,757	4,217	65,347	3,396
Panch Mahals	350,747	271,669	952	79,078	7,459
Broach	493,173	472,614	65	20,559	1,171
Surat	688,148	653,483	296	34,665	2,403
Thána	900,141	846,803	30	53,338	2,716
Total ...	4,436,604	4,120,476	14,721	316,128	24,950

There is a general increase in the total culturable area common to all the districts except the Panch Mahals, where the slight decline arose from the transfer of certain lands in the Godhra táluka to Reserved Forest. The area actually cultivated rose for the whole Division but decreased in the districts of Ahmedábád, Kaira, and Thána, owing chiefly to a somewhat unfavourable season. In the same three collectorates there was a rise in the area of culturable waste due to the same cause.

Central Division.

The corresponding figures for the Central Division are given below:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Thrown out of cultivation.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Násik	2,150,312	2,094,141	2,014	56,671	12,531
Khándesh	3,612,217	3,249,873	1,420	362,344	18,108
Ahmednagar	2,588,532	2,552,860	117	35,672	9,091
Poona	2,509,375	2,496,900	3,312	12,475	2,956
Sholápur	2,165,582	2,152,112	.....	13,470	2,763
Sátára	1,512,714	1,489,229	519	23,485	919
Total ...	14,539,232	14,035,115	7,382	504,117	46,368

There has been a decline in the culturable area in the districts of Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur, due partly to the afforestation of land and partly to correction of figures at the revision survey. It is worthy of note that cultivation increased in Khándesh and Ahmednagar and in likewise all other districts except Sholápur. Culturable waste diminished in all districts except Poona, where there was very little waste and some land usually leased on a half-yearly tenure was not this year taken up.

Southern Division.

The figures for the Southern Division are as follows:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Thrown out of cultivation.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belgaum	1,213,230	1,162,785	248	50,445	2,630
Dhárwár	1,612,184	1,565,216	87	46,968	470
Kánara	384,700	327,206	533	57,494	1,608
Bijápur...	2,183,958	2,123,121	31	60,837	8,836
Ratnágiri	1,645,272	1,639,771	1,813	5,501	343
Kolába	712,122	708,108	64	4,014	385
Total ...	7,751,466	7,526,207	2,776	225,259	14,272

There has been a rise in the cultivable area in all districts except Dhárwár and Kánara, where a decrease occurred owing to the taking up of unoccupied land and the assignment of fields as remuneration to village officers. There is a marked decline in the area of land thrown out of cultivation and in that of culturable waste.

Sind.

Similar statistics for the Province of Sind are not available owing to the incompleteness of the survey, but the figures reported show that the extension of cultivation continues to progress in all districts, though in consequence of the exceptionally good rainfall of 1892-93 the area of land then taken up exceeded that of the year under report. In the Upper Sind Frontier district, however, there was a large increase both in the area of culturable land and in that of land taken up owing to the introduction of the irrigational settlement in 65 dehs of the Thul táluka.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedábád district all, and in the Kaira and Broach districts most of the estates of the above description were under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. In all other districts such estates were under the management of the Collectors, with the exception of one estate each in Belgaum and Sholápur, which were managed by the Názir of the District Court, and one in Thar and Párkar by a Deputy Collector. Exclusive of the encumbered estates in Sind, which are separately dealt with below, there were 88 estates of minors, and others under management during the year with an approximate area of 149,752 acres. In the number is included one estate, which was under the management of the Collector of Khándesh in his capacity as Political Agent.

ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Estates in charge.

The following table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management and of the tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under revenue charge in the year under report and the preceding year. The different classes of estates shown in the table are noticed separately below :—

	Number.		Aggregate Revenue for collection.		Amount realized by sale under decrees.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862	59	57	95,602	71,313	...	893
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management	6	5				
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881...	42	38	81,248	66,097	...	...
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	7	5	59,495	21,128	...	...
Minors' Estates under Act VIII of 1890	55	53	85,071	92,240	...	...
Miscellaneous estates managed by agreements of owners and under Act VI of 1888	19	23	2,03,661	83,467	...	...
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Land Revenue Code	10	10	78,941	74,462	...	...
Estates—						
(*a*) Managed under Section 320, Civil Procedure Code	294	308	87,946	1,01,067	...	...
(*b*) Under process of sale	102	51	...	...	...	...
Estates managed under Section 504, Civil Procedure Code	6	5	4,443	5,931	...	...
Total ...	600	555	6,96,407	5,15,705	...	893
Tálukdári villages under Revenue charge	357	357	3,73,973	3,82,585	...	...

Ahmedábád Tálukdárs' Estates.

The number of estates under management under Act VI of 1862 was at the beginning of 1893-94, 57. The debts of the estates of Rámráo Lakha and Bhaga Lakhman of Samadiála and Devsing Bháiji of Bhojpura having been paid off, these estates were released from management during the year. The number remaining under the operation of the Act was therefore 54. The number of estates released from management under the Act, but remaining under the Settlement Officer on account of debts due to Government, was at the beginning of the year five. One estate, that of Ganol, was released during the year and the number still under management was therefore four. The balance of debt amounted to Rs. 7,007. Of the estates at present under management, 24 were managed directly by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, 30 were managed by the Tálukdárs under his supervision, and 4 were managed by creditors under special arrangement. The advances sanctioned by Government were drawn during the year and paid to the creditors of the Sinaj and Kánpura estates to the extent of Rs. 17,757. As regards the financial position of all the encumbered estates in Ahmedábád, Rs. 22,778 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 19,364 to Government, and a sum of Rs. 2,52,173 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 1,03,478 were due to private creditors and Rs. 1,48,695 to Government. The average payment for the year under report was 9 per cent. of the total sum due, and the reduction of debt 6·1 per cent. of the same. The corresponding percentages last year were 10 and 7·7. (The figures reported last year were subsequently found to be incorrect.) The cause of the falling off was the unfavourable nature of the season, which caused a large decrease in the revenues of several of the estates. At the end of last year 32 of the estates under management were indebted to Government.

Kaira Thákors' Estates.

The number of estates managed under Act XXI of 1881 at the beginning of 1893-94 was 38. During the year four estates paid off their debts and their release from the operation of the Act will be notified. The condition and prospects of all four were satisfactory. Thirty-four estates remained under management. No advance was taken from the Government treasury during the year under report. Rs. 15 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 28,611 to Government. A sum of Rs. 1,35,623 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 6,076 were due to private creditors and Rs. 1,29,547 to Government. The average payment for the year under report was 18·1 per cent. of the amount due at the commencement of the year, and the percentage of reduction of debt was 13·8. The corresponding figures last year were 17·7 and 13·15. The results of the year's management therefore were satisfactory.

Broach Thákors' Estates.

The number of estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 was, at the commencement of the year under report, 5. During the year the estate of Jitsingji Bhimsingji of Sigám

paid off its debt, and its release from management will be notified. Four estates remained under the Act. No advance was taken from the Government treasury during the year. Rs. 3,047 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 4,109 to Government. A total sum of Rs. 31,896 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 24,852 were due to private creditors and Rs. 7,044 to Government. The average payment for the year under report was 18·5 per cent. and the reduction of debt 17·3. The corresponding figures given last year were 42·4 and 40·1. The reduction in the percentage was due to the fact that last year's figures were swelled by unusually large payments on behalf of two large estates, which were released from attachment during the year. The Broach estates were generally in a fairly prosperous condition and making satisfactory progress towards the complete discharge of their debts.

Minors' Estates under Act VIII of 1890.

At the close of last year there were 53 minors' estates under management. During the year under report the estates of seven minors were released on their owners attaining their majority. The minor of Dhingda died during the year. The estates of three minors came under management during the year. The total number of minors' estates under control was therefore 48. The total realizations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 91,523 as against Rs. 1,01,654 in 1892-93. Including the balances in hand at the commencement of the year, the figures were Rs. 2,30,241 and Rs. 2,94,384. Out of the year's revenue Rs. 64,013 were expended on Government jama, maintenance and other charges, while Rs. 18,876 were paid to creditors, and Rs. 8,634 were carried over as surplus balance. The total amount invested in Government securities was Rs. 52,000. Rs. 1,37,000 were invested in landed property and there was a cash balance of Rs. 54,352.

Miscellaneous estates.

At the end of last year there were 18 miscellaneous estates. During the year under report 8 new estates came under management and 3 were released, making the total number 23. Of these, 10 were in Ahmedábád, 10 in Kaira and 3 in Broach; eighteen of these in all were managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, and one under Section 26 of that Act.

Education of minors.

The young Thákor Sursingji of Utelia again did very well at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, taking an extra prize in his class. The number of boys attending the Wadhwán Grássia School was 9 as against 10 last year. No new boy was sent to this school during the year. All the boys attending this school received good reports. Two minors resided in the Jubilee Institute, Ahmedábád, and went to schools in the city. Attention was as usual paid to the education of minors who were unable to afford to join the Grássia school at Wadhwán. They generally attended the schools in their villages.

Revision Survey and Settlement.

During the year under report the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Tálukdári Survey, besides supervising the operations of two Government survey parties, was engaged in a survey of the tálukdári villages in the Panch Mahál district and in making proposals for the settlement of the revised maximum rates for Sánand and Viramgám. Proposals for the revised maximum rates to be imposed in Dhandhuka were also received and submitted for the orders of Government.

Suits.

Thirty-four original suits and appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Eight new suits were added during the year, making a total of 42. Of these, 17 were finally disposed of, three of the decisions being in favour of the Settlement Department and 10 in that of the plaintiffs. One was withdrawn and three were removed from the list, owing to the estates having gone out of management. The net cost incurred on account of litigation was Rs. 272 as against Rs. 618 in the preceding year.

Financial review.

The following abstract gives the financial results of the management of the estates for the year under report :—

	Number of Estates.	Gross Revenue, including previous year's outstanding balances.	Total Revenue realized, including past year's balances in hand.	Charges of all kinds.						Paid to Creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Outstanding balances written off.	Outstanding balances at the close of the year.
				Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer and establishment charges.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estates Acts ...	105	1,69,654	2,03,522	36,550	9,055	4,755	22,001	6,230	78,591	58,542	66,389	7,026	13,295
All other Estates under management	450	4,00,974	6,48,924	1,07,849	19,370	9,018	67,734	61,537	2,65,507	79,615	3,03,802	4,606	52,766
Total ...	555	5,70,628	8,52,446	1,44,398	28,425	13,773	89,735	67,767	3,44,098	1,38,157	3,70,191	11,632	66,061

During the year the percentage of collections to gross realizable revenue in the Ahmedábád district was slightly, and in Kaira and Broach considerably, lower than in 1892-93. The proportion of remissions rose slightly in Ahmedábád, but declined in Broach and Kaira. The percentage of outstanding balances in Ahmedábád was slightly, and in Kaira and Broach considerably higher than last year, But the increase in the outstanding balances was for the most part only nominal.

Working of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888.

The Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888 continued to work smoothly throughout the year. Nine applications for permission to borrow money on the security of tálukdári estates were pending at the close of last year, the amount to be borrowed being Rs. 37,000. Eighty-three new applications were received during the year as against 54 in 1892-93. There were therefore 92 to be disposed of. In 30 cases the applications were granted and borrowing to the amount of Rs. 1,60,915 was sanctioned as against Rs. 4,86,811 in

the preceding year. The loans in these cases varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 65,000. In 20 cases permission to borrow was refused, the amount concerned being only Rs. 22,754. Forty-two applications were still under enquiry. Revised arrangements were made to secure the payment of their dues to police patels in tálukdári villages. Three tálukdári estates were during the year sold in execution of decrees.

Tálukdárs' Jubilee Memorial Fund.

The Jubilee Memorial Institute at Ahmedábád, which was opened in April 1893 to afford a temporary residence to Tálukdárs visiting the city, was not popular, and the question of discontinuing the Institute was under consideration.

Encumbered Estates, Sind.

Karáchi District.

Throughout the year there were 4 estates under management in the Karáchi district. The total receipts of all the estates amounted to Rs. 6,651 and the balance of the previous year was Rs. 1,201. Out of the total of Rs. 7,852, a sum of Rs. 6,538 was spent as detailed below, and a balance of Rs. 1,314 was in hand at the close of the year.

Details of expenditure—	Rs.
Paid in satisfaction of Government debt	1,820
Do. interest due for the year 1892-93	239
Total ...	2,059
Cost of management	244
Government assessment	3,164
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,071
Total ...	6,538

The amount due by the estates on account of Government debt at the close of the year was Rs. 3,872.

Hyderábád District.

There were 10 estates under management in the Hyderábád district at the beginning of the year, of which 5 were relinquished. No new estates came under management. The receipts of the year, Rs. 36,637 plus the opening balance of Rs. 1,562, amounted to Rs. 38,199. Of this Rs. 37,147 were expended as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Cost of management	1,403
(2) Amount paid in liquidation of Government loan	5,732
(3) Do. do. private debt	2,297
(4) Maintenance to owners	420
(5) Government assessment	25,347
(6) Other sundry expenditure	1,948
Total ...	37,147

leaving Rs. 1,052 at the close of the year to the credit of the estates. The amounts of Government loans and private debts remaining at the close of the year were as under:—

	Rs.
Government loan	5,700
Private debts	4,410
Total ...	10,110

Shikárpur District.

In the Shikárpur district there were 4 estates under management throughout the year. The total receipts of the year were Rs. 20,526, which, together with the balance of Rs. 1,684, amounted to Rs. 22,210. The disbursements made during the year were as shown below:—

	Rs.
Amount paid in liquidation of Government debt	3,200
Do. do. private debt	432
Cost of management	554
Government assessment	12,642
Maintenance charges of owners	1,776
Interest on the Government loans	152
Cost of suits	100
Other items	240
Total ...	19,096

Thus a balance of Rs. 3,114 was left. The private debts at the close of the year were in all Rs. 6,118; nothing was due to Government, as all arrears were paid up during the year under report.

Upper Sind Frontier District.

There were in all 3 estates in the Upper Sind Frontier district under management at the beginning of the year, of which 2 were relinquished during the year. The total amount at credit during the year was Rs. 1,233, which included the opening balance of Rs. 795 and receipts Rs. 438. Out of this Rs. 1,096 were disbursed, the details of which are as under:—

	Rs.
Amount paid in liquidation of private debt	431
Amount paid as savings on the termination of the management to the owners of estates	665
Total ...	1,096

leaving a balance of Rs. 137 at the close of the year to the credit of the estates. Private debts amounting to Rs. 722 were still outstanding, but nothing was due to Government.

Thar and Párkar District.

There were no estates under management in the Thar and Párkar District.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Acts passed.

THE Acts passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1893-94, are set forth with short statements of their objects and reasons in Appendix III-A.

Acts.

Only one Act was passed and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report.

This was :—

Act No. 1 of 1894 :—An Act to further amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay.

Objects and reasons.

The reasons for introducing and passing Act No. 1 of 1894 were described as follows :—

Section 140 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 provided for the repayment by the Corporation of the Vehár Water-works debt, with interest, by monthly instalments of fourteen thousand six hundred rupees each.

2. Section 93 (*a*) (1) and Section 94 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, re-enacted that provision.

3. The Government of India have accorded sanction to an extension of the period for the re-payment of the balance of the debt due on account of the Vehár Waterworks to sixty years counted from the 1st January 1893. The last instalment of the loan will, under this concession, be payable in A.D. 1952.

4. The object of Sections 2 and 3 of the present Bill is to amend Section 93 (*a*) (*i*) and Section 94 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, so as to give legislative effect to this concession.

5. Section 4 of the Bill is intended to give a power similar to that which is enjoyed by the Corporation of Calcutta, of investing surplus moneys remaining to the credit of the municipal fund.

6. Certain provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act require certain payments and investments to be made, and certain sums to be set apart for specific purposes. The power which it is proposed to confer will extend only to such portion of the surplus remaining after these provisions have been duly complied with as may not be required to meet current charges.

7. The power is to be exerciseable only with the sanction of the Standing Committee and special provision is made to prevent the delegation of that power to any sub-committee.

Bills.

The only Bill which was pending at the close of the year was :—

Bill No. 1 of 1894.

Bill No. 1 of 1894 :—A Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint territory in the Bombay Presidency.

The reasons for introducing this Bill were described as follows :—

1. The territory of Peint became a scheduled district under the third paragraph of Section 1 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, by virtue of a Resolution of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 14th July 1885.

2. Peint is no longer in so backward a state as to require exceptional treatment, and inconvenience arises from excluding it from the operation of the laws and regulations in force in the rest of the Presidency.

3. The object of this Bill is to assimilate the law in Peint to that in the district of Násik, which adjoins it on the east. Sanction for its introduction was given by His Excellency the Governor General under Section 5 of the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

4. The Bill saves pending proceedings and declares that, from the date on which it comes into force, Peint shall cease to be a scheduled district, and that all enactments in force in the Násik District and no others shall be in force in Peint.

Police.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force stationed in the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind, was 14,797 during 1893 (including ten boy-orderlies in the Panch Mahals counted as 5 full privates). It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 23,71,801 exclusive of that of the

appointment of the Inspector General of Police, or Rs. 58,096 less than in 1892. The force was distributed as follows :—

General police duties	8,017
Jail guards	144
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	4,428
Town duties	1,942
Cantonment duties	233
Inspector General, Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents of Police	28
Total ...	14,792*

* Exclusive of the ten boy-orderlies in the Panch Mahals counted as 5 full privates.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population :—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force to	
				Area.	Population.
				1 to	1 to
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábád	1,194	3,949	921,712	3·30	771
Kaira	717	1,609	871,589	2·24	1,215
Panch Mahals ...	785	1,588	313,417	2·04	402
Broach	434	1,453	341,490	3·34	786
Surat	762	1,662	649,989	2·18	853
Thána	765	3,935	819,580	5·14	1,071
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	691	6,645	888,755	9·42	1,260
Khándesh	1,698	10,907	1,460,851	6·46	865
Násik	773	8,140	843,582	10·53	1,091
Poona	1,155	5,369	1,067,800	4·64	924
Sátára	986	4,988	1,225,989	5·05	1,243
Sholápur	573	4,521	750,689	7·89	1,310
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	691	4,657	1,013,261	6·5	1,427
Bijápur	666	5,695	796,339	8·5	1,195
Dhárwár	846	4,535	1,051,314	5·3	1,244
Kánara	728	3,910	446,351	5·37	613
Kolába	456	2,137	594,872	4·68	1,304
Ratnágiri	821	3,922	1,105,926	4·77	1,347
Total ...	14,731	79,622	15,163,506	5·40	1,029

The predominance of Muhammadans and Maráthas in the force still continued, their number being 5,005 and 4,074 respectively against 4,993 and 4,058 in 1892.

Education.

The standard of education among officers and men was stationary. The number of subordinate officers and men who were able to read and write an ordinary report was 1,888 and 4,763 out of the total number of 2,609 officers and 12,095 men. The percentage was 72 for officers and 39 for men. Taking officers and men together, the percentage of education showed an improvement of 1 only on the average for the past three years. Taking the percentage by districts, the highest was 86·86 among officers in the Ratnágiri District and 51·14 among men in the Broach District and the lowest 50·53 in the Khándesh District and 10·87 in the Panch Mahals. The highest percentage of officers and men together was 57 and the lowest 16. By this analysis the percentages on the whole came out lower than in 1892.

Drill and ball practice.

The results of the competition shooting showed a satisfactory improvement on last year's form, the number of marksmen rising from 566 to 718. This was due to the growing familiarity of the men with the use of the new weapons (breech-loading smooth-bore carbines). Thána headed the list and Khándesh which was first last year was third, Sátára being second. Of the 18 districts represented at the competition shooting the same number as last year, viz. 10, won the 25 Presidency prizes. Out of the total grant of Rs. 525 for rewards, Khándesh alone carried off prizes amounting to Rs. 146. The rest of the money was distributed among other districts, Panch Mahals, Sholápur, Bijápur, and Násik getting the least. Two competitions were held for the mounted police; in one, the weapons were breech-loading and muzzle-loading smoothbore carbines, and in the other revolvers. The first and second prizes in the first competition were carried off by Bijápur and Sátára respectively, and in the second both the prizes fell to Khándesh as in the preceding year.

Punishments.

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,462 against 2,409 last year, while the average number of punishments for the three years preceding the year under report was 2,150 as compared with 1,951, the average of the three years preceding 1892. The percentage of punishments to the total strength was 16·73 against 16·26. The number of judicial punishments increased from 121 to 152 during the year; dismissals and departmental punishments were 188 and 2,122 respectively as against 181 and 2,107 last year.

Rewards.

The total number of rewards was 650, 163 of which were by promotion and 487 by money. There was a decrease of 105 in the former and an increase of 156 in the latter as compared with the figures for 1892. The money rewards were granted chiefly for services in connexion with cases under the Opium, Salt, Abkári and Excise laws.

Cognizable crime.

The following table† gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, for each Division and for the Presidency as a whole. Class VI

† The figures relating to cognizable crime are taken from the supplementary statement No. I used by the Inspector General of Police.

comprises chiefly cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp and Forest Laws :—

Offences.	Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Indian Penal Code cases ...	4,041	3,570	3,414	4,907	4,318	4,046	3,054	3,087	2,910	12,002	10,975	10,370
Class VI	2,028	2,102	2,627	1,439	1,491	956	1,082	998	703	4,549	4,591	4,286
Total ...	6,069	5,672	6,041	6,346	5,809	5,002	4,136	4,085	3,613	16,551	15,566	14,656

The figures of actual crime showed a further decline from 16,551 in 1891 and 15,566 in 1892 to 14,656 in 1893. Cases of murders, including attempts to commit murder and culpable homicide, numbered 240 during the year under report as compared with 229 in 1892 and 243 in the preceding year. Dacoities fell from 120 in 1892 to 118, the decrease being wholly in the Southern Division. The Northern Division showed an increase of 3 and the Central Division of 5 under this head, the figures for both the divisions being 16 and 73 as compared with 13 and 68 in the preceding year. Robberies increased from 214 to 218. Housebreaking and theft cases receded from 2,117 and 5,156 to 1,985 and 4,972 respectively. Cases of receiving stolen property were 336 against 370 in 1892 and 406 in 1891.

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

The total number of cases for disposal by the police, including offences under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI and cases pending from the previous year was 24,195, of which 20,565 were under the Indian Penal Code. Of the 24,195 cases 10,216 were classed as excluded, 3,005 disposed of without being brought to trial, these being commonly known as undetected cases, 8,991 decided by trial, 1,965 pending at the close of the year and 18 ended by the death, lunacy or escape of the accused. The corresponding details of the 20,565 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code were 9,809, 2,958, 5,940, 1,841 and 17. Convictions were obtained in 7,995 cases of which 5,118 were under the Indian Penal Code. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of, and decided by trial, were 57 and 86 under the Indian Penal Code, 92 and 94 under Class VI and 66 and 88 under all classes. During the year 17,282 persons were arrested by the police *suo motu* against 18,493, and there were 793 persons under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year (1893). The total number for disposal was therefore 18,075 against 19,570 in the preceding year. Of the 18,075 persons, of whom 14,337 were charged with offences under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 15,085 in the previous year, 412 were released and never brought to trial and 16,659 disposed of by trial, of whom 10,631 were convicted, giving a percentage of 63 against 64 in 1892. The corresponding percentage under the Indian Penal Code was 57 in 1893 and 58 in 1892. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 62 under all classes and 56 in the Indian Penal Code cases, as compared with 61 and 55 in the previous year. These two percentages under Class VI were 84 and 83 as compared with 81 and 80 in the year previous. Of the total number of cases excluded under all classes, 8,187 were adjudged as false owing to mistake of fact or law and 907 maliciously false.

Stolen property.

The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 6,56,105 against Rs. 8,81,352 in the previous year. Including property stolen in cases pending from the previous year, the total value of the property to be accounted for by the police amounted to Rs. 7,81,080, of which they succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 3,16,021; the percentage of recovery was therefore 40 against 39 in 1892. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen was 71 as compared with 66 in the preceding year.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in each Division of the Presidency in comparison with those for the year 1892 :—

Division.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before Courts.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Northern Division	48,769	49,919	328	316	·67	·63	49,940	66,079	15,084	11,999	12,757	18,053	21,522	25,552	25·5	27·32
Central Division	44,236	61,607	221	341	·49	·55	76,444	75,607	13,653	11,787	15,848	25,502	33,825	35,693	20·7	33·72
Southern Division	13,592	14,580	561	646	4·12	4·43	21,487	20,750	3,938	4,881	3,588	3,814	13,755	11,809	16·6	18·38
Total ...	106,597	126,106	1,110	1,303	1·04	1·03	147,871	162,436	32,675	28,067	32,193	47,369	69,102	73,054	21·7	29·16

The table shows an increase of 19,509 cases over those in 1892. The increase was general in all the Divisions, but was especially marked in the Central, which was the only Division in 1892 that showed a decrease from 1891. Poona showed the largest proportion of offences recorded in the whole Presidency. The number in 1891 was 7,407 in that district, and it rose to 9,507 in 1892, and to 22,429 in the year under report. In 1,303 cases the police were employed to make inquiries against 1,110 in the previous year. No less than 162,436 persons appeared before Courts against 147,871 in the previous year. Of these, 47,369 were convicted, 28,067 discharged and 73,054 acquitted. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts was 29·16 compared with 21·7 in 1892. The Central Division showed the highest percentage in this respect, and the Southern Division, as was the case last year, the lowest.

SIND POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force of the five districts of Sind was 3,974 during the year 1893. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,27,016, or Rs. 29,321 less than in 1892, owing to the transfer of the Railway police to the Panjáb and a further reduction in the strength of the Thar and Párkar police in consequence of the conversion into warders of the policemen attached to the Nára (now the Sind Convict) Gang. The force was distributed as below:—

General police duties	2,135
Jail guards	107
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	915
Town duties	766
Cantonment	45
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	6
Total ...	3,974

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population:—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force to	
				Area.	Population.
				1 to	1 to
Karáchi	1,299	14,272	571,951	10·98	440·3
Hyderábád	933	9,052·75	918,646	9·70	984·62
Shikárpur	981	8,075·21	908,426	8·23	926·02
Upper Sind Frontier	244	2,520	174,548	10·33	715·36
Thar and Párkar	517	12,729	298,203	24·62	576·80
Total ...	3,974	46,648·96	2,871,774	11·73	722·64

As in the previous year there was a predominance of Muhammadans in the force.

Education.

Of the total number of 679 subordinate officers, 361 or 53·16 per cent., and of 3,289 men 463 or 14·07 per cent., possessed sufficient education to be able to read and write an intelligible report. On the whole, taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage of educated men in the force was 20·76. The highest percentage for any district in Sind was that for Shikárpur, viz. 29·11.

Drill and ball practice.

The competition shooting in Sind was distinct from that in the Presidency, Government having allotted a separate grant of Rs. 150 for the province. During the year 52 men obtained marksmen's badges, Karáchi heading the list with 29.

Five money prizes were awarded as under to the armed foot police:—

Hyderábád	3
Karáchi	2

Punishments.

Of the total number of 3,968 subordinate officers and men, 529 or 13·33 were punished, 48 judicially and 394 departmentally and 87 were dismissed. There was a decrease of 70 in the total number of punishments as compared with 1892.

Rewards.

Of the above force 80 or 2·0 per cent. were rewarded by promotion and 55 or 1·4 per cent. by donations of money. The figures were 61 and 41 respectively for 1892.

Cognizable crime.

The following table* gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in 1891, 1892, and 1893 for the province. Class VI comprises chiefly cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp, Forest and other minor laws :—

Offences.	Sind.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Indian Penal Code cases	5,384	5,096	4,324
Class VI	1,950	2,098	1,708
Total ...	7,334	7,194	6,032

*The figures relating to cognizable crime are taken from the supplementary statement No. 1 used by the Commissioner in Sind.

Murders increased from 49 to 59, while attempts to murder and culpable homicide cases fell from 24 to 18. There was one dacoity as last year. Robberies increased from 53 to 54. Thefts including house-breaking with intent to commit theft decreased from 3,771 to 3,067. The number of theft cases was 2,236. Cases of receiving stolen property fell from 172 to 152.

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

At the commencement of the year 820 cases were pending from previous years, either in the Courts or under investigation by the police. During the year, 8,645 cases were reported to the police or sent to them for investigation. There were thus 9,465 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 3,572 cases were excluded, the majority being classed by the Magistrates as false, either maliciously or otherwise, on the final reports of the police. Of the remainder, 1,329 were disposed of without being brought to trial, 3,960 were decided by trial, in 18 cases further proceedings were stopped owing to the death or lunacy of the accused and 586 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases decided by trial, 3,691 or 93·45 per cent. ended in conviction. At the beginning of the year, 368 persons were under arrest or on bail in cases taken up by the police *suo motu*, and 6,935 persons were arrested during the year; there were thus 7,323 persons to be accounted for. Of these, 307 were released without being brought to trial, 6,568 were tried, 32 died or became insane and 416 were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. Of the persons tried 4,641 or 70·66 per cent. were convicted. In the preceding year there were, including arrears, 10,344 cases for disposal, of which 3,323 were excluded, 1,583 were disposed of without being brought to trial and 4,629 were decided by trial; convictions being obtained in 4,388 cases. In 17 cases the persons accused died or became insane and 792 were shown as pending. Contrasting the figures for the year under report with 1892, the number of persons convicted of murder rose from 37 to 44. There was a similar increase in the case of attempts to murder and culpable homicides, viz., from 18 in 1892 to 19 in 1893, but, on the other hand, convictions for robbery and dacoity fell from 42 and 4 respectively in 1892 to 30 and 1 in the year under report.

Stolen property.

The value of property reported as stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 1,78,557 as compared with Rs. 2,02,478 in 1892, and of that outstanding in cases remaining over at the beginning of the year Rs. 27,500. Thus the total amount to be accounted for was Rs. 2,06,057 against Rs. 2,18,758. The amounts recovered in 1893 and 1892 were Rs. 98,425 and Rs. 94,024 respectively. The percentage of recoveries increased therefore from 42·9 to 47·77. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen was 68·10 against 62·3 in 1892.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in Sind in comparison with those for the year 1892 :—

Division.	Total number of cases.		Total number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		Persons.								Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before Courts.	
							Number of persons appearing before Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.			
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Sind... ...	12,243	13,799	217	207	1·77	1·50	20,069	22,734	6,218	4,725	4,785	4,572	8,766	12,896	23·8	20·06

The table shows a net increase of 1,556 in non-cognizable cases for Sind and of 2,665 in the number of persons involved.

Bombay City Police.

In dealing with the returns of the City Police for 1893, two important considerations must be borne in mind. First, in comparing the volume of crime with the figures for previous years, the effect upon the statistics of the prosecutions arising indirectly as well as directly from the riots of last August must be recognized. Secondly, in commenting upon the success obtained by the police against crime and criminals, it must be remembered that the force was, during 1893, in a state of transition. The full effects of the partial strengthening measure introduced in August, 1893, may be expected to make themselves felt during the current year, but it is yet too early to pronounce definitely as to the results obtained. General.

The total sanctioned strength of the force, including men employed in the dockyards and harbour, was 1,831 consisting of 178 officers and 1,653 men, being an increase of 197 since last year. The proportion was 1 policeman to every 417 of the population. The total cost rose from Rs. 5,13,896 to Rs. 5,18,078. Strength and cost.

The general conduct of the force was good, but the number of punishments rose from the preceding triennial averages of 14 dismissals, 388 departmental and 5 judicial punishments to 25 dismissals, 410 departmental and 9 judicial punishments. One hundred and thirty-six men were rewarded, 23 by money donations and 113 by special promotion. Conduct.

The number of cognizable offences reported to the police and Magistrates was 25,125, or an increase of 4,544 cases from the previous year. Of this excess, 1,242 cases were contributed by the August riots, and the remainder fell chiefly under the head 'Miscellaneous Laws', and included such offences as drunkenness and cruelty to animals. To some extent also the increase was merely nominal, being the result of a more careful system of classification. Separating Indian Penal Code cases from the rest, the year under review showed 3,730 reported cases of that kind against 3,865 in 1892 and 3,782 in 1891. In connexion with cognizable cases 30,048 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates against 23,314 in the preceding year. In minor offences the percentage of convictions to arrests was 97. In real Penal Code cases, of which 2,569 out of 3,705 were brought to trial, 3,590 persons were arrested by the police and 3,576 were disposed of by trial; of these, 3,041 were convicted and 535 acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and persons tried were respectively 84·70 and 85·03. There were eleven cases of murder, four of which were committed during the riots, and four cases of culpable homicide. Of these 15 cases, in which 39 persons were concerned, 9 cases ended in the conviction of 7 persons for murder. Property to the value of Rs. 3,76,658 was stolen and Rs. 1,54,576 were recovered, giving a percentage of 41·03 against 49·79 in 1892. Cognizable crime.

There were in all 7,959 non-cognizable cases against 9,189 in 1892. Of these, 3,724 were Indian Penal Code cases. The number of persons concerned in these offences who appeared before the Courts was 6,573 against 7,649. The number of convictions obtained was 2,596. Non-cognizable crime.

There was a decrease of 196, 75 and 165 in the number of rifles, guns and revolvers imported. There was a decrease in the imports of gunpowder, but an increase in those of cartridges. Licenses and permits under the Act numbered 5,027, an increase of 459. Trade under the Arms Act.

The Coroner held 494 inquests during the year against 409 in 1892. The following verdicts were recorded:— Inquests.

Homicides	9
Death caused by rash and negligent acts...	1
Suicides	92
Accidental deaths	222
Deaths from natural causes	75
Deaths from unknown causes	22
Deaths during the riots	73
Total ...	494

Passes and passports were granted to 13,107 persons against 8,143 in 1892 and 9,096 in 1891. Of those obtaining passes the during year, 8,813 were British subjects, 1,441 were subjects of Native States, and 2,853 were foreigners. Besides the above, 369 pilgrims passed through the City provided with passports from Civil and Political Officers outside Bombay. Pilgrims.

Eighty-one persons met their deaths in the Hindu-Muhammadan riots of August, 1893. Of these, 34 were Hindus, 46 were Muhammadans and 1 was a Jew. Damage was done to Hindu temples and houses to the extent of Rs. 51,301, and property valued at Rs. 91,196 was stolen of which Rs. 5,258 were recovered. Muhammadan mosques and houses similarly suffered to the extent of Rs. 23,193 and thefts amounted to Rs. 99,241, of which Rs. 1,778 were recovered. The numbers arrested by the police were 873 Muhammadans and 687 Hindus, and 1 Pársi; of these 1,485 were convicted. The August Riots.

Railway Police.

Strength and cost.

The strength and cost of the five Railway Police forces during the year 1893 were as follow :—

Name of the Railway Lines.	Officers.	Men.	Total number of Officers and Men.	Cost.
				Rs.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	56	428	484	88,909
G. I. P. Railway	102	504	606	1,29,212
Southern Marátha Railway	48	252	300	64,797
Rajputána-Málwa Railway	113	489	602	1,24,088
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	7	43	50	7,372
Total ...	326	1,716	2,042	4,14,378

The sanctioned strength of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police was permanently augmented during the year under report by 1 officer and 14 men for duty on the Godhra-Limkheda section of the Godhra-Rutlám extension and at the new luggage office at Ahmedábád Station. In addition 7 officers and 43 men were sanctioned by Government for another section of the same extension, viz., from Rutlám to the Annas river and placed under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Indore, the general control being vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Rajputána-Málwa Railway. The other three Railway Police forces had their sanctioned strength also increased; the G. I. P. Railway by one officer and 18 men for duty on the Poona junction station; the Southern Marátha Railway by 2 Constables for the pay clerk's party; and the Rajputána-Málwa Railway Police by one officer and 4 constables for duty at Kuchaman Road Station on its becoming a junction.

Conduct and education.

The efficiency and conduct of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police were satisfactory, the number of punishments being only half that of the previous year. Education remained stationary. The increased number of punishments on the G. I. P. Railway was the result of stricter supervision which produced an improvement in efficiency. Education receded slightly. The police of the Southern Marátha Railway worked and behaved well and made some advance in education. The number of punishments inflicted increased on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway. Education remained backward, the percentage being 36 compared with 55, 62, and 64 on the other lines.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported during the year showed a decrease on three of the four railways and an increase in the case of the fourth, the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, the figures being B. B. & C. I. Railway 361 against 414, G. I. P. Railway 368 against 462, Southern Marátha Railway 227 against 260, and Rajputána-Málwa Railway 1,189 against 1,166. The general results of the years 1892 and 1893 as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crimes are summarized in the following table, in which the new Godhra-Rutlám Railway appears for the first time :—

Names of Railway Lines.	Number of cases reported.		Number in which convictions were obtained.		Number of persons arrested or appeared on other process.		Number convicted.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.								
Cognizable	354	294	259	208	357	298	272	221
Non-cognizable	60	67	...	...	85	74	71	68
G. I. P. Railway.								
Cognizable	406	340	204	188	405	364	250	236
Non-cognizable	56	28	...	...	64	33	39	19
Southern Marátha Railway.								
Cognizable	223	178	158	135	227	224	160	174
Non-cognizable	37	49	...	...	50	66	30	58
Rajputána-Málwa Railway.								
Cognizable	1,094	1,098	457	466	722	711	543	591
Non-cognizable	72	91	...	...	90	134	84	98
Godhra-Rutlám Railway.								
Cognizable	...	98	...	26	...	46	...	30
Non-cognizable	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1

The results of the police work in detecting and prosecuting crime may be gathered from the following percentages:— The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

Names of Railway Lines.	Percentages.									
	Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.		Of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.		Of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.		Of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	73	70	90	89	6	6	78	76	81	80
G. I. P. Railway	46	58	96	96	7	6	63	66	68	75
Southern Marátha Railway	72	78	95	96	5	·49	73	80	73	79
Rajputána-Málwa Railway	41	42	85	91	...	...	76	86	77	83
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	...	26	...	83	...	8	...	65	...	71

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway there was a decrease in real cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code of 15 cases, the fall occurring mainly in thefts. There was a diminution of 47 cases under the Excise, Opium, Railway, Salt, Customs and Arms Acts. On the G. I. P. Railway the decrease from 343 to 272 cases took place chiefly in thefts in the Island of Bombay and the Nandgáon District. The Southern Marátha Railway showed a similar decrease both under the Indian Penal Code and other laws. The diminution in the volume of crime on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway occurred principally in thefts, which declined from 734 to 644, but under special laws offences rose from 157 to 187. All four lines showed a satisfactory percentage of convictions to trials, the proportion having fallen on the B. B. & C. I. Railway alone, and there only by one. As regards the recovery of stolen property, the B. B. & C. I. Railway with a larger amount to account for raised its percentage from 47 to 52, while on the G. I. P. and Southern Marátha Railways the figures rose from 31 and 51 respectively to 47 and 68. The percentage of recoveries on the Rajputána-Málwa line receded from 50 to 37. Cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make inquiries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was 51 out of 67 cases, on the G. I. P. Railway one out of 28 cases, on the Southern Marátha Railway 11 out of 49, and on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway 76 out of 91. On the Godhra-Rutlám extension the only one case that was reported was investigated by the police. Non-cognizable crime.

Aden Police.

No change was made in the strength or constitution of the Aden Land Police, who were distributed as follows:—At Aden 146 men, at Perim 10, and at Shaikh Othman 55. The maintenance of the force cost Rs. 62,130 against Rs. 56,483 in 1892-93, the increase being mainly the result of the purchase of lines at Tawáhi. Towards the cost Government contributed Rs. 39,536 and the Municipality Rs. 22,594. The Harbour Police consisted of 4 European and 30 Native officers and men. The cost rose from Rs. 13,316 to Rs. 13,342. Cost.

The general conduct of the police was good throughout the year. Of 597 persons placed before the Magistrates for cognizable offences, 464 were convicted, the percentage of convictions rising from 77·2 to 78·3. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 5,694 against Rs. 2,465 in the previous year. Rs. 3,695 were recovered against Rs. 1,852. The percentage of recoveries was 64·8. The total number of cases tried in Aden was 576 involving 965 persons against 427 cases and 708 persons in the previous year. The number of convictions rose from 547 to 734. Conduct.

Vagrants.

The number of male vagrants dealt with during the year 1893 was 80 as compared with 93 in 1892; sixty-two having been admitted into the Workhouse during the year, while 18 remained over from 1892. Of the 62 newly admitted, 37 were arrested in the City of Bombay, 19 were received from other parts of the Presidency, 4 were received from the Government Workhouse, Madras, and 2 from Allahábád. In the preceding year, 71 were admitted, of whom 50 were arrested in Bombay and 21 were received from other parts of the Presidency. Bombay Government Workhouse: admissions.

Of the 80 vagrants dealt with during the year under review, 26 were discharged to employment, 8 to proceed to other stations where they had prospects of employment, 1 was transferred to St. George's Hospital, 10 were discharged to the care of friends, 3 were sent to Discharges.

England as *ex*-military convicts, 1 was sent to England by the Shipping Master as a distressed seaman, 1 was sentenced to imprisonment under Section 20 of Act IX of 1874, and 5 were deported to England. Sixteen deserted and were at large. There were thus 9 vagrants left in the Workhouse at the close of the year, as compared with 18 at the close of the previous year.

Cost. The total expenditure of the Workhouse during the year was Rs. 6,040 as compared with Rs. 6,280 for the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to a smaller daily average number of inmates. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act during the year was Rs. 6,973 or Rs. 421 in excess of the cost in 1892. The increase in 1893 was explained to be due, among other causes, to the payment of exchange compensation allowance to certain officers on the establishment of the Government Workhouse, and to the fact that the contract rates for certain articles of consumption, such as bread, were higher in 1893 than in the previous year.

Female Work-house. Two women were admitted to the Female Workhouse during the year under review, both of whom, after residing for a few months in the Institution, were found to be of unsound mind and were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Colába. The total cost of maintaining the Female Workhouse during 1893 was Rs. 167-4-4 against Rs. 71-11-5 for 1892.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

Total destruction of life. The total number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in the whole Presidency, including Sind, in the year under review was 1,230 as compared with 1,086 in the preceding year, being an increase of 144. Taking the number of persons killed by wild animals separately, there was a decrease of 10, the number last year being 38 as compared with 48 in 1892. Of these 38 persons, 6 were killed by tigers, 15 by leopards or panthers, 5 by wolves, 2 by hyænas, and 10 by other animals. According to districts, the greatest number of deaths from wild animals, viz. 13, occurred in Khándesh. The mortality from snake-bite was larger than in the previous year, the recorded number of deaths being 1,192 against 1,038 in the year 1892. The increase occurred in Sind and the Central Division, where the number of deaths rose from 401 and 101 in 1892 to 510 and 150 respectively in 1893.

Mortality among cattle. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes decreased from 2,283 in the previous year to 1,994 in 1893. The decrease was most noticeable in the Southern Division, where the number of cattle killed fell from 1,296 in 1892 to 878 in 1893. The districts which suffered most were Kánara, Hyderábád and Násik.

Destruction of wild animals and snakes and rewards paid. The total number of wild animals destroyed was 570 against 600 in the previous year, exclusive of 73 wolves and 2 hyænas that were destroyed in Sind without the payment of any reward. The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of the 570 wild animals was Rs. 3,872 as compared with Rs. 3,935 in 1892. The largest number of tigers was killed in the districts of Kánara (26) and Khándesh (10). Rewards amounting to Rs. 40 were paid for the destruction of 341 snakes. In Sind 6,450 snakes were killed without reward. Several Municipalities gave rewards for the destruction of snakes. Measures were taken in almost all districts for keeping village sites and surroundings clear of prickly-pear and other cover for snakes.

Gun Licenses. During the year under review 1,702 licenses to carry arms for the destruction of wild beasts and the protection of crops were granted as compared with 1,929 in the previous year, the total number of licenses in force being 9,083 as compared with 8,865 in the previous year.

Chemical Analysis.

General. The total number of articles examined during the year was 3,240, showing an increase of 359 over the previous year, mainly due to the large number of analyses conducted in connexion with the Merchandise Marks Act and a general increase in other branches. Of the total articles examined in 1893, 1,350 were analysed in connexion with 317 medico-legal cases as compared with 1,308 in 320 cases during the year 1892. Four hundred and thirty-one samples of potable water were examined against 390 in the previous year; also 271 samples of Government stores as compared with 245 in 1892 and 1,122 samples from the Customs and Ábkári Departments against 872 in 1892.

Medico-legal cases. Of the 317 medico-legal cases, 160 were cases of real or alleged poisoning of human beings as compared with 153 in the previous year, poison being detected in 45·6 per cent. of these cases against 45·0 in 1892. In 39 of the cases in which poison was detected the poison employed was arsenic, in 4 copper, in 3 mercury, in 2 pounded glass, in 18 opium, in 4 dhatura, in 2 strychnia and in 1 phosphorus. In the 39 cases in which arsenic was detected, 67 persons were poisoned (of whom 15 died), showing an increase over the previous year in the number of cases poisoned, but a decided decrease in the number of fatal results. In the 18 cases of opium poisoning, 19 persons were poisoned and 11 died, showing an increase in the fatal cases as compared with the year 1892. The 4 cases of dhatura poisoning included the poisoning of 4 persons with one fatal result. Strychnia was detected in 2

cases, being 3 less than in the preceding year. One hundred and fourteen cases of animal poisoning, real or alleged, were examined as compared with 112 in the previous year. In 66 cases where poison was detected, 81 animals (79 of which were horned cattle) were killed, the number of detections being a little less than last year and the number of deaths the largest ever recorded. The poisons detected in the 66 cases were cerbera thevetia in 16 cases, red lead and strychnia in 1 each, and arsenic in 48.

Four hundred and thirty-one samples of water were examined as to their fitness for potable purposes against 390 in 1892. Two hundred and twenty-nine of these were classed as bad, the remainder being of fair or good quality. Potable water.

In addition to the above, 66 samples classed as miscellaneous were also examined and reported on, being the same number as in the previous year. Miscellaneous.

Criminal Justice.

This section relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and represents the work done by those Courts. The following table shows the area and population of the above mentioned provinces according to the last census (1891) :— Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	77,275	15,985,270
Sind	47,789	2,871,774
Total ...	125,064	18,857,044

The Courts of which the work forms the subject of this section were :—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
5 Assistant Sessions Judges.
18 District Magistrates.
4 Presidency Magistrates.
120 First Class Magistrates.
190 Magistrates of the Second Class.
227 Do. Third Class.
14,930 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
3 Sessions Judges.
1 Joint Sessions Judge.
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were empowered as Deputy Commissioners to pass heavy sentences under Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
25 Magistrates of the First Class.
59 Do. Second Class.
59 Do. Third Class.

The Judges mentioned in the above paragraph were all stipendiary. During the year under report there were 80 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, of whom 52 formed 10 benches of Magistrates. Of the Judges of the High Court, six were Europeans, and one a Native. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions, and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, twenty were Europeans, and four were Natives, three of the latter being Statutory Civilians. Seventy-three of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and ninety-nine Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates, all were Natives, except nine and seven respectively, who were Europeans.

The total number of offences reported during the year 1893 amounted to 206,681, of which 171,878 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 213,625 and 169,872 respectively. The number of offences against the public tranquillity rose from 843 to 1,076; the number of cases affecting public health and decency showed an increase of 312 since 1892. The number of cases of hurt and those of criminal intimidation rose from 27,068 to 28,104 and from 5,015 to 6,035 respectively. Cases of criminal force and assault rose from 5,245 to 5,773 and those of mischief from 4,558 to 4,667. Offences under special and local laws decreased by 479. Cases of theft fell from 10,064 to 9,510. The number of cases of receiving stolen property and of those of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement showed a decrease of 111 and 90 respectively. Of the 490 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 239 were murders as compared with 259 out of 487 in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of offences returned as true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year 1893 as compared with the year 1892 :— Offences reported.

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Ahmedábád	921,712	16,739	20,870	1 to 55	1 to 44
Kaira	871,589	10,852	9,364	1 to 80	1 to 93
Panch Mahás	313,417	1,162	1,738	1 to 270	1 to 180
Broach	341,490	5,864	3,348	1 to 58	1 to 102
Surat	649,989	4,543	5,006	1 to 143	1 to 130
Thána	904,868	8,081	8,220	1 to 112	1 to 110
Kolába	509,584	4,008	4,422	1 to 127	1 to 115
Násik	843,582	8,213	7,905	1 to 103	1 to 107
Khándesh...	1,460,851	8,232	9,292	1 to 177	1 to 157
Ahmednagar	888,755	4,422	5,546	1 to 201	1 to 160
Poona	1,067,800	24,667	13,270	1 to 43	1 to 80
Sholápur	750,689	6,361	6,957	1 to 118	1 to 108
Sátára	1,225,989	10,629	9,776	1 to 115	1 to 125
Belgaum	1,013,261	3,385	3,340	1 to 299	1 to 303
Dhárwár	1,051,314	2,990	3,074	1 to 352	1 to 342
Bijápur	796,339	1,705	1,608	1 to 467	1 to 495
Kánara	446,351	1,644	2,169	1 to 272	1 to 206
Ratnágiri	1,105,926	2,664	2,639	1 to 415	1 to 419
Karáchi	564,880	4,802	5,098	1 to 118	1 to 111
Hyderábád	918,646	4,597	5,170	1 to 200	1 to 178
Shikárpur	915,497	6,276	6,100	1 to 146	1 to 150
Upper Sind Frontier...	174,548	936	895	1 to 186	1 to 195
Thar and Párkar	298,203	862	969	1 to 346	1 to 308
Bombay (City)	821,764	26,238	35,102	1 to 31	1 to 23
Total ...	18,857,044	169,872	171,878	1 to 111	1 to 110

The decrease was most marked in the district of Broach. There was also a considerable decline in the districts of Poona, Bijápur and Kaira. Next to these were the districts of Sátára, Upper Sind Frontier, Násik, Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Shikárpur. The districts of Panch Mahás, Kánara, Ahmednagar, Thar and Párkar, Hyderábád and Khándesh showed a considerable increase, which was most marked in the district of Panch Mahás. There was also an increase in the districts of Surat, Kolába, Ahmedábád, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Karáchi and Thána. The City of Bombay continued to be the most criminal of all the districts, while the district of Bijápur appeared to be the least criminal and in the districts of Ahmedábád, Poona and Kaira the number of offences in proportion to population was very high.

Cases brought to trial and disposed of.

In connexion with the 171,878 offences returned as true during the year under report, 183,886 cases, including cases not disposed of during the previous year, were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 277,850, being 16,193 more than in 1892. Of these, 148,656 were acquitted or discharged, 108,873 were convicted, 713 died during trial, 1,894 escaped and 13 were transferred to other provinces, while 17,701 remained under trial at the end of the year. During the previous year the number of persons under trial was 261,657, of whom 155,638 were acquitted or discharged, 85,403 were convicted, 859 died during trial, 2,384 escaped and 18 were transferred to other provinces, 17,355 remaining under trial at the close of the year. The following table exhibits the percentage for the year 1893 as compared with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Died, escaped or transferred ...	·057	1·25	·94
Acquitted or discharged	59·68	59·48	53·50
Convicted	38·76	32·64	39·19
Remaining under trial	1·66	6·63	6·37

The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions fell from 64·57 in 1892 to 57·72 during the year under report. The proportion was highest in the cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, hurt, mischief, offences relating to marriage, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, attempts at mischief, cheating, defamation, criminal force and assault, rape, attempts at criminal force and assault, attempts at rape, extortion, fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, criminal breach of contracts of service, offences against the public tranquillity and those connected with religion. The number of convictions ranged highest in the cases of offences affecting the public health, thefts, attempts at theft and criminal trespass, and in the case of offences under special and local laws.

European British subjects.

During the year under report 317 cases involving 325 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 249 or 78·55 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 325 persons tried, 273 were convicted and 52 were acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 16 to 84, as compared with 20 to 80 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous cases.

There were 3,276 miscellaneous cases involving 3,672 persons before the Criminal Courts during the year 1893. Of the 3,672 persons, 1,332 were discharged, 2,322 were convicted,

3 absconded and 15 remained under trial at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were 3,331 cases involving 3,724 persons, of whom 1,414 were discharged, 2,261 were convicted, 2 escaped, and 47 were under trial at the close of the year. These cases included proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Work done by the Courts.

Of the 277,850 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 5,059 were placed before village officers, 21,454 before Special Magistrates, 30,255 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 171,559 before Stipendiary Magistrates, and 14,806 before Benches of Magistrates. The cases of 118 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 34,393 came before them directly. There were 2,081 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Sessions, and 225 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind against 2,346 and 121 respectively in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i. e.*, once for each Court before which they appear, it follows that the total of the several items shown above, viz., 279,950, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court.

The High Court on its Original Side disposed of 47 cases involving 144 persons during the year 1893. Of these, 51 persons were discharged or acquitted and 93 were convicted and one case against one person remained pending at the end of the year. In the year 1892 there were 42 cases involving 46 persons, of whom 8 were discharged or acquitted and 38 were convicted. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 37 cases involving 52 persons for confirmation of sentences of death, and 11 cases involving 18 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these 70 persons, 10 were acquitted and 57 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 32 persons, and the cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind.

The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of reference, disposed of 9 cases involving 9 persons referred to it. All of these were convicted, the sentences of death being confirmed on 6 persons. The case of one lunatic pending from 1892 could not be brought on for trial.

Courts of Sessions.

In the Courts of Sessions 2,081 persons were under trial during the year 1893 as against 2,346 in 1892. Of these, 967 were acquitted, 946 were convicted, 59 were committed or referred, 3 died and 1 escaped, 105 remaining under trial at the end of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions fell from 57 to 43 in 1892, to 51 to 49 during the year 1893.

Magistrates.

Exclusive of 2,041 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year 1893, as compared with the previous year, the numbers given in the table below :—

	1892.	1893.
Persons under trial	254,096	270,544
Died, escaped or transferred	3,255	2,616
Acquitted or discharged...	152,053	145,519
Convicted	81,600	104,820
Remaining under trial	17,178	17,589

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of fell from 64·18 in 1892 to 57·53 during the year under report.

Police Patels.

The Police Patels had before them 5,059 persons as compared with 5,167 in the year 1892. Of these, 2,109 were discharged or acquitted and 2,948 were convicted, 2 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year.

Duration of trials.

The following table gives the duration in days of trials before Special, Stipendiary, and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Sessions and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with the duration in the previour year :—

	1892.	1893.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates	2·449	2·081
Stipendiary Magistrates	8·188	5·633
District and Divisional Magistrates	2·879	4·019
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1·195	·83
Courts of Sessions	30·941	29·163
High Court, Original Side.	·2	·335
Sadar Court in Sind	33·	28·

In the High Court, Original Side, the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court, while in the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year 1893 amounted to 307,349 against 254,553 in 1892. Of these, 4,595 were examined by Police Patels, 294,313 by all classes of Magistrates, 7,971 by the Courts of Sessions and 470 by the High Court. The number of witnesses so examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Sessions in the previous year amounted to 240,572 and 9,282 respectively.

Punishments.

The High Court on its Original Side passed 2 sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 32 and 6 persons respectively, as compared with 19 and 6 respectively in the preceding year. One person was sentenced to death by the High Court on its Original Side in the year 1892. There were 180 persons sentenced to transportation during the year under report against 133 in the preceding year. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. There were 15,576 persons sentenced to imprisonment against 15,960 so sentenced in 1892. In 12·96 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded. Sentence of forfeiture of property was passed on 6 persons during the year under report. There were 85,364 persons sentenced to fines as compared with 64,932 persons so sentenced during the previous year. There was an increase in the amount of fines both imposed and realized as compared with the year 1892. The percentage of fines realized was almost the same during the year 1893 (84·4) as in 1892 (84·2). During the year under report, 723 persons were sentenced to whipping against 763 in 1892. Of the sentences of whipping, 467 were passed under Sections 2 and 3 of Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments, 66 under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act in addition to other punishments, and 190 on juveniles under Section 5 of the Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping decreased by 40, the decrease being most marked in the first of these classes.

Appeals and applications for revision.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 279 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 8,826; in addition to these, applications involving 491 accused persons were made by complainants for revision, and in the interest of 449 persons the Courts took steps to obtain revision on their own motion. Of these, 1 died, 2,630 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,024 had the sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, on 66 the sentences were enhanced, of 815 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified and of 1,464 reversed. In the case of 29 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 261 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the cases of 476 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The High Court.

As a Court of Appeal, the High Court had to deal with appeals of 786 persons from convictions by the Courts of Sessions. Of these, in the cases of 298 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 279 the sentence was confirmed, of 73 reduced or otherwise altered, and of 52 reversed; in the case of 3 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the appeals of 81 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were appeals of 601 persons before the High Court. The High Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 905 persons, the cases of 429 persons being sent for chiefly upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder being taken up on applications made to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences on 20, modified those of 98 and reversed those of 106. In the case of one person the proceedings were quashed and in those of 39 persons new trials or further enquiries were ordered. The High Court did not interfere in the cases of 588 persons, and the cases of 53 persons remained pending at the end of the year. In the year 1892, the number of persons whose cases the High Court had before it for revision amounted to 950. The districts from which the largest number of criminal cases of all kinds was received were Ahmedábád, Násik, and Bombay City, Khándesh coming next. During the the year 18 appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 23 persons as compared with 11 appeals involving 22 persons in 1892, and the appeals against 10 persons were pending at the commencement of the year 1893. The appeal against one person was rejected, in the case of 5 persons the sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of 4 persons the sentence was modified, and in the case of 5 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The appeals against 18 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Sadar Court in Sind.

The Sadar Court in Sind had before it the appeals of 142 persons against 126 persons during the year 1892. In the case of 52 persons the appeals were rejected, in that of 24 the sentences or orders were confirmed, of 5 modified, and of 4 reversed, and in the case of one person a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The appeals of 56 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The same Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 664 persons against 916 persons in the preceding year, while applications in which 91 accused persons were involved were made by complainants for revision. It did not interfere in the case of 443 persons, but enhanced the sentences of 46, modified those of 62, and reversed those of 88. It ordered new trials or further inquiry in the case of 26 persons, in the case of one person the proceedings were quashed and the cases of 89 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Courts of Sessions.

The Courts of Sessions had before them the appeals of 1,691 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates, as compared with 1,830 in the year 1892. The appeals of 79 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the remainder the appeals of 577 persons were rejected; in the case of 509 the original order was confirmed; in that of 155 it was modified, and in that of 341 it was reversed. In the case of 25 persons a new trial was ordered, 2 cases were referred for revision, and in 3 cases the proceedings were quashed. The Courts of Sessions had before them for revision the proceedings in cases involving 735 persons as compared with cases involving 931 persons in the previous year, and cases involving 703 persons in the year 1891. As regards 478 persons the decision was not interfered with; as regards 2, the sentence was modified and as regards 10 reversed. Proceedings were quashed as regards 21 and referred to the High Court as regards 120. The cases of 70 were remanded for further inquiry and those of 34 were pending at the end of the year.

Magistrates.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them the appeals of 3,950 persons against 3,594 in 1892 and 3,713 in 1891, with the following results:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Died, escaped or were transferred	1	...	1
Appeals rejected	851	803	730
Sentence confirmed	1,569	1,569	1,858
Sentence modified	314	333	416
Sentence reversed	892	800	863
Proceedings quashed	...	6	2
New trial or further inquiry ordered	22	34	19
Referred to High Court	...	...	...
Pending at the close of the year	64	49	61

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,043 persons as compared with cases involving 1,022 persons in the previous year. They declined to interfere in cases involving 812 persons and referred the cases of 157 to the High Court.

Trials by jury or with assessors.

Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Sessions and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the High Court a jury consists of nine persons. In most districts trials in the Courts of Sessions are held with the aid of assessors. In the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád, and the City of Karáchi certain offences are tried by a jury of five persons.

There were 143 persons tried by jury in the High Court. Of these 143 persons, in the case of 137 the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury, but did not approve of the verdict as regards the remaining 6. Besides these, 2 of the accused persons having pleaded guilty, no jurors were appointed in their case. In the Courts of Sessions mentioned above, there were 354 accused persons tried by jury during the year under report. Of these, in the case of 341 accused persons the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. In the case of the remaining 13 persons the Judge did not approve of the verdict, and the cases of all of them were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. The High Court refused to interfere with the verdict in the case of 2, and set aside the verdict in the case of 9 persons. In the case of the remaining 2 persons the Sadar Court in Sind set aside the verdict of the jury. Besides these, in the cases of 9 persons either no jurors were appointed or the opinion of the jurors was not asked. In the Magistrates' Courts, under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 persons were tried by jury; in the case of both of them the verdict was accepted. In the Courts of Sessions, 1,434 accused persons were tried with the aid of assessors. Of these, in the cases of 1,010 the Judge agreed with all the assessors, in the case of 92 persons the Judge differed from one or more but not from all the assessors, and in the case of 332, the Judge differed from all the assessors. There were 55 accused persons in whose cases the opinion of the assessors was not taken.

Prisons.

Prison population.

In considering the report on the jail administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1893, and in comparing the returns with those of the preceding year, the effects of the riots which occurred in Bombay in August 1893 must be borne in mind, together with the fact that admissions to the subordinate jails and lock-ups of Aden, Bombay and Rájkot were for the first time included in the returns. These conditions account for the abnormally large increase (from 52,682 in 1892 to 69,550 in the year under review) in the number of admissions, and the rise from 60,485 to 77,443 in the total number of persons confined during 1893. The increase, however, occurred mainly in the Common Jail and House of Correction in Bombay and in the jail at Thána, to which a large number of the rioters were transferred. The total number of convicts (15,521) admitted in 1893 compares very much more favourably with the figures for previous years. The following statement gives the comparison for five years:—

Year.	Total admissions.	Admissions of convicts.	Proportion of admissions of convicts to total admissions.
1889	54,216	17,111	31
1890	52,538	15,849	30
1891	53,540	15,931	30
1892	52,682	16,209	30·7
1893	69,550	15,521	22·3

While, then, the number of admissions of convicts and under-trial prisoners, and consequently the daily average jail population (8,135), showed an increase, the total number of convicts showed a decrease, and the daily average number was reduced from 7,228 to 7,198. There was no remarkable variation in the number of sentences of imprisonment for periods under ten years, but sentences of over ten years' imprisonment decreased in number from 25 to 6, while sentences of transportation, whether for life or for a term of

years, rose in the aggregate from 149 to 181. The number of death sentences was 55, as compared with 52 in 1892.

Disposal of convicts.

The following statement shows the number and disposal of convicted prisoners in 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.			1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other Jails—						
To undergo sentence	3,058	84	3,142	3,967	78	4,045
For transportation beyond seas, &c. ...	69	10	79	96	10	106
Released on appeal	828	37	865	748	28	776
Do. on expiry of sentence	13,278	753	14,031	12,418	678	13,096
Do. under Remission Rules	745	20	765	1,104	35	1,139
Do. by order of Government on account of sickness	4	...	4	3	...	3
Do. on other grounds	8	...	8	7	...	7
Transported beyond seas	91	21	112	91	7	98
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums	3	...	3	1	...	1
Escaped	14	...	14	12	...	12
Executed	25	...	25	34	...	34
Died	263	1	264	182	4	186
Number remaining on 31st December... ...	6,961	246	7,207	7,091	219	7,310
Total ...	25,347	1,172	26,519	25,754	1,059	26,813

Releases on appeal showed a decrease. The statement includes female convicts, whose number showed a decrease from 839 in 1892 to 724 in the year under review.

Escapes.

The total number of escapes was 21 against 28 last year; 12 escaped prisoners of the year were still at large.

Re-convicted prisoners.

Of 2,097 previously convicted prisoners admitted into the jails, 1,258 were identified before trial as against 1,662 out of 2,258 in 1892. The number of prisoners classified by Courts on conviction as "habituals" fell from 1,015 to 946, while the number so classified after conviction on a reference from the jail authorities was 154 against 166.

Juvenile offenders.

The number of juveniles admitted to the jails was 105, or 6 less than in the previous year.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences committed by prisoners during 1893 rose from 4,423 to 4,475. There was an increase of 62 in the number of offences dealt with by the Superintendents and a decrease of 10 in that of offences punished by the Criminal Courts. The stocks having disappeared, there was an increase in the punishments of penal diet and solitary confinement (and both combined) and of corporal punishment. The conduct of the convict officers improved and their employment was extended. The education of juvenile convicts was limited to 4 jails.

Under-trial prisoners.

The following table compares the number of under-trial prisoners in district jails, subordinate jails, and lock-ups with those confined in 1892:—

	1892.	1893.
District Jails.		
Number remaining at close of previous year	204	160
Number admitted during year	3,138	5,674
Total ...	3,342	5,834
Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.		
Number remaining at close of previous year	485	526
Number admitted during year	30,139	44,270
Total ...	30,624	44,796
Grand Total ...	33,966	50,630

The increased admissions to district jails were due to the riots in Bombay, while the increase by 14,131 in the admissions to subordinate jails and lock-ups was due to the fact that hitherto the returns of confinements in the lock-ups of Aden, Bombay, and Rájkot were not included in this report. Three under-trial prisoners escaped from district jails, ten from lock-ups and two from subordinate jails; none escaped in 1892 from district jails, eleven escaped from lock-ups and six from subordinate jails. The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners decreased in district jails from 9 to 5 and from 20 to 16 in subordinate jails and lock-ups.

Civil Jails.

A slight increase took place in the number of admissions into civil jails, which was 1,814, raising the daily average to 116, or two in excess of the average for 1892. The average cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 69-9-6 to Rs. 68-15-0.

The following table shows the manner in which the convicts were employed and the amount of their earnings:— Employment of convicts.

		Daily average number under sentence to labour.	Sick and convalescent.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Grinding grain and preparing articles for Jail use.	On additions, alterations and repairs to Jail buildings.	Manufactures.	Extramural labour.
Central and District Jails.											
1892	Number	6,953	509	383	317	601	410	839	400	2,165	1,329
	Percentage	100	7·3	5·5	4·6	8·6	5·9	12·1	5·8	31·1	19·1
1893	Number	6,889	544	295	326	654	404	945	380	2,165	1,176
	Percentage	100	7·9	4·3	4·7	9·5	5·9	13·7	5·5	31·4	17·1
Subordinate Jails.											
1892	Number	169	9	13	...	33	58	17	1	32	6
	Percentage	100	5·3	7·7	...	19·5	34·3	10·1	0·6	18·9	3·6
1893	Number	198	13	30	...	35	61	16	1	31	11
	Percentage	100	6·6	15·1	...	17·7	30·8	8·1	0·5	15·7	5·5

The variations, which were in most cases slight, indicated on the whole the application of jail labour to more profitable forms of employment. The decrease in the numbers employed on extramural labour was due to the reduction in the strength of the Dakkhan Gang. The differences in the net earnings of the various extramural gangs, excluding the extramural work done by prisoners from the Thána and Hyderábád Jails, are given below:—

	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nára Gang	+8,842	+19,836
Dakkhan Gang	+32,847	+17,910
Dedárgaon Gang	—600	+5,409
Total ...	+41,089	+43,155

The Nára Gang was continuously employed almost throughout the year. The Dakkhan Gang was considerably reduced in numbers, and some difficulty arose in finding suitable works upon which to employ the convicts. The Dedárgaon Gang—an offshoot of the Dhulia jail—was profitably employed on the water works at Dhulia. The labour of the Hyderábád convict population was devoted to the construction of the new Central Jail at that place, and the net profits amounted, including adjustments due at the end of 1892, to Rs. 34,353. Taking all profits derived from labour of whatever kind, the cash realizations amounted in the year under review to Rs. 1,34,398, as compared with Rs. 1,14,314 in 1892.

Proceeding to a consideration of the financial results of the administration for 1893, and taking the charges first, the gross expenditure for 1893 compares as shown below with the preceding year:— Financial results.

	1892.	1893.
	No.	No.
Daily average number of prisoners	8,022	8,135
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and general superintendence ...	27,369 0 0	26,191 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*3 6 7*	*3 3 6*
Rations	2,47,582 0 0	2,40,799 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*30 13 10*	*29 9 7*
Establishment	1,85,373 0 0	1,92,960 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*23 1 9*	*23 11 6*
Police guards	36,039 0 0	32,221 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*4 7 11*	*3 15 5*
Hospital charges...	13,544 0 0	14,121 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*1 11 0*	*1 11 9*
Clothing	20,445 0 0	24,989 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*2 8 9*	*3 1 2*
Contingencies	54,328 0 0	55,311 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*6 12 4*	*6 12 9*
Gross cost of maintenance	5,84,680 0 0	5,86,592 0 0
Cost per prisoner	*72 14 2*	*72 1 8*

The increase in the gross cost of maintenance was due to the larger number of prisoners confined. The following statement gives the net cost excluding "Inspection charges":—

	Total cost of maintenance.	Cost per head.	Cash earnings.	Earnings per head.	Net cost.	Net cost per head.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Central and District Jails	5,09,242	70 6	1,32,567	18 5	3,76,675	52 1
Subordinate Jails	21,583	63 11	1,831	5 6	19,752	58 5
Lock-ups	29,576	52 14	...	...	29,576	52 14
Total ...	5,60,401	68 14	1,34,398	16 8	4,26,003	52 6
For 1892	5,57,311	69 7	1,14,314	14 4	4,42,997	55 3
Increase	3,090	...	20,084	2 4	...	...
Decrease...	...	0 9	...	...	16,994	2 13

The first of the above tables shows that there was a slight decrease in the cost of rations per prisoner, though the figure remained much higher than the average cost in years preceding 1892. The rise in 1892 was due to dearness of provisions, and consequently unfavourable contract rates, following on a bad season, and *cæteris paribus*, a return to the previous cost of rations (Rs. 27-2-3 in 1891) might have been expected. But a variety of causes operated to maintain the cost at the high level now prevailing. It is true that, throughout the mofussil, grain was cheaper in 1893, and contract rates more favourable; but the modification in the prescribed diet scale, especially for under-trial prisoners, who were on the same footing as labour prisoners on the lower scale, tended to keep the charges high.

Mortality.

The following table compares the sickness and mortality amongst convicts and under-trial prisoners in central and district jails and in subordinate jails and lock-ups:—

	1892.	1893.
Average daily strength in all jails and lock-ups.	8,022	8,135
Number of admissions to hospital	6,311	6,569
Daily average sick	234·93	233·69
Deaths	293	207
Ratio per mille	36·5	25·4

The most satisfactory feature of the vital statistics was the fall from 121·6 to 32·5 per mille of the death-rate at the Shikárpur Jail. It was reported last year to have been 67·5 per mille for 15 years. The health of prisoners generally was satisfactory, and the jail at Kaira, with a mortality of 123·1, was the only one where the returns were serious. This jail will be shortly closed on the completion of the Ahmedábád Central Jail.

Reformatory Schools.

Yeraoda Juvenile Reformatory School.

During the year under report 29 boys, against 36 in the preceding year, were admitted into the Reformatory School, bringing the total number of boys confined in 1893 to 134, as compared with 116 in 1892. Twelve boys were released on the expiration of their sentences, four by order of Government, and one on appeal. Fifteen boys were transferred to the Sassoon Reformatory to relieve overcrowding, and of those transferred thirteen were subsequently apprenticed to the Superintendent of that Institution. The year closed with 102 boys on the rolls, being three fewer than at the end of the year 1892. The general conduct of the boys continued to be satisfactory, and the percentage of punishments to the daily average number of boys confined in the Reformatory fell from 44·2 in 1892 to 36·7 in the year under review. The daily average number of boys was 100·8 as against 95 in the preceding year. It appeared that out of 48 boys discharged from the Reformatory at different periods, 17 were following the trades taught them in the Institution; 11 were otherwise employed; one died; one was ill; one unemployed; and four—as compared with nine in the preceding year—relapsed into crime and were re-convicted. The career of the remaining 13 was not followed. The number of admissions into hospital fell from 156 in 1892 to 130 in 1893, and there was also a decrease in the daily average number of sick boys from 4·2 to 3·6, and in the amount of hospital charges from Rs. 331 to Rs. 273.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year's administration were satisfactory. The factory operations yielded a net profit of Rs. 974, or an increase of Rs. 472 over the realizations of the preceding year; and the profit per boy rose from Rs. 12-8-8 to Rs. 24-15-6; the cost of rations per boy declined from Rs. 35-10-10 to Rs. 33-8-6, and contingent charges from Rs. 11-14-6 to Rs. 9-12-11 per head. There was also a small decrease of Rs. 139-0-4 in the cost of the fixed establishment. The total cost of the maintenance of the institution was Rs. 11,153, as against Rs. 11,554 in 1892. The garden profits amounted to Rs. 95, as compared with Rs. 117 in 1892, while the value of vegetables supplied to the boys was estimated at Rs. 186, as against Rs. 99 in the preceding year.

Civil Justice.

Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

The subject of this section is the administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, but excluding the Courts at Aden. The territories concerned are the Regulation Provinces within the Original or Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories according to the Census of 1891 are given in the preceding section relating to Criminal Justice. The constitution and functions of the several classes of Courts continued as explained in the report for the year 1880. The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this section. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs are not included, because, though they both at times perform the functions of Civil Courts, these functions are not their principal duties and occupy but a very small proportion of their time.

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.
13 District Judges.
2 Agents for Sardárs in the Dakkhan and Southern Maratha Country under Regulations XXIX of 1827 and VII of 1830.
1 Joint Judge.
2 Assistant Judges with full powers.
5 Assistant Judges.
5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by three Small Cause Court Judges).
13 First Class Subordinate Judges.
87 Second Class Subordinate Judges.
2 Inámdárs and Jághirdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
88 Village Munsiffs under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).
1 Joint Judge.
1 Judge of the Court of Small Causes.
12 Subordinate Judges.
1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 6 Head Munshis in Thar and Párkar with powers to try civil suits.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts of all Courts in the Presidency (including the Province of Sind) amounted to Rs. 35,31,854 as compared with Rs. 34,01,149 in the year 1892, the expenditure being shown at Rs. 45,86,537 as compared with Rs. 45,97,374 in the preceding year. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding year:—

	1892.		1893.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side)	5,40,881	3,32,731	4,27,518	3,47,883
High Court (Appellate Side)	75,028	2,79,438	68,183	2,75,199

Original jurisdiction: Number of suits instituted.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 205,944 as against 207,113 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,169 suits. The decrease was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, while the Revenue Courts and the Province of Sind showed a marked increase. The number of suits instituted in the High Court amounted to 1,374 as compared with 1,400 in the year 1892. In the Original Jurisdiction the number of suits instituted showed a decrease of 39. The number of insolvency suits in the High Court was 695, being 10 more than in the year 1892. There were 6 matrimonial suits in the High Court as compared with 3 in the year 1892, but none in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits carried on in the District Courts rose from 389 in 1892 to 621 during the year under report. The increase was most marked in the Province of Sind and in the districts of Sátára and Poona. Part of the increase was doubtless due to the transfer of suits from Subordinate Judges' Courts to District Courts for trial by Assistant Judges without appellate powers. As compared with the year 1892, there was a decrease of 2,850 in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jághirdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction. This diminution was distributed among twelve districts, the largest being in that of Khándesh, the District Judge of which attributed it to the fact that in 1892 the moneylenders were led to believe that the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act would be extended to that district, while during the year under report they had no such apprehension. There was an increase in seven districts, it being most marked in the district of Shikárpur (including Upper Sind Frontier). The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts was 50,665 as compared with 50,455 in the previous year. The increase was distributed among four of the Small Cause Courts, and was greatest in the case of the Presidency Court. There was a decrease in three Courts, it being most marked in the case of the Ahmedábád Court. The number of suits filed before Village Munsiffs fell from 7,761 in the year 1892 to 7,665 during the year 1893.

Classification of suits.

The following table exhibits the classification according to the subject-matter of the suits instituted during the year under report (*a*) in all other Courts and (*b*) in the High Court:—

No.	Class of Suits.	Suits instituted in the Mofussil Courts.	Suits instituted in the High Court.
		No.	No.
1	Suits for money or moveable property	160,713	372
	Title and other Suits.		
2	Suits for immoveable property	25,424	61
3	Suits for specific relief	837	27
4	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	171	2
5	Mortgage suits	7,545	26
6	Suits relating to religious and other endowments	20	2
7	Matrimonial suits	177	9
8	Testamentary suits	142	27
9	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,577	147
	Total ..	197,606	673

As regards the Mofussil Courts the figures show a decrease of 1,034 on the whole, but a comparison of the number of suits under the several heads mentioned in the above table with the figures for the preceding year cannot be made owing to the change in the table effected by the Government of India. Similarly no explanation is available of the decrease of 39 in the suits before he High Court.

Value of suits.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year under report on the Original Side of the High Court amounted to Rs. 55,46,475 against Rs. 66,29,369 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,82,894. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 2,03,52,349 against Rs. 1,80,92,428 in 1892, showing an increase of Rs. 22,59,921. The total value of claims in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was Rs. 33,94,206 against Rs. 34,51,562 in the year 1892, showing a decrease of Rs. 57,356. In the 205,944 suits instituted during the year 1893, the value of the claims did not exceed —

Rs. 10 in 30,266	Rs. 500 in 33,776
Rs. 50 in 85,276	Rs. 1,000 in 3,478
Rs. 100 in 37,839	Rs. 5,000 in 2,179

Rs. 10,000 in 272.

In 168 suits the value of the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000. There were also 12,690 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money. There was an increase in those classes of suits in which the value of the claims did not exceed Rs. 100, 500, 5,000, 10,000, and in that in which it could not be estimated in money. The remaining classes showed a decrease.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report was 208,266 as compared with 206,843 in the year 1892, showing an increase of 1,423. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 34,092, and at the end of the year 33,711. The number of suits decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, is shown in the table below:—

	1892.	1893.
High Court	1,829	1,489
Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....
Courts of District and Assistant Judges	457	608
Do. Subordinate Judges	131,504	131,518
Do. Cantonment Magistrates	790	763
Do. Jághirdárs and Inámdárs	28	48
Small Cause Courts	50,323	50,945
Village Munsiffs	7,813	7,621
Courts of Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876	14,098	15,274
Total ...	206,843	208,266

These figures show an increase in five of the classes and a decrease in the rest.

Details of suits disposed of: High Court.

The following table exhibits the details of suits disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side during the year 1893 as compared with the year 1892:—

		1892.	1893.
Disposed of without trial		708	349
Compromised		92	105
Decreed on confession		10	15
Decreed *ex-parte*		461	456
Dismissed *ex-parte*		308	297
On reference to arbitration ...	For plaintiff	.....	.....
	„ defendant	.....	.....
With contest	For plaintiff	169	196
	„ defendant	81	71
Total ...		1,829	1,489

There were 1,231 suits pending at the end of the year 1893 against 1,309 pending at the close of the year 1892.

The following table exhibits the manner in which suits were disposed of in the Mofussil and the Presidency Small Cause Courts during the year 1893 as compared with the preceding year :— Mofussil Courts.

	1892.	1893.
Disposed of without trial	19,294	20,063
Compromised	38,267	38,338
Decreed on confession...	23,501	23,166
Decreed *ex-parte*	64,102	63,823
Dismissed *ex-parte*	2,500	2,295
On reference to arbitration ... For plaintiff	1,247	1,091
„ defendant	87	70
With contest ... ... For plaintiff	38,585	39,768
„ defendant	9,617	10,542
Total ...	197,200	199,156

There were 32,480 suits pending at the close of the year 1893 as compared with 32,783 pending at the end of the preceding year.

The following table exhibits the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the preceding year:— Duration of suits.

Class of Courts.	Average number of days during which suits lasted.			
	1892.		1893.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—				
Jághirdárs and Inámdárs	44	52	159	61
Paid Sub-divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts	131·586	56·488	130·050	51·215
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts	6·373	5·613	48·051	21·309
Mámlatdárs' Courts	74·390	68·636	23·445	14·139
Small Cause Courts	79·	46·963	76·41	46·218
District Courts	328·850	144·596	259·	117·713
High Court	306·	319·141	322·112	300·336
Presidency Small Cause Court	47·	39·	41·6	36·3

The average duration of suits increased in the Courts of the Jághirdárs and Inámdárs and in those of the Cantonment Magistrates, while it decreased in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, Mámlatdárs, in the Presidency Small Cause Court and in the District Courts. In the Mofussil Small Cause Courts it decreased in the case of contested suits, and it remained almost the same in the case of uncontested suits. In the High Court it increased in the case of contested suits but decreased in the case of uncontested suits. Of the 1,231 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 819 had been filed for more than three months. Of the 32,480 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 11,416 had been instituted for more than three months.

Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 19,929 miscellaneous cases out of 23,930 which came before them, leaving 4,001 pending at the close of the year. Miscellaneous suits.

The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under report amounted to 11,211, of which 5,650 were disposed of, and 5,561 remained pending at the end of the year. The following table gives the number of appeals filed (including those that were re-admitted), disposed of and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last two years:— Appeals.

High Court.	1892.			1893.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Original Side	63	41	36	62	48	50
Appellate Side ... First Appeals ...	215	182	235	202	177	260
Second do. ...	1,005	937	923	980	867	1,036
Sadar Court in Sind... First Appeals ...	25	16	25	32	27	30
Second do. ...	31	24	13	38	38	13

District Courts.	1892. Instituted.	1892. Disposed of.	1892. Pending.	1893. Instituted.	1893. Disposed of.	1893. Pending.
Ahmedábád, including Kaira and Panch Maháls ...	423	282	337	457	231	563
Surat	118	85	137	115	133	129
Broach	78	49	256	72	86	242
Khandesh	273	381	140	270	283	127
Thána, including Kolába	343	423	333	408	439	302
Nasik	186	273	60	231	129	162
Ahmednagar	216	470	207	255	199	263
Poona	270	304	51	266	197	120
Sholápur-Bijápur	370	314	423	349	333	439
Sátára	330	454	377	392	471	298
Belgaum	247	167	257	269	228	298
Dharwár	411	341	395	394	484	305
Ratnágiri	701	747	680	642	779	543
Kánara	217	219	102	213	152	163
Karáchi	21	20	7	36	30	13
Hyderábád	74	66	63	104	109	58
Shikárpur	157	239	165	182	201	146
Thar and Párkar	5	5	...	10	9	1
Court of the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country	2	2	...	...	...	...

The number of appeals filed during the year 1893 on the Original Side of the High Court was very nearly the same as in the preceding year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of first and second appeals fell from 215 and 1,005 in the year 1892 to 202 and 980 respectively during the year under report. The Sadar Court in Sind showed an increase of 7, both in the number of first and second appeals instituted during 1893. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts (including those in Sind) rose from 4,442 in 1892 to 4,675 during the year 1893. The districts of Thána (including Kolába), Sátára, Násik, Ahmednagar, Ahmedábád, Hyderábád, Shikárpur, Belgaum, Karáchi, Surat and Thar and Párkar showed an increase in the number of appeals filed during the year 1893, it being most marked in the district of Thána (including Kolába), while those of Ratnágiri, Sholápur-Bijápur, Dhárwár, Broach, Poona, Kánara and Khándesh showed a decrease. The arrears in all the District Courts increased from 3,990 at the end of 1892 to 4,172 at the end of the year under report. There was an increase in the districts of Ahmedábád (226), Násik (102), Poona (69), Kánara (61), Ahmednagar (56), Belgaum (41), Sholápur-Bijápur (16), Karáchi (6) and Thar and Párkar (1), and a decrease in those of Ratnágiri (137), Dhárwár (90), Sátára (79), Thána (including Kolába) (31), Shikárpur (19), Broach (14), Khándesh (13), Surat (8) and Hyderábád (5). The average duration of appeals to the District Court decreased from 367·6 days in 1892 to 304·8 days in 1893. In the High Court there were 98 appeals from decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side, including 18 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these, 14 were dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted; while in 23 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 5 modified, and in 6 cases they were reversed. There were 50 such appeals and references pending at the end of the year 1893. From the Mofussil Courts there were 437 appeals from original decrees, of which 177 were decided. The number of second appeals before the High Court was 1,903 against 1,860 in 1892; of these, 867 were disposed of. There were altogether 108 appeals before the Sadar Court in Sind, of which 65 were decided, leaving 43 pending at the end of the year. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts was 8,665, including 948 decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers, as compared with 8,831 in the year 1892. Of these, 4,493 were decided and 4,172 were left pending. There were 225 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts of which 166 were decided as against 198 in the preceding year. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 206 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 4 references under the Civil Procedure Code, 4 references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, one for confirmation of decree for dissolution of marriage under Act IV of 1869, one under the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874, one under the Bombay Act III of 1876, and 2 references under the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890. There were left pending at the close of the year 65 such applications and references.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 278,204 as compared with 271,180 in the year 1892. These were dealt with as follows:—

In 38,117 satisfaction was obtained in full.
In 47,583 do. in part.
138,112 applications were wholly infructuous.
216 applications were transferred to other districts and provinces for disposal; and 50,219 remained pending at the close of the year.

No details are given of 3,957 applications disposed of by Village Munsifs under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,640 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,809 cases. The corresponding numbers during the year 1892 were 3,457 and 1,994 respectively. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 1,03,67,618 as compared with Rs. 51,74,901 in the preceding year.

Insolvency, &c.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the mofussil amounted to 377 as compared with 326 in 1892. The number of such applications in the four districts subject to the operation of the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 47 as against 42 in 1892. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter XXI, there were 695 applications presented as against 685 in 1892 and 681 in 1891.

Inspections: quality of work done.

During the year under report four of the District Judges, one Joint Judge and one Assistant Judge, F. P., inspected 15 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were on the whole satisfactory. The work in many of the Subordinate Courts was exceedingly heavy and left the District Judge but little time for administrative duties.

Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

The following statement shows the number of decrees of Civil Courts for execution and executed by the Collectors of districts during the year 1893:—

Divisions.	Number of Decrees for disposal.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Number of decrees returned to Civil Courts.	Balance on 1st January 1894.	Remarks.
	Balance on 1st January 1893.	Received during 1893.	Total.				
Northern Division	1,905	1,601	3,506	1,598	254	(a) 2,078	(a) Including 424 cases under section 323 (2) (a).
Central ,, ...	2,867	3,478	6,345	2,542	761	3,042	
Southern ,, ...	3	13	16	5	2	9	
Total ...	4,775	5,092	9,867	4,145	1,017	5,129	

In the preceding year there were altogether 9,896 decrees for execution, of which 4,186 were disposed of.

Of the 1,598 decrees disposed of in the Northern Division, 796 or 48 per cent. were settled by mutual agreement as compared with 692 or 38·7 per cent. in 1892. The cases disposed of by sale of property were 315 or 17 per cent. as against 401 or 22·4 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of decrees disposed of by mutual agreement was lowest in Ahmedábád (18·8 per cent.) and highest in the Panch Mahál (73 per cent.). The proportion executed by sale was highest in Kaira (29·1) and lowest in Ahmedábád (5·7). In the Central Division 1,803 decrees were settled by mutual agreement, being a decrease of 39 on the previous year's figure. The area of Government land sold was 8,400 acres bearing an aggregate assessment of Rs. 7,441 against 10,175 acres with an assessment of Rs. 9,037 in 1892. The price realised by the sale of Government land, including the amount of mortgage liens, was Rs. 1,32,243. The proportion of decrees executed by sale was highest in the Khándesh (26·7) and Násik (22·9) districts. In the Southern Division, Bijápur continued to be the only district in which the provisions of Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code were in force. Of the 7 decrees disposed of, 3 were settled by mutual agreement, their value being Rs. 359. Forty-seven acres of Government land were sold at an average price equal to 17·7 times the assessment.

The Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879.

Judges and Courts.

In the 37 tálukas within the four districts to which the Act applies there were altogether 28 ordinary and additional Subordinate Judges against 27 in the previous year.

Suits generally.

The number of fresh proceedings of all kinds, including suits before Munsifs and applications to Conciliators, during the year, as compared with the number for 1891 and 1892, will be seen from the following table:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Suits in the Courts	15,671	15,694	15,932
Suits before Village Munsifs	6,001	7,761	7,665
Applications to Conciliators	22,527	23,957	24,795
Total ...	44,202	47,342	48,392

The figures show a steady increase in the volume of litigation. Of the 15,932 suits filed in the Courts, 10,054 or 63·1 per cent fell under Chapter II. of the Act, the percentages for the two previous years being 63·6 and 64. The number of suits against non-agriculturist falling under clause (*x*) of Section 3 of the Act was 531 against 553 in the preceding year. Taking suits under all the clauses together, the total of purely agriculturist cases rose from 36 to 38·1 per cent, while non-agriculturist cases dropped from 64 to 61·9 per cent.

Redemption suits.

During the year under report 359 redemption suits under Chapter II. and 310 outside that chapter, in all 669 suits, were instituted against 810 of the previous year, showing a falling off of 17·4 per cent.

Suits by mortgagees.

Suits under Section 3, clause (*y*), rose from 766 to 844, of which nearly 48 per cent. came from the Sátára District.

Summary procedure.

The summary procedure laid down in Section 9 was, as usual, not followed in the majority of Courts. Out of 600 cases below Rs. 10 in value, which were disposed of, the summary procedure was followed in 11 only.

Consent suits.

The consent of parties to extend the provisions of Chapter II. to suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 was obtained in 447 out of 1,234 such suits disposed of. This gives a proportion of 36·2 per cent. against 40 in the previous year, the present percentage being the lowest since 1887. Out of the remaining 787 suits, there was no need to ask consent in 290 cases, and consent, though asked, was refused in 497 cases or 40·2 per cent. against 34 in the preceding year. There was thus no improvement in the proportion of refusals.

Disposal of suits under Chapter II.

The outstanding arrears at the beginning of the year were 5,877, and the institutions during the year numbered 15,932. The total for disposal was thus 21,809, of which 15,711 suits were decided. The arrears of suits under Chapter II. were 2,290. These figures do not correspond with the balance shown in the previous year (2,302); but the difference is accounted for as being due to cases which were found on inquiry not to fall under Chapter II. Including arrears, the total number of suits for disposal under Chapter II. was 12,344, of which 9,761 suits were decided. All the districts except Sholápur showed an increase in arrears, the total being 12·7 per cent. The following table summarises the results for the years 1892 and 1893:—

Classification of Disposals.	1892.	1893.
Plaint returned...	15	14
Dismissed for default	739	790
Decided *ex-parte*	587	551
Admitted	2,102	1,880
Contested	3,316	3,518
Awarded in whole	1,915	2,006
Awarded in part	893	983
Rejected	508	529
Abated or dismissed	11	39
Compromised	2,820	2,774
Withdrawn	159	177
Disposed of by arbitration	7	1
By transfer	14	17
Total ...	9,770	9,761

The statement shows that the total disposals under Chapter II. were 293 less than the institutions and 9 less than the disposals of last year.

Comparing results with those of 1892, and excluding cases in which the plaint was returned, or the suit abated or disposed of by arbitration or transfer, the remaining suits were disposed of as follows:—

Classification of Disposals.	1893.	1892.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Decided *ex-parte*	5·7	6·
Withdrawn	1·8	1·6
Compromised	28·5	29·
Admitted	19·3	21·5
Contested	36·0	34·0

Contested cases, agriculturist and non-agriculturist, numbered respectively 1,328 and 2,190.

Suits of which past history was examined.

The inquiry into the past history of suits under Sections 12 to 14 was made in 428 cases against 435 in 1892. This gives a proportion of 13·5 per cent. on the total number of suits affected and 32·2 per cent. on the number of contested suits, last year's figures being 15 and 34·5 respectively. In 2,006 out of 3,518 contested suits plaintiffs' claims were allowed in full; they were allowed in part in 983 cases; and they were rejected in 529 cases. The proportion of the total claim abated by reason of the investigation into past history was 29·3 per cent. against 28 in 1892.

Redemption suits.

Including arrears there was a total of 1,212 redemption suits for disposal against 1,208 last year. The balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 437 against 562 in 1892. Of 775 suits decided, the claims were rejected in 140, and dismissed, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of in 254 cases. Thus the rejections and dismissals together made up 50·8 per cent. against 41 in the preceding year. Mortgage claims amounting in all to Rs. 99,122 were settled at Rs. 71,814, showing an abatement of Rs. 27,308 or 27·5 per cent. against 30 in 1892. The Conciliators in the four districts

settled 83 claims, in which the mortgage-debt amounted to Rs. 37,163 and the sum awarded was Rs. 32,765. In 4 cases the debt was held to be satisfied without payment. In all, the Conciliators and Subordinate Judges settled a mortgage-debt of Rs. 1,36,285 for Rs. 1,04,579. In 1892 the debt settled was Rs. 1,44,338 and in 1891 Rs. 1,77,293. During the fourteen years that the Act has been in force, the Courts and Conciliators have settled claims valued at Rs. 38¾ lákhs for Rs. 27⅖ lákhs.

Instalment of decrees and execution of decrees.

The following table shows the measure of success obtained in the recovery of instalments on applications for execution made in the past two years under decrees granting instalments :—

Years.	Amount claimed in old applications in arrears.	Amount claimed in applications filed during the year.	Total claimed.	Amount claimed in applications in which satisfaction was obtained in full or in part.	Amount claimed in applications wholly infructuous.	Amount actually realised.	Amount claimed in applications which remained pending at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	1,60,426	4,92,941	6,53,367	1,93,007	2,87,738	89,728	1,72,62
1893	1,72,442	5,06,917	6,79,359	1,58,231	3,29,813	98,352	1,91,315

Including the applications in which execution was obtained in full or in part and the decrees in which payments were voluntarily made, the proportion of cases in which instalment decrees were satisfied rose from 60 per cent. in 1892 to 67 per cent. in the year under report. The proportion of the sums paid voluntarily to the total claimed in applications disposed of by partial or complete satisfaction rose from 32 to 40 per cent.

Duration of suits.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II. in all Courts was 3 months and 18 days against 3 months and 17 days in 1892.

Costs.

The total value of suits was Rs. 5,52,268 against Rs. 5,35,921 in the preceding year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 70,918 against Rs. 67,399, giving a proportion of Rs. 12-13-5 against Rs. 12-9-2 in 1892. The proportion was lowest in Sholápur (Rs. 12-1-2) and highest in the Courts of Talegaon and Rahimatpur (Rs. 16).

Village Munsifs.

At the beginning of the year there were 89 and at the end 88 Village Munsifs. The number of suits instituted before them was 7,665 against 7,761 in 1892. Including arrears, there were 7,914 suits for disposal, and of these 7,621 were decided.

Conciliators.

At the beginning of the year there were 223 Conciliators; during the year 3 died and 7 resigned, and 15 new appointments were made, bringing up the number of these officers to 228. The applications made to them numbered 24,795, being an increase of 838 over the corresponding figure for 1892. In all 25,302 cases were disposed of against 23,773 in the previous year. The following table compares the disposal of applications with the results for the previous year :—

Year.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Struck off in default.	Agreements effected (Sec. 44.)	Conciliation failed.
1892	1,441	6,234	4,396	11,529
1893	1,670	6,764	4,333	12,376

The failure to conciliate was due chiefly to the failure of the parties to attend. Agreements were effected in 2 out of every 3 cases in which both parties appeared. Of claims to the total value of Rs. 4,76,192 connected with simple bonds, mortgage-bonds, and redemption, a settlement was effected at Rs. 3,78,555, giving an abatement of 20·5 per cent. against 18 per cent. in 1892.

Refund system.

The system of refunding half the Court-fees in cases against agriculturists, when settled amicably at the first hearing, was in force in 11 tálukas, where the conciliation system did not obtain. The number of certificates issued fell from 487 to 418, and the amount refunded from Rs. 980 to Rs. 547.

Revision.

The records of 57 per cent. of the suits decided under Chapter II. by the lower Courts were examined by the Special Judge and his Assistants. Including arrears, the number of applications for revision was 633, and of this number 497 cases were decided. Decrees were confirmed in 305 and reversed in 43 cases.

Deeds executed by agriculturists.

The following table shows the number and value of sales, mortgage-bonds, and money-bonds executed during the past two years :—

Years.	Sale-deeds.	Value of sale-deeds.	Mortgage-bonds.	Value of mortgage-bonds.	Simple bonds.	Value of simple bonds.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1892	18,141	23,35,383	52,645	48,67,639	29,883	17,24,266
1893	21,255	28,93,201	57,487	58,79,351	28,598	16,54,027

Sale-deeds and mortgages were increasing both in number and value, while simple bonds diminished.

Registration.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

Deeds registered. During the year 1893-94, there were 1,93,303 registrations recorded against 177,170 in 1892-93, the increase of 16,133 transactions being equivalent to 9·10 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 144,670 in the earlier period to 169,590 in the past year, while optional registrations declined from 32,500 to 23,713. The first named class, therefore, showed an increase of 24,920 transactions or 17·22 per cent. and the last named a decline of 8,787 or 27·03 per cent. These variations were largely due to the introduction of the Transfer of Property Act (No. IV of 1882) into many of the districts of the Bombay Presidency during the past year, that statute removing to the class of compulsory registrations many transactions which would otherwise have been classified as optional. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the year under review was 13·98 against 22·46 during the preceding year.

Wills and authorities to adopt. Fourteen hundred and eighty-three wills were registered in 1893-94 against 1,360 in 1892-93, exhibiting an increase of 123 or 9·04 per cent. Forty wills were deposited, 18 withdrawn from deposit, 17 opened, and 11 removed for record in Court against 50 deposited, 18 withdrawn from deposit, 4 opened, and 5 removed for record in Court during the year preceding. No authority to adopt was registered during 1893-94 against one in 1892-93.

Values and fees. The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1893-94, amounted to Rs. 8,91,38,949 against Rs. 8,87,09,348 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 4,29,601. Exclusive of wills and 884 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1893-94 was Rs. 467 against Rs. 507 in the year preceding. Taking all classes together the average registration fee was Re. 1-11-7 during 1893-94 against Re. 1-12-4 during 1892-93.

District increases and decreases. There was an increase in the number of registrations in each of the 23 districts of Ahmedábád, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Surat, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Kánara, Aden, Deesa, Hyderábád, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier, and a decrease in each of the three districts of Bombay, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar.

Refusals to register. There were 470 refusals to register during the year under review against 469 in 1892-93.

Impounded deeds. The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report on the ground of insufficiency of stamp was 336 against 380 in 1892-93. In 106 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 181 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector and 49 cases awaited disposal at the close of the year.

Offices. At the close of the year there were 26 registry and 220 sub-registry offices in existence against 26 registry and 219 sub-registry offices in the previous year, an additional sub-registry office (Shirala) in the Sátára District having been established at the commencement of the year under report.

Inspections. During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 14 registry and 20 sub-registry offices. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 25 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 2nd Division, 16 sub-registry offices; the Inspector, 3rd Division, 23 sub-registry offices; and the Inspector, 4th or Sind Division, 28 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of two districts. The Registrars in all carried out 176 examinations of sub-registry offices, and 115 sub-registry offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

Prosecutions. Fifteen persons were convicted of offences against the registration law during the year, while 6 were acquitted of the charges of the above nature brought against them.

Receipts. The gross receipts of the department for the year under review (Rs. 5,42,471) showed an increase of Rs. 29,590 on the receipts (Rs. 5,12,881) for 1892-93. This result was due to the increase in the number of registrations.

Expenditure. The expenditure of the year increased by the sum of Rs. 15,839 compared with the expenditure of the previous year. This result was due partly to the increase in the business of the department, which brought with it enhanced receipts entailing a larger outlay under the head of commission on fees, while certain supplies of books and forms which were unavoidably postponed from the closing months of the year 1892-93 to the opening months of the year under report tended to swell the expenditure of the department under the head under reference.

Financial results. The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,62,180, and if the surplus (Rs. 7,236) derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies Act be added thereto, the total surplus for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 2,69,416. In 1892-93 the total surplus from all sources stood at Rs. 2,54,611.

REGISTRATION UNDER THE DAKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879, AS AMENDED BY ACTS XXIII OF 1881, XXII OF 1882, AND XXIII OF 1886.

This Act was in operation in the four Dakkhan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Number of registrations.

There were in all 139,512 registrations during the year 1893-94 against 137,521 during the preceding year, an increase of 1,991 transactions or 1·44 per cent. There was an increase in the number of registrations in each of the three districts of Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, and a decrease in the Ahmednagar district. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1893-94, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase and decrease in numbers, and the ratio of increase or decrease in each district:—

Districts.	Number of documents in 1892-93.	Number of documents in 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio.
Ahmednagar	36,214	36,086	...	128	·35
Poona	52,006	52,248	242	...	·46
Sátára	36,069	36,319	250	...	·69
Sholápur	13,232	14,859	1,627	...	12·29
Total ...	137,521	139,512	2,119	128	...

Results in the two main classes of deeds.

Taking the four districts together, it will be found that in transactions relating to immoveable property, there was an increase of 3,367, the number having risen from 100,964 in 1892-93 to 104,331 in 1893-94. Registrations under the head of moveables showed a falling off of 1,376 transactions, the number having decreased from 36,557 in 1892-93 to 35,181 in 1893-94.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1893-94, 6,111 deeds were executed to supplant old transactions, against 6,380 deeds of the same nature executed during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 269.

Transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists, and agriculturists and moneylenders.

In the immoveable class in the case of sales, mortgages, and leases relating to land alone, there were registered in all in the past year 44,311 transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists and 50,945 between agriculturists and moneylenders against 41,940 in the one, and 49,172 in the other case, during the year preceding.

Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 73,06,839 in the year under report, against Rs. 70,28,921 in the previous year. The average value per transaction taking the results as a whole amounted to Rs. 52-5-11 against Rs. 51-1-9, showing an increase of Re. 1-4-2.

Fee receipts.

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and registration of deeds and of copies granted, &c., during the past year was Rs. 52,185 against Rs. 50,978 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,207.

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year under the several heads of charge amounted to Rs. 58,815 against Rs. 58,892 during the year 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 77. The net financial result, taking into account Rs. 4,225, being the value of books and forms supplied by the Government Central Press, was a deficit of Rs. 10,855 during the year under review, against Rs. 9,983 in the year 1892-93. This increase of Rs. 873 in the deficit was due to the causes explained above.

Inspections.

During the year under report the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps visited and examined the offices of four táluka village registrars. The Registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur carried out the examinations of 33, 24, 17 and 3 offices respectively. The Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division, examined 14 offices, and the Inspector of the 3rd Division examined one. The Inspectors of village registry offices of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur examined 51, 44, 53 and 28 offices respectively, some of these offices being visited by the Inspectors more than once during the year. Revenue officers collectively carried out 94 examinations of village registry offices.

Summary of both systems of registration.

Taking the two systems of registrations together the following are some of the results for 1893-94. In all including 1,483 wills, 332,815 documents were registered. Of these, excluding wills, 291,465 related to immoveable property of a stated value of Rs. 9,14,46,653 and 39,867 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 49,99,135; total stated value Rs. 9,64,45,788. The gross expenditure under both systems, including a hypothetical charge of Rs. 24,479 for books and forms, amounted to Rs. 3,43,331, and the gross receipts to Rs. 5,94,656. The surplus for the year under both Acts, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,51,325. The year's surplus under the Joint Stock Companies Act amounted to Rs. 7,236, and therefore for the year 1893-94 the total surplus of the Registration Department from all sources stood at Rs. 2,58,561, against Rs. 2,44,628 in 1892-93.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Registration.

The number of documents of all descriptions registered during the year under report was 656 against 615 in the year preceding, showing an increase of 41. The number 656

included the memoranda and articles of association of the 30 companies and 2 societies newly registered, as also 25 returns received under section 4 of Act XXI of 1860.

Financial results.

The subjoined table exhibits the financial result for the year 1893-94 as compared with that for the year 1892-93. The surplus for the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 1,054-9-4 over that of the year preceding:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts	7,225 8 0	8,273 0 0
Expenditure	1,043 10 0	1,036 8 8
Surplus ...	6,181 14 0	7,236 7 4

Class of Companies.

Of the 30 companies registered 2 were banking, 8 trading, 17 mills and presses, and 3 others. At the close of the year there were 256 companies carrying on business (including those newly registered) against 239 in 1892-93. Thirteen companies went into liquidation and eleven, which were under liquidation, were finally dissolved during the year under report.

Capital.

Only two companies increased their nominal capital, the one from Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,60,000, and the other from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

Nature of Companies.

The following table shows the nature of business of the several companies with their nominal and paid-up capitals. Paid-up capitals of some of the companies newly registered have not been shown, as the summaries of capitals and lists of shareholders of the companies were not received up to the close of the year 1893-94:—

No.	Nature of business of Companies.	No. of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Banking Loan and Insurance	12	31,75,000	3,30,697
2	Do. new	2	2,00,000	14,160
3	Trading	40	1,87,19,500	1,45,38,680
4	Do. new	8	8,65,600	35,000
5	Mills and Presses	156	9,90,71,055	8,39,24,878
6	Do. new	17	44,15,000	.....
7	Planting	3	1,10,000	69,790
8	Mining and Quarrying	1	8,82,000	8,69,379
9	Ice Manufacture	4	12,27,500	9,07,955
10	Others	10	74,05,000	72,12,100
11	Do. new	3	2,50,000	.....
		256	13,63,20,655	10,79,02,639

Local Boards' Administration.

Northern Division.

There were 6 District and 40 Táluka Boards in the Division. No change was made in the constitution of the Boards. The total number of members constituting the several Boards was 728, the same number as in the preceding year, 11 being ex-officio, 390 nominated and 327 elected. The proportion of the official and non-official members and the number of Europeans and natives remained unchanged. The triennial term of the Local Boards in the Broach district having expired on the 31st December 1893, elections for the ensuing triennial term were held during the year under report. The total number of meetings held during the year was 223 against 221 in the preceding year. The average attendance at each meeting was 7·95 against 8·58. The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,55,182. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,97,567 as compared with Rs. 12,05,938 in the year preceding. The total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 21,52,749 against Rs. 21,01,320 in 1892-93. The largest items of income appeared under the heads "Provincial Estates" (Rs. 7,65,779), "Contributions" (Rs. 2,51,605), and "Civil Works" (Rs. 1,94,912). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-3-2, and that of income (excluding balance) was Re. 0-5-4 against Re. 0-3-0 and Re. 0-4-11 respectively in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,47,155 against Rs. 12,46,482 last year. The chief items of expenditure were Civil Works (Rs. 7,24,000), Education (Rs. 3,81,230), and Medical charges (Rs. 48,778). Of the total amount under "Civil Works," Rs. 3,19,310 were spent on works executed by civil agency and Rs. 4,04,690 on works undertaken by the agency of the Public Works Department, as compared with Rs. 3,67,373 and Rs. 3,63,148 respectively in the preceding year. Rs. 4,09,462 as against Rs. 3,87,060 were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads. The expenditure on water-supply was Rs. 1,78,214 against Rs. 2,02,986 in 1892-93, 55 new tanks and 233 wells having been constructed during the year, while 467 existing sources

of water-supply were repaired and generally improved. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 9,05,594, or an increase of Rs. 50,756 over the balance of the previous year.

Central Division.

The number of the Local Boards in the Central Division remained unchanged during the year, namely, 5 District and 66 Táluka Boards; their constitution was unchanged. The number of members serving on them, however, showed a decrease of 2. The attendance of members, both official and non-official, was very much the same as in the previous year. The total income during the year exclusive of the opening balance, as compared with that of the previous year, showed a net increase of Rs. 69,499, the figures for the two years being Rs. 14,46,539 and Rs. 13,77,039 respectively. As in the preceding year, "Local Rates," "Police," "Civil Works" and "Contributions" were the principal items of receipt. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 2 annas and 1 pie against 2 annas the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,94,757 as against Rs. 13,58,305 the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 36,452. The largest items of expenditure appeared under "Education" and "Civil Works" as before. The opening and closing balances of the year as finally corrected from the accounts were Rs. 9,10,427 and Rs. 9,62,209 respectively against Rs. 8,91,743 and Rs. 9,10,478 the year before. The amount spent on the improvement of water-supply was less than that spent last year; the figures for the two years being Rs. 1,15,098 and Rs. 1,20,000 respectively.

Southern Division.

There were in the Southern Division 56 Local Boards, of which six were District and 50 Táluka Boards, having in all 900 members. With the exception of 6 Táluka Local Boards in the Kánara district, which contained no elected members owing to the backward condition of the local population, the Boards were composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,18,022 and the income of the Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 11,32,314 against Rs. 10,69,143 in the preceding year. Of the total income 54·4 per cent. was derived from the one-anna Local Fund Cess. The incidence of the one anna cess per head of population was 2 annas 1 pie and that of the total income 3 annas 9·2 pies. The year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,05,612 against Rs. 12,17,427 in 1892-93. A sum of Rs. 4,24,592 was spent on education, Rs. 5,47,950 on "Civil Works" and Rs. 45,049 on "Medical objects." The outlay on water-supply amounted to Rs. 89,312. Fifteen new tanks and 139 new wells were among the works constructed. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,44,724.

Sind.

No change was made in the constitution or in the number of Local Boards during the year under report, there being 5 District and 46 Táluka Local Boards in the Province. During the year the fourth triennial elections of the several Táluka Local Boards in the Karáchi district were held. The total number of members composing the several Boards was 654 against 652 in the previous year. Of the former, 363 were nominated, 283 elected, and 8 *ex-officio*. Of the total number, 128 were officials and the remainder private gentlemen. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,70,133; the receipts amounted to Rs. 8,39,994 as compared with Rs. 7,73,927 in the preceding year. The total amount available for expenditure was thus Rs. 12,10,127. The principal sources of income were the Local Cess, Police, Education, Civil Works, Miscellaneous and Contributions. The receipts under the first head amounted to Rs. 5,01,833 as compared with Rs. 4,45,757 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation alone and that of the entire income per head of population were Re. 0-3-2 and Re. 0-5-4, respectively, as contrasted with Re. 0-2-10 and Re. 0-4-11 in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,12,573 against Rs. 8,53,505 in the previous year. The principal objects on which expenditure was incurred were "Education," "Civil Works," "Miscellaneous," "Medical," "Scientific and other Minor Departments," and "Establishment." The largest expenditure occurred under the first two heads. The outlay incurred on the improvement of water-supply was Rs. 28,687 as compared with Rs. 24,909 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 378 was spent on the conservancy of towns and villages, while Rs. 479 were expended on account of sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,97,554 as compared with Rs. 3,70,133 at the end of the previous year.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Important events.

A short Act, I of 1894, was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council legalizing the reduction in the amount of the monthly instalment to be paid by the Corporation on account of the Vehár Water Works debt from Rs. 14,600 to Rs. 9,498 from the 1st January 1893. The Act received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on 8th January 1894. By this reduction in this monthly charge, and also by reason of the conversion of the Tulsi consolidated loan of 4½ per cent. into a 4 per cent. loan, a diminution of Rs. 1,74,376 a year was effected in the annual charges for Interest and Sinking Fund. The sewerage of Colába on the Shone system, at a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,09,608, was commenced on 2nd September last, and was under construction. The Committee appointed to report on the system of house connexions best adapted to the requirements of the city had not concluded their investigations. On the other hand, the sewerage of the Umerkhadi district at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 3,47,464 was commenced on 8th February 1894. The new Worthington engines at Love Grove pumping station were stated to be working satisfactorily. The experiment

of burning town sweepings by Garlick's incinerator proved satisfactory, and a Committee was enquiring into the whole question of the relative merits of a general system of incineration throughout the island and of a return to the former plan of deporting refuse to Chimbur. The Falkland Road overbridge was approaching completion, and since the close of the year under report the long pending negotiations between Government, the Corporation and the Port Trust regarding the building of a Wari Bandar overbridge and the improvement of the road communication thereat were satisfactorily concluded. The arrangements so entered into included the provision of land for a burying ground for the Muhammadan and Beni-Israel communities. Experiments were made with a view to the improvement of public lighting by the adoption of the Welsbach gas burner, as also with regard to the best practical mode of road watering. The serious riots in August 1893 rsulted in a general disorganization of business while they lasted and severely affected the working of the Health Department, but no circumstance arose during the year which rendered it necessary to put into operation the Municipal Servants Act (V of 1890). The question of determining the municipal contribution to the cost of the increase in the Police force was still pending.

Revenue and expenditure.

The opening workable balance (including recoverable advances and excluding deposit and minor adjustment items) was Rs. 29,84,806 or Rs. 13,84,806 in excess of the budget estimate. Deducting from the former amount the sum of Rs. 3,55,296, being the unexpended balance of lapsed grants for 1892-93 renewed in 1893-94, and the sum of Rs. 2½ lákhs reserved for Victoria Garden improvements as sanctioned by the Corporation, there remained a surplus of Rs. 7¾ lákhs, which, not having been appropriated during the year now under report, formed part of the opening balance of 1894-95. The total revenue of the year excluding premia received on different loans during the past and preceding years amounted to Rs. 63,03,995, which was better than the estimate by Rs. 1,58,175, but was less than the revenue for 1892-93 by Rs. 3,61,192. The revenue under general and halálkhor taxes, wheel tax and toll fees, tobacco duty, market receipts and returns from property and miscellaneous exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,99,091, while that under water tax and other miscellaneous water works revenue and town duties fell short of the estimate by Rs. 40,916. As compared with the actuals of the preceding year, there were increases under wheel tax, and toll fees, tobacco duty, and market receipts and decreases under property taxes, town duties and returns from property and miscellaneous.

The following tables show the main heads of revenue and expenditure as compared with the budget estimates for 1893-94 and the actuals for 1892-93:—

Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1892-93.	Estimates for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1893-94 as compared with actuals for 1892-93.	Actuals for 1893-94 as compared with estimates for 1893-94.
				Increase or decrease.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Property Taxes—					
General Tax	19,39,339	17,97,596	18,59,825	—79,514	+62,229
Water Tax and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	14,07,081	13,25,000	12,86,828	—1,20,253	—38,172
Halálkor Tax, including receipts for special service	6,22,200	5,74,000	5,82,026	—40,174	+8,026
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees	3,44,906	3,28,324	3,51,175	+6,269	+22,851
Town duties	9,73,928	9,00,000	8,97,256	—76,672	—2,744
Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	3,30,453	3,25,750*	3,30,579	+126	+4,829
Market Receipts	3,57,035	3,61,000	3,62,132	+5,097	+1,132
Returns from other property and Miscellaneous...	6,90,245	5,34,150	6,34,174	—56,071	+1,00,024
	66,65,187	61,45,820	63,03,995	—3,61,192	+1,58,175
Net premia on the different Municipal loans raised between 1888-89 and 1893-94 adjusted as revenue and the amount expended therefrom and the invested balance shown as expenditure.					
Realized up to 1892-93 ... Rs. 4,10,268 1 0					
Do. in 1893-94 ... ,, 48,431 3 2					
			4,58,699	4,58,699	4,58,699
		Deduct Less ...		3,61,192	
Total ...	*66,65,187	61,45,820	67,62,694	+97,507	+6,16,874

* Excluding Rs. 7,756-2-6 on account of nominal profit on stock adjusted.

Expenditure.

Charges debitable to current revenue exclusive of advances and other adjustment items.	Actuals for 1892-93.	Estimate for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1893-94 compared with the actuals for 1892-93.	Actuals for 1893-94 compared with the estimates for 1893-94.
				Increase or decrease.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence	1,90,920	2,38,412	2,29,517	+38,597	—8,895
Assessment and Collection Department	2,52,123	2,54,572	2,42,412	—9,711	—12,159
Fire Brigade	1,47,694	1,20,715	1,06,314	—41,380	—14,401
Public Gardens	96,965	3,42,805	2,80,453	+1,83,488	—62,353
Public Works, Ordinary	15,18,601	16,22,252	14,14,096	—1,04,505	—2,08,156
Do. New	1,53,911	2,79,722	1,27,607	—26,304	—1,52,115
Public Health Department	13,01,563	14,40,329	13,39,614	+38,051	—1,00,716
Municipal Debt	21,97,233	23,18,531	21,27,457	—69,776	—1,91,073
Police	3,63,625	3,63,345	3,30,272	—33,353	—33,073
Education	87,565	91,032	88,015	+450	—3,017
Hospitals and Dispensaries	49,576	57,108	52,477	+2,901	—4,631
Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances.	29,845	37,500	37,500	+7,655	.....
Miscellaneous	1,55,891	1,32,523	1,29,495	—26,396	—3,028
Total ...	65,45,512	72,98,846	65,05,229	—40,283	—7,93,617
Excesses on Tansa and other works sanctioned to be met out of the premia received on the respective loans shown as a charge against current revenue	...	2,93,849	2,93,849		
Investment of the balance of the premia received on different loans	...	1,64,850	1,64,850		
	...	4,58,699	4,58,699	+4,58,699	
	65,45,512	77,57,545	69,63,928	+4,18,416	
Loan Works	...	...	12,48,361		
			82,12,289		

Remarks on revenue,

Under property taxes (general, water and halálkhor taxes) there was a decrease of Rs. 2,39,941, partly owing to larger amounts of outstandings for previous years having been recovered during 1892-93 and partly to the fire tax having been reduced in 1893-94 from ¾ to ½ per cent. Wheel tax and toll fees showed an increase of Rs. 6,269, solely obtained from the tax on private conveyances and from tolls. Town duties decreased by Rs. 76,672, principally owing to a falling off in the import of timber and to heavier exports of sugar. Returns from property and miscellaneous showed a decrease of Rs. 56,071, chiefly due to smaller realizations from interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances owing to the invested balances having been considerably reduced at the close of 1892-93, and to a smaller amount of 4 per cent. Government Paper having been required to be sold during the past year to meet expenditure on Loan Works.

And expenditure.

The statement of expenditure shows that the past year's actuals were in all cases less than the estimates, leaving at the close of that year an unexpended balance of Rs. 7,93,617, of which Rs. 5,12,460 were to be renewed during the current year to meet the amount of unpaid liabilities and the cost of works under construction. Thus the net saving on the estimates amounted to Rs. 2,81,157, which was principally effected under the Health and Engineer's departments, municipal debt, police, new works and fire brigade. As compared with the preceding year's actuals the expenditure for the past year excluding the adjustments on account of premia was greater under certain items by Rs. 2,71,142 and less under others by Rs. 3,11,425. Thus the past year's expenditure was less than that in the preceding year by Rs. 40,283. The causes of the various increases and decreases are explained below :—(*a*) General Superintendence.—Increase of Rs. 38,597, principally due to the increase made in the Commissioner's salary from 1st May 1893 under the provisions of Section 57 of the Municipal Act, to the employment of the establishment required for various purposes at the new municipal offices and to the payment of a large amount of arrears of bills for law charges. (*b*) Assessment and Collection Department.—Decrease of Rs. 9,711, chiefly owing to a smaller amount of commission having been required to be paid to the Port Trust, and the two railway companies in consequence of smaller quantities of dutiable articles having been imported in the city during the past year and to the establishment and contingent charges of the Land Conveyance License Department from December 1893 to February 1894 not having been presented for payment before the close of the year. (*c*) Fire Brigade.—Decrease of Rs. 41,380, owing principally to 4 steam fire and 7 manual engines, 3 fire escapes and 1 brake having been purchased in 1892-93. (*d*) Public Gardens.—Increase of Rs. 1,83,488, due to the net cost of the land acquired for the improvement and extension of the Victoria Gardens having been adjusted against the sum of Rs. 2½ lákhs reserved for that purpose out of current revenue. (*e*) Public Works Ordinary.—Decrease of Rs. 1,04,505,

principally under road repairs and street improvement. (*f*) New Works.—Decrease of Rs. 26,304. (*g*) Public Health Department.—Increase of Rs. 38,051, chiefly under conservancy branch and markets. (*h*) Municipal Debt.—Decrease of Rs. 69,776, due partly to the reduction of the monthly instalment on account of the Vehár debt and partly to the repayment of the balance of the 4½ per cent. Government consolidated loan by a 4 per cent. loan raised from the public. (*i*) Police.—Decrease of Rs. 33,353, chiefly due to the unexpended balance of the municipal contribution for 1892-93 towards the maintenance of the Police having been refunded by Government during the past year. (*j*) Education.—Increase of Rs. 450. An increased contribution was paid towards primary education. (*k*) Hospitals and Dispensaries.—Increase of Rs. 2,901 under (1) Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, owing to the unexpended balance of the municipal contribution refunded by Government last year being less than that refunded in the preceding year, and (2) Homeless Leper Asylum at Matunga, owing to an increase in the average in the monthly number of patients treated in the asylum. (*l*) Pensions, &c.—Increase of Rs. 7,655, chiefly owing to increased number of pensioners. (*m*) Miscellaneous.—Decrease of Rs. 26,396, chiefly due to the non-payment of rent for the municipal office.

Municipal loans.

The following statement exhibits the expenditure during the last five years on the principal loan works in progress :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tánsa	34,43,597	34,38,285	20,99,193	1,85,353	47,408	92,13,836
Other Water Works	1,70,379	5,26,656	92,471	46,633	5,036	8,41,175
Sewerage Works	3,12,052	4,13,114	4,39,225	5,65,444	3,26,926	20,56,761
Markets	2,14,653	24,905	1,74,475	68,005	48,496	5,30,534
Roads	46,021	1,66,819	4,58,742	10,55,026	4,95,066	22,21,674
Minor sanitary and other works	2,10,635	8,013	1,56,434	7,45,220	3,25,428	14,45,730
Total ...	43,97,337	45,77,792	34,20,540	26,65,681	12,48,360	1,63,09,710

The statement given below shows the financial position of the municipality at the beginning and end of the year respectively with regard to the various loans raised from the public and borrowed from Government :—

	Balance due on 1st April 1893.	Amount raised in 1893-94.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1893-94.	Balance due on 31st March 1894.	Interest paid in 1893-94.	Total of columns 4 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Loans raised from Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vehár Water Works Debt	25,71,581	*3,092	25,74,673	.....	‡25,74,673	1,01,762	†98,670
Balance of the Consolidated Loan	43,68,049	.....	43,68,049	‡43,68,049	.....	98,281	44,66,330
Total of Loans raised from Government ...	69,39,630	3,092	69,42,722	43,68,049	25,74,673	2,00,043	45,65,000
Loans raised from the Public.							
House Rate and Market Loan of 1867 and 1868 ...	.....	.. ...	.....	** only Rs.	1,000 remained unpaid.		.....
Drainage Loan of 1878 (Rs. 26,94,000)	22,59,500	.....	22,59,500	¶45,500	22,14,000	1,08,037	1,53,537
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1885-86 (44 lákhs) ...	38,99,000	.....	38,99,000	‡	38,99,000	1,06,450	1,06,450
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1888 (7 lákhs) ...	7,00,000	.....	7,00,000	‡.....	7,00,000	43,412	43,412
The Tánsa Water Works Loan (147 lákhs)... ...	1,47,00,000	.....	1,47,00,000	‡.....	1,47,00,000	7,46,004	7,46,004
The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888 (12 lákhs)	12,00,000	.....	12,00,000	‡	12,00,000	54,038	54,038
The Miscellaneous Work Loan of 1888-89 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads) of Rs. 10,08,500	10,08,500	.....	10,08,500	‡.....	10,08,500	50,425	50,425
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000 of 1889 and 1890	2,48,000	.....	2,48,000	‡.....	2,48,000	12,400	12,400
35 lákhs Various Sanitary Works Loan of 1890 and 1891	35,00,000	.....	35,00,000	‡.....	35,00,000	1,87,608	1,87,608
Municipal Building Loan of 1891 (8 lákhs) ...	8,00,000	.....	8,00,000	‡.....	8,00,000	40,000	40,000
Loan of 4½ lákhs for Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations...	2,50,000	2,00,000	4,50,000	‡.....	4,50,000	10,201	10,201
Loan of 42 lákhs for repayment of the balance of the 4½ per cent. Government Consolidated Loan	.....	42,00,000	42,00,000	*.....	42,00,000	67,011	67,011
Loan of Rs. 23¾ lákhs for drainage and other works—1st instalment	.....	13,00,000	13,00,000	‖.....	13,00,000	.....	.....
Total of Loans raised from the Public ...	2,85,65,000	57,00,000	3,42,65,000	45,500	3,42,19,500	15,15,586	15,61,086
Grand Total ...	3,55,04,630	57,03,092	4,12,07,722	a44,13,549	b3,67,94,173	17,15,629	c61,26,086

* This amount represents the difference between the sum of Rs. 18,311 applied towards reduction of the debt out of the larger instalments of Rs. 14,500 per month paid from January to March 1893 and the amount of Rs. 15,218 actually due from 1st January 1893 to 31st March 1894 after deducting the sum of Rs. 32,730 refunded by Government on account of over-payments made by the Municipality up to December 1893, pending the passage of the Short Act legalizing the payment of the reduced instalment of Rs. 9,498 per month from January 1893.

† Deducting the refund of Rs. 3,092 shown in column 2 from the amount shown in column 6, the net payment amounted to Rs. 98,670.

‡ Of this amount, Rs. 42,00,000 were repaid by raising a loan of that amount from the public at 4 per cent. as sanctioned by Government.

** This sum was paid off on 1st May 1894.

¶ The amount of bonds stipulated to be paid off on 1st January 1894 was Rs. 44,000, which together with 5 unpaid bonds for Rs. 500 each for the preceding years aggregated Rs. 46,500, out of which Rs. 45,500 were repaid during 1893-94, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 1,000, which will be repaid when the holders apply for payment.

‖ As under the terms of those loans the bonds could not be repaid to the holders before the dates stipulated in the debentures, the Sinking Fund was invested as under :—

	Amount of Sinking Fund invested up to 1892-93.	Balance of Debt Instalments for 1893-94.	Interest accumulations for 1893-94.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44 Lákhs, Sanitary Works Loan	3,66,621	62,050	18,531	4,47,202
7 Do. do do.	32,943	6,000	1,665	40,608
12 Do. Drainage and Water Works Loan	59,372	11,000	3,001	73,373
Tánsa Water Works Loan of 147 lákhs	42,000	42,000	2,122	86,122
Loan of Rs. 10,08,500 for Miscellaneous Works ...	37,480	8,600	1,894	47,974
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000	7,556	2,400	382	10,338
35 Lákhs Various Sanitary Works Loan...	60,505	29,000	3,782	93,287
Municipal Building Loan of 8 lákhs	7,078	7,000	532	14,610
Fire Brigade Quarters and Stations Loan of 4½ lákhs.	.....	8,100	.....	8,100
Total ...	6,13,555	1,76,150	31,909	8,21,614
In 5 per cent. Municipal Debentures at par deposited with the Bank of Bombay	6,13,500	+2,00,000		=8,13,500
In 4 per cent. do. do. ...	.....	+ 8,000		= 8,000
	6,13,500	+2,08,000		=8,21,500
In Cash do. do. ...	55	+ 59		= 114

[*] The Sinking Fund Instalment on account of this loan became due on 1st July 1894 as per conditions of the loan.

[‖] The Sinking Fund Instalment on account of this loan will not be due until 1st July 1896 as per conditions of the loan.

[a] This amount together with Rs. 2,08,059 set apart as Sinking Fund during 1893-94 brings up the total disbursements for that year on account of repayment of debt to Rs. 46,21,608, from which if the credit of Rs. 3,092 on account of the Vehár debt were deducted, the net payment would amount to Rs. 46,18,516, of which Rs. 42,00,000 were paid from the 42 lákhs loan raised from the public.

[b] If to this amount the sum of Rs. 1,000 on account of the unpaid balance of the House Rate Loan were added, the total balance would amount to Rs. 3,67,95,173.

[c] If from this amount the sum of Rs. 42 lákhs repaid to Government by raising a 4 per cent loan of that amount from the public were deducted, and Rs. 2,08,059 set apart on account of Sinking Fund and Rs. 11,613 paid on account of Bank's commission, &c., charges on different loans were added, the total payments on account of debt would amount to Rs. 21,45,758, of which Rs. 18,300 were chargeable to Fire Brigade.

Registration and valuation of property.

The number of properties on the assessment book at the close of 1893-94 was 51,673 against 51,344 in the previous year, or an increase of 329. The details are contrasted in the following table :—

Years.	Classification of properties according to description.				Classification of properties according to liability to pay General Tax.			
	Buildings.	Salt-pans.	Vacant lands, including tanks, &c.	Total.	Number assessed to General Tax.	Number exempted or compounded for on special terms.	Small plots of unproductive land for which no bills are issued.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1892-93	33,557	172	17,615	51,344	39,353	4,300	7,691	51,344
1893-94	33,833	175	17,665	51,673	39,649	4,357	7,667	51,673

In the year under report 270 buildings were demolished, while 546 new buildings were erected, and 247 existing properties were enlarged. The recorded gross value of these properties for the year under report was Rs. 2,69,79,728 as against Rs. 2,64,03,982 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 5,75,746, due to new buildings and enlargements. The increase occurred in private properties only.

Property taxes.

The demands on account of property taxes for the year under report and the previous year were as under :—

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
General tax	18,92,368	18,75,616
Water tax	12,53,048	12,67,355
Halálkhor cess	5,91,963	6,55,295

The total demand on account of property taxes for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 37,98,266, to which must be added Rs. 6,557, demands on account of previous years, marking a total demand of Rs. 38,04,823.

Collections.

The following table gives the details of the amounts to be collected and collected during the year 1893-94 :—

Taxes.	To be collected.				Collected.			Uncollected.
	Opening balance outstanding.	Total of Bills issued during 1893-94.	Amount payable by Government and Port Trust without bills.	Total	On account of former years.	On account of 1892-93.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	58,271	15,68,908	2,66,338	18,93,517	55,018	18,15,964	18,70,982	22,535
Water Tax	33,584	12,70,682	....	13,04,266	27,260	12,45,440	12,72,700	31,566
Halálkhor Tax	32,864	6,56,189	....	6,89,053	24,446	5,63,329	5,87,775	1,01,278
Total ..	1,24,719	34,95,779	2,66,338	38,86,836	1,06,724	36,24,733	37,31,457	1,55,379

Taxes.	Deduct, On account of former years.			Balance outstanding at the end of 1893-94.		
	Amount written off on account of irrecoverable bills recalled.	Bills cancelled as erroneous, amended bills being issued in lieu of the same.	Total.	On account of former years.	On account of 1893-94.	Total.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	306	3,267	3,573	2,016	16,946	18,962
Water Tax	197	2,802	2,999	6,651	21,916	28,567
Halálkhor Tax	165	1,846	2,011	7,302	91,965	99,267
Total ..	668	7,915	8,583	15,969	1,30,827	1,46,796

Tax on vehicles and animals.

The opening outstanding balance on account of the tax on vehicles and animals was Rs. 12,188. The demand for the year ending 31st December 1893 was Rs. 1,67,580 as against Rs. 1,64,194 for the previous year, and bills to the extent of Rs. 1,216 were issued on account of tax due for former years, so that the total demand was Rs. 1,80,984. The amount actually collected during the year was Rs. 1,74,139 against a collection of Rs. 1,66,565 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous revenue and refunds.

The receipts from miscellaneous revenue in the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,635 as against Rs. 15,622 in the previous year, while the total amount of refunds for which certificates were granted on account of vacancies and over-collections under all heads was Rs. 23,499 against Rs. 35,928 in 1892-93.

Revenue audit.

The books and balances of all the ward clerks in the seven ward offices of the city were duly examined at the end of each quarter, and the bills were checked in detail as compared with the head office accounts. The assessment books in the head office were also examined with a view to ascertain that no property liable to pay taxes had escaped being charged. The books relating to the collection of taxes on vehicles and animals were examined and the entries checked. Ten thousand three hundred and sixty-nine claims for one-fifth drawback under Section 158 (2) were received and scrutinized; 5,251 entries in Forms 11, 11-A and 11-B on account of increase or decrease of valuations were checked and traced through all the assessment and collection accounts; 740 complaints against valuations were heard and decisions on 221 cases of complaints against amendments under Section 167 were scrutinized. The revenue receipts or vouchers of the following departments were also examined and checked.

	No. of receipts.	Amount Rs.
Markets and Slaughter-houses	14,204	3,76,766
Health Department	19,749	70,371
Engineer's Department	9,252	35,948
Victoria Gardens	2,619	5,859

In the Licensing Department each of the 5,397 licenses granted was scrutinized with respect to the amount of the fee leviable. The number of claims for refund sanctioned after examination on account of vacancy or over-collection was 929, amounting to Rs. 23,471.

Town duties.

The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 18,20,954 as against Rs. 19,46,737 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 1,25,783. The principal items in which there were decreases were grains of all sorts, sugar and timber. The amount of refunds sanctioned showed a decrease of Rs. 5,541, as compared with the amount sanctioned last year. The net revenue derived from the duties during the year was Rs. 8,46,188 against Rs. 9,66,430 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 1,20,242.

Public Works: Drainage.

A special Drainage Engineer was appointed from the 1st March 1893. There were three special drainage works in progress during the year, viz. the Colába Sewerage Works, the Umarkhadi Sewerage Works, and the Connaught and Sussex Roads Drainage and Sewerage Works. The estimates for these works amounted to Rs. 7,09,608, Rs. 3,47,464, and Rs. 51,916 respectively. Plans and estimates were also prepared for the following works at the aggregate cost of Rs. 29,21,927:—sewerage of Mázgaon district, sewerage of Parel district, roads, storm-water drains and sewers in the Old Race Course district, storm-water drains in Parel Government House road, Suparibág road, and Elphinstone road, and the lifting of sewage in the Queen's road sewer. The new Worthington triple-expansion sewage pumping engines for the Love Grove station were supplied by Messrs. Simpson and Company, and were erected under the superintendence of the company's representative in India. This most urgent work was accomplished well within the contract time. The old engines, boilers, &c., were disposed of by public auction on the 8th March 1894 for Rs. 21,000. Experiments were made in the use of Indian coal regarding its cost and suitability for the work. The electric lighting of the new station which was commenced in February was so far advanced as to supply lights in the engine-room and boiler house. The station was under the immediate supervision of a duly qualified Mechanical Engineer, who was appointed on the 1st March 1893. Suitable quarters for the Superintending Engineer and the Second Engineer

were completed on the 8th May 1893, at a total cost of Rs. 11,833. Certain small works of drainage in Girgaum and on Queen's road were approaching completion. The brick arching over the old open main drain at the Arthur road crossing was completed on the 5th January 1894, at a total outlay of Rs. 15,321, including all charges. The sewerage works in Parel district, consisting of a cast-iron pipe sewer and ventilating shafts were divided into two parts: the first of which was completed on the 7th June 1893; the second part was finished eight months after the contract time. The total cost of the work, inclusive of all charges, amounted to Rs. 43,275. The work in Haines road at the storm-water reservoir consisted of making and pitching the boundary slopes of the reservoir, and was completed on the 12th September 1893. The outlay on the work, including all charges, was Rs. 1,199. The works for providing storm-water drains at Dadar road, Sleater road, Chikhalwadi and the Crescent opposite the old municipal building and Clive road, were virtually completed on the 22nd September 1893, some minor defects remaining to be remedied by the contractors. The working at the Carnac Bandar night-soil station having been stopped, the boilers were to be utilized at the workshops to replace old ones, which, with the engines and pumps from Carnac Bandar, were sold by public auction for the sum of Rs. 2,500. The drainage sluices worked satisfactorily under the care of the usual staff. Several additional latrines and urinals were constructed where most required, and ground was acquired on which to erect others. The work of miscellaneous drainage consisting of repairs, alterations, cleaning, flushing, &c., was carried out in an efficient manner. The value of drainage stock, such as stoneware pipes, cast iron fittings, &c., at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,34,047. Receipts and issues amounted to Rs. 1,15,476 and Rs. 66,562 respectively, at the close of the year the value of stock in hand was Rs. 3,88,133.

Water Works: Tánsa.

The rainfall for the year was 116·32 inches. The heaviest fall of rain in one day occurred on the 18th of June 1893, when 8·53 inches were registered. The lowest water level was 396·27 registered on the 27th May. The lake overflowed on the 20th June after 31·85 inches of rain had been registered. The overflow ceased on the 22nd September. The quantity of surplus water which passed over the weir was estimated at 31,548 millions of gallons. The quantity withdrawn by the duct was approximately 7,400 millions of gallons during the year, of which about 890 were passed into the Vehár Lake and the remainder brought to the city. The dam continued in a satisfactory state. Additional works were sanctioned by the Corporation, and were being carried out partly by contract and partly departmentally. The supply of water was stopped for one week from the 24th September 1893, to admit of the annual examination and repairs to the duct. The total time of stoppage of Tánsa water during the year was 14 days and 2 hours. Five bursts occurred at different places on the 48-inch main, but were speedily repaired.

Vehár Lake.

The registered rainfall at this lake was 82·07, this being about 2·2 per cent. below the average. On the 7th August the lake overflowed and ceased to do so on the 30th September. The heaviest rainfall during the season was on the 7th August, and was registered at 5·77 inches. During the dry season the daily loss of water between the 31st October 1892 and the 31st May 1893 was 13·09 millions of gallons per day; formerly this reached about 18 millions of gallons, but was diminished partly in consequence of surplus water being brought from Tánsa Lake and partly on account of reduced demand for the City of Bombay, Tánsa lake having become a source of supply. It is estimated that Tulsi lake by overflowing into Vehár added 370 millions of gallons. A 42-inch flanged pipe in the Vehár outlet tunnel failed on the 30th August 1893, causing some damage, but was repaired in due course, and in the interim water from Pawai lake was supplied to the City of Bombay. It is under contemplation to effect some structural changes to the outlet arrangements of both Vehár and Tulsi lakes. A burst in the Vehár 32-inch main occurred at Kurla, which was remedied with as little delay as possible.

Tulsi.

The rainfall was 94·07 inches. The heaviest daily fall of rain occurred on the 7th August and was registered at 6·37 inches. The lowest water level was 436·60. The lake overflowed on the 9th August and ceased on the 23rd September. It was estimated that the quantity of water which passed over the waste weir into Vehár valley was 370 millions of gallons. The management of the forest was entrusted to the Forest Department of Government with the approval of the Corporation. Repairs to the embankment carrying the Tulsi water main between Haines road and Mahim Mori road were effected by contract at a final cost of Rs. 11,235. Sanction of the Standing Committee was accorded for the repair by contract of the embankment near Bándra.

Pawai.

The supply from the Pawai lake was not required except during the period when the repairs were being carried on in connexion with the burst of Vehár pipe main. The lake overflowed on the 23rd June and continued doing so until the 9th October. The total rainfall was registered at 89·84 inches.

Malabar Hill Reservoir.

It was estimated that the leakage from the distributing basin and vaults of this reservoir amounted during the year to about 120,000 gallons per day, when the depth of water in the basin was 17 feet 6 inches. The repairs of the floor of vaults and distributing basin with Indian patent stone was sanctioned, but the work in the basin was deferred pending the result of a proposal to construct more sand filters.

Bhandarwada Reservoir.

After completion of repairs to the distributing basin of this reservoir filtration was resumed on the 21st December 1893 with satisfactory results. During the rains the floor of

the basin was forced up in two places by water pressure under the ground; remedial measures were adopted, which will modify the danger of this recurring, but the ground water from the hill above will, it is feared, always be a possible cause of trouble.

Distribution and maintenance.

Sanction of the Corporation having been given to connect the Tánsa 48-inch main with the Vehár 32-inch main at Chinchpoogli, progress was made with the work, but operations were suspended until the settlement of a controversy with the G. I. P. Railway Company. In the budget of 1893-94 the sum of Rs. 30,000 was provided for the extension of water mains. Some portions of the work were done departmentally. The closing of dipping wells and substitution of supply from taps was going on. The Ratansi Mulji fountain and cattle trough at the junction of Mint and Frere roads was opened by the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., on the 8th January 1894 and handed over to the Municipality. The Standing Committee sanctioned the severance of service connexions in 812 instances, 158 of which were carried into execution. The total number of free supplies such as dipping wells, drinking fountains, &c., distributed over Bombay was 194. Sanction was accorded by the Corporation for the supply of water to the Kurla Municipality for a period of 5 years at the rate of twelve annas per 1,000 gallons. A similar agreement was in force with the Bándra Municipality for a term of 5 years from the year 1892. The Government telephone installation was extended to Bhandup clearing sluice on the Tánsa duct, Ghatkoper syphon head, Sion sluice house and the Water Engineer's bungalow at Parel.

Municipal buildings.

The principal municipal works and buildings completed or under construction at the close of the year are enumerated below :—

Completed.	*Under construction.*
Fire Brigade Station, Fort.	Fire Brigade Station at Colába.
Several Manual Fire Engine Stations.	Do. do. Babula Tank.
Extension of Mutton Market at Arthur Crawford Market	Do. do. Dádar.
Foras Road Market.	Filling in Babula Tank.
Godown at Bellasis Bridge.	New Market at Colába.
	Sheep and Goat Market at DeLisle Road.

Revised estimates and plans of the market and schools at Bhuleshwar were submitted to Government. For the temporary accommodation of the markets while the new one was being constructed the Corporation decided to lease a portion of the Panjrapole buildings at a monthly rental of Rs. 500. The Corporation having resolved to establish a library and reading-room for the use of the councillors, a portion of the Revenue and Refund Audit Office in the new municipal buildings was selected for the purpose. The work was in progress and was expected to be finished in May 1894. The work of fitting up a room on the ground floor for the use of councillors was also being proceeded with. Applications for permission to build or re-build houses, &c., were somewhat more numerous during the year under report than the preceding year, the excess being 62. Out of the total number, viz. 1,053, there were passed either wholly or partially 1,043, and 10 only were unconditionally disapproved for sanitary or other reasons. Notices numbering 4,672 were issued to house owners under various sections of the Municipal Act, being 186 less than last year. Cases in which summonses were issued against house owners for failing to comply with notices reached the number of 307, and in 71 cases conviction resulted. Compliance was rendered in 236 cases before the summons could be served upon the parties. The whole amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 71. During the year under review 18 buildings or parts of buildings or structures fell down; in 16 instances no personal injuries were sustained, but on two occasions persons numbering in all 6 were more or less hurt. Under various sections of the Municipal Act 3,500 notices were issued for the summary removal of ruinous houses, dangerous structures, projections, &c., out of which number there remained 1,215 cases undetermined. Street improvements or set-backs equal to an area of 5,740 square yards were effected at the cost of Rs. 70,407.

Roads.

During the year the area of roads repaired was 6,396,167 square feet at an average cost of about 7 pies per square foot, which was 0·5 of a pie less than last year. The approximate expenditure for the above work amounted during the year to Rs. 3,75,332. A stone-crushing machine for preparing road metal accompanied by a six-ton steam-roller was purchased. A patent road scarifier was also bought. For the paving of pootpaths the sum of Rs. 47,125 was available, accruing from last year's lapsed and the Budget grant for 1893-94. The footpaths were paved some with bluestone, some with Indian patent stone and some with artificial asphalt. Very little progress was made towards acquiring property along the projected line of road through Naoroji Hill. The roadway over the Tánsa main from Dádar to Mátunga was progressing satisfactorily. The Connaught and Sussex roads were completed at a total cost of Rs. 30,830. Conditions were being drawn up for the sale of vacant land lying along these roads. Four new roads were under construction in Agripada. The road works in Gilder street, Morland road and over Khandia tank were being pushed forward. Three lanes formerly private were declared public under the Municipal Act, viz. a portion of British Hotel lane, Sonápur Cross lane, and Kumbhar Tukda lane. The acquisition of land for the approaches to the Falkland road overbridge having been effected the construction of the bridge was being rapidly carried on. The retaining wall at Wálkeshwar road was still in hand. Reconstruction of that portion of

Gibbs road which subsided was accomplished at the total cost of Rs. 38,066 including the cost of the land acquired.

Lighting.

Gas was delivered at a minimum pressure of eight-tenths of an inch throughout the year as recorded at all the municipal registers. The quality was good and free from sulphur and other impurities. The illuminating power was up to the required standard. The positions of 45 lamps were changed to places where more advantage could be gained from the light. The city being much in need of a good illuminant, an experiment with 60 incandescent gas-lights was tried. Kerosine oil lighting was carried out departmentally. The total number of lamps, consisting some of double wicks and some single wicks, was 1,521 at the close of the year. A suitable building for the storage of kerosine oil having been provided, advantage was taken of the low market price of kerosine oil to purchase 5,000 cases for use during the year 1894-95.

Disposal of refuse.

After several systems of disposing by incineration of refuse had been discussed and tried it was decided to practically examine the merits of the Garlick incinerator. Accordingly three furnaces were erected in the enclosure of the municipal workshops, and burning operations commenced on the 19th August 1893; the result at the close of the year was found to be satisfactory.

Fire Brigade.

During the year the following new stations were occupied :—Pedder Markets, DeLisle Road, Mahim, Buleshwar and Fort. The new station at Colába, which will be ready for occupation about June next, will raise the number of steam fire engine stations to the full complement of six. The work of providing suitable Fire Brigade accommodation was being pressed forward. The discipline and general working of the Brigade was satisfactory throughout the year. The water-supply at fires was adequate. The total strength of the Brigade was 149, including all ranks. The estimated damage by fire and water to property during the year amounted to Rs. 6,77,128. Compared with Rs. 3,18,599 during the year 1892-93, this showed an increased loss of Rs. 3,58,529, chiefly due to large fires which occurred at Jail road, Frere Bandar, Dádar road and Chinch Bandar road, and which represented an aggregate loss of Rs. 5,43,600.

Public Health.

Detailed information respecting the number of births, deaths, and vaccinations is given in Chapter VI and the Appendices. The state of public health during the year under review was better than in the previous year, the mortality being 3,376 less than in 1892. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 23,142, equal to a death-rate of 28·16 per 1,000 of population calculated on a population of 821,764 (census of 1891). The average number of deaths for the previous five years amounted to 23,484, or a death-rate of 28·10 per 1,000 of population. The returns of mortality showed a decrease in almost all the death causes, but there was an increase of 61 in deaths from "accidents." The number of deaths according to place of birth was as follows :—

Born in Bombay	11,164
Born elsewhere and unknown	11,978
	23,142

The sections of highest mortality were Second Nagpada 47·10; Parel 39·07; Kamáthipura 38·69; Khara Talão 37·28; Tárdeo 37·03; Chukla 36·02; Mándvi 35·98; Oomerkhádi, 34·02; and First Nágpáda 32·15; and the sections of lowest mortality were the Water Division 3·29; Fort South 4·04; Mahálakshmi 13·28; Chaupáti 13·63; Wálkeshwar 14·08; Worli 15·49; Esplanade, 15·89; Tárwádi 18·45; Fánaswádi 19·73 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate was highest amongst Negro-Africans, Lingayets, Hindu low castes, Jains, Bhatias, and Mussulmans, being 589·04, 49·74, 43·25, 40·43, 37·51, and 37·23 per 1,000 of population respectively, and lowest amongst Jews, Europeans, Buddhists, and Pársis, being 2·31, 18·68, 21·05, and 22·27 respectively. There were 51 deaths from leprosy, or 6 more than in the previous year, but 13 less than the average. The average daily number of patients in the Mátunga asylum was 282 and the monthly cost per head Rs. 9-14. The number of births registered (exclusive of still-born) was 15,218, or 267 less than last year. Of these, 7,875 were males and 7,343 females. Excluding Negro-Africans, the birth-rate was highest amongst Hindu low castes, Pársis, Eurasians and Jews, and lowest amongst Bráhmans and Lingáyets. On an average 4,337 men and women and 1,084 scavenging and drain carts, and 202 night-soil and cesspool carts were at work each day; 315,251 tons of garbage, equal to 864 tons a day were collected, removed and disposed of against 318,194 tons in 1892; 138,297 tons of night-soil, equal to 378·8 tons a day, were collected and removed, against 140,480 tons in 1892; 195·4 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned against 182·8 in the previous year.

Licenses.

The licensing department continued to work in a satisfactory manner. The actual amount collected on account of license fees during the year was Rs. 60,507, which showed an increase of Rs. 5,511 over the amount collected during the preceding year. The actual collection for each of the past four years is as follows :—

	Rs.
1890-91	36,417
1891-92	46,383
1892-93	54,996
1893-94	60,507

The number of prosecutions undertaken was 3,239 against 4,165 during the previous year, showing a diminution of 926.

Street accidents.

The number of persons injured and killed in the public streets was 620 and 19 respectively. The accidents chiefly occurred in the undermentioned streets and roads:—Hornby Road, Carnac Road, Bhendy Bazár Road, Kálbádevi Road, Mombadevi Tank Road, Falkland Road, Duncan Road, Parel Road, Dongri Street and Abdul Rehmán Street. The number of street accidents for the last five years is as follows:—

Year.	No. injured.	No. killed.	Total.
1889-90	391	30	421
1890-91	507	33	540
1891-92	510	30	540
1892-93	600	24	624
1893-94	620	19	639

Education.

The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. The municipal contribution towards primary education was Rs. 58,532 as against Rs. 55,220 for the year 1892-93. The Government contribution was Rs. 28,000. In addition to the sum of Rs. 58,532 for primary education the Corporation sanctioned for other educational institutions grants as under:—

	Rs.
Medical Female Scholarships	1,000
School for Deaf Mutes	1,800
Veterinary College	2,500
Victoria and Albert Museum	11,200
Victoria Jubilee Technical College	10,000
Joint Schools Committee Establishment	6,000
	32,500
Total ...	91,032

District Municipalities.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1893-94 under the heads Vital Statistics, Medical Services and Instruction is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water works are mentioned in Chapter VI (Sanitation).

Sind.

The number of municipalities in Sind at the commencement of the year was 26, of which one, viz. that of Mirpur Batoro, was abolished with effect from 1st November 1893. The total number of municipal commissioners including those of the Mirpur Batoro Board was the same as in the previous year, viz. 361, of whom 71 were elected and 290 nominated. The elective system was in force in six municipalities, viz. Karáchi, Kotri, Hyderábád, Shikárpur, Sukkur and Jacobábád. The triennial term of office of the Karáchi, Hyderábád, Shikárpur and Sukkur municipalities expired on the 31st March 1894 and fresh elections were held and nominations made, the new Boards taking office from 1st April 1894. The prescribed quarterly general meetings were regularly held by all municipalities except Shikárpur and Umarkot. The meetings of the managing committees were fairly attended. The total number of official and non-official members who failed to attend two-thirds of the meetings was 121 against 138 in the previous year. Failure on the part of the official members was due to their other duties which kept them away from municipal towns, while non-attendance of the non-official members was principally due to indisposition or absence on private business. Ths aggregate income of the municipalities exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 13,97,253 (including loans of Rs. 1,42,500 raised by the Karáchi and Sukkur municipalities and the proceeds of Government securities for Rs. 60,000 sold by the latter Board) against Rs. 16,57,591 (including a loan of Rs. 5,96,000 raised by the Karáchi municipality) in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,60,338. If, however, the loans and the proceeds of Government securities sold be deducted from the figures of both years, there was a net increase of Rs. 1,33,162. The Karáchi municipality showed an increase of Rs. 80,023, due to the revision of the rates of town duties, to the introduction of the halálkhor cess, and to increased educational grants from Government. The increase of Rs. 14,999 in Hyderábád was attributed to larger octroi receipts from *ghi*, to the introduction of the halálkhor cess, and to an improvement in the Government grants for education. The increase of Rs. 37,999 in Shikárpur was ascribed to the levy of halálkhor cess, and an increase in the sale-proceeds of land and the Government grants for education. In the Upper Sind Frontier there was an advance of Rs. 3,168 from increased importation of dutiable articles. Thar and Párkar showed a decline of Rs. 3,027, due to restricted imports. The amount of refunds granted during the year was Rs. 5,82,804 against Rs. 5,09,096, showing an increase of Rs. 73,708, attributable to larger exports in Karáchi. The incidence of municipal taxation was Re. 1-14-8 per head of population against Re. 1-12-3 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,36,000 against Rs. 10,14,113 (shown erroneously in last year's report as Rs. 10,16,313) in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 9,21,887, which was distributed as under:—Karáchi Rs. 7,25,992, Hyderábád Rs. 26,579, Shikárpur Rs. 1,60,788, Thar and Párkar Rs. 2,701 and Upper Sind Frontier Rs. 5,827. The largest increase occurred in Karáchi and was attributable to the investment of Rs. 2,49,100 in Government securities, to the undertaking of an extensive drainage scheme, to the laying of cast-iron mains along various roads and to the purchase of a new fire engine. The increase in Hyderábád was ascribed to increased expenditure under the heads water-supply, conservancy, buildings, roads and public instruction, and that in Shikárpur was mostly due to large expenditure incurred in connexion

with the purchase of plant for the Victoria Jubilee water works. In the Thar and Párkar district the increase resulted from larger expenditure on schools and the investment in Government securities of a sum of Rs. 1,200, while that in the Upper Sind Frontier was due to a larger number of repairs executed and an increased amount paid on account of share of the octroi and wheel-tax collections to the cantonment committee. The expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 1,54,843 against Rs. 1,51,428, showing an increase of Rs. 3,415. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 9,15,652, while the closing balance was Rs. 3,76,905. The difference of Rs. 75,807 between the closing balance of last year and the opening balance of the year under report is due to the exclusion of certain items.

Northern Division.

The total number of municipalities in the Northern Division during the year was 45 against 46 last year. The decrease of 1 was due to the abolition of the Bárdoli Municipality in the Surat district. The total number of municipal commissioners was 589 against 590 in the year 1892-93. The abolition of the Bárdoli Municipality and the reconstitution of the Jambusar Municipality accounted for the difference of 1 in the total number. The only municipality which failed to hold the requisite number of quarterly meetings was Jambusar, and this was due to its not having been removed from suspension till the 15th June 1893. The municipality of Ahmedábád held 82 general meetings against 95 last year, while in Surat, where, owing to the introduction of the house-tax, business was brisker than usual, 35 meetings were held against 20 last year, and in Broach the same number of meetings as last year, viz. 8, was sufficient. It is satisfactory to find that the attendance of members improved in Ahmedábád. There were indications of improved attendance in a majority of the municipalities, and only in those of Mandal, Kaira, Nadiád, Ámod, Thána and Bassein did more than half the number of members fail to attend two-thirds of the total number of meetings of the general body. The total income of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 17,61,366 during the year under report against Rs. 14,11,625 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 3,49,741. But the greater part of this increase was nominal, for omitting the items under "extraordinary and debt" account, the actual increase was Rs. 43,966, which was due principally to larger receipts from (1) octroi, (2) water rate, (3) pilgrim tax, (4) rents of lands, houses &c., (5) fees for occasional occupation of roads &c., (6) fines under municipal and other Acts, (7) interest of investments, (8) premium on loans, (9) grants and contributions for educational purposes from Government, (10) grants and contributions for medical purposes from other sources, and (11) miscellaneous items. The increase under the first head was due principally to larger imports of grain, ghi, tobacco and metals into Ahmedábád, of grain, oil-seeds and building materials into Nadiád and of ghi, molasses, rice, túr, sweet oil, coal, castor seeds, timber, brass, copper and iron into Broach. The increase under the second head was due to the levy of water-tax in Ahmedábád as also to the extension of house connexions. The increase under "pilgrim tax" was due principally to the tax having been collected once more than usual in consequence of there being 13 "punims" (full-moons) during the year. The increase under the fourth head was made up of small sums chiefly in the Ahmedábád, Dholka and Broach municipalities. The levy during the year for the first time in Surat of fees for temporary occupation of municipal land accounted for the increase under the fifth head. The increase in fines was due to a larger number of prosecutions having been instituted in Ahmedábád and heavier fines having been imposed by Magistrates. The increase under the seventh head was due to the Surat Municipality having realized the arrears of interest on their investments and to its having made further investments of Rs. 50,000. The Bándra Municipality also received the interest from Government Paper deposited with Government for the acquisition of certain lands. The eighth head represented the premium obtained by the Ahmedábád municipality on the loan of Rs. 2,20,000 raised by it for the extension of drainage works in the city. Larger grants made by Government to primary schools within the limits of the Ahmedábád, Nadiád, and Surat municipalities accounted for the increase under the ninth head. The increase under "grants and contributions for medical purposes from other sources" was due to the payment, during the year under report, of the instalments of the previous year of the grant made by the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Ranchorlál to the Ranchorlál Dispensary and of the grants from the Dholera Dharam Taláo Fund to the Dholera Dispensary. The increase under "miscellanous items" was partly due to the Civil Court having refunded to the Dákor Municipality the sum of Rs. 3,000 deposited in connexion with a suit which was ultimately decided in favour of the Board and partly to larger receipts on account of charges for water supplied to the public in Kurla and Bándra. On the other hand, there was a considerable falling off in the receipts under (1) tax on houses and lands, (2) sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, (3) conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates), (4) fees and revenue from educational institutions, (5) grants and contributions for educational purposes from Local Funds, (6) sale-proceeds of Government securities. The abolition of the Bárdoli Municipality accounted for about a fourth of the decrease under the head "tax on houses and lands", and the remainder was due to arrears of past years having been collected in the previous year in Dhandhuka and Broach and to short collections in Viramgám and Nadiád during the year under report. The decrease under the second head was due to smaller realizations from the sales of lands in some municipalities, notably Bulsár and Surat, and to the realizations from the sale of an old school house having been credited to the Mahudha Municipality during the previous year. The decrease under conservancy receipts was due chiefly to the town sweepings in Nadiád having been made over to the scavengers who claimed it and refused to work unless their demand was acceded to, and partly to smaller realizations from the sale of poudrette in Ahmedábád. The decrease under the fourth head was mainly due to the fact that in the previous year a benevolent lady

made a donation towards the construction of a new Urdu school in Viramgám and a public subscription for a building for the girls' school was raised in the same town. The decrease under the fifth head was due to the receipts of the previous year having included the collection of arrears in Surat and to the adjustment of the Local Fund contribution towards the cost of a school building in Bhiwndi. The Local Fund grant to the Od Municipality having been received after the close of the year under report also tended to swell the decrease. No securities were sold by the Ahmedábád Municipality, and this accounted for the decrease under the sixth head. Of the total income, Rs. 9,82,008 were derived from taxation against Rs. 9,62,223 in the previous year, 45·4 per cent. being from indirect and 54·6 from direct taxation. Generally speaking, most municipalities derived their entire income from direct taxation. The incidence of taxation per head of population during the year was Re. 1-5-6 against Re. 1-4-11 last year and the incidence of total income was Rs. 2-6-7 against Re. 1-14-8. Refunds of octroi to the extent of Rs. 33,478 were granted during the year against Rs. 31,219, showing an increase of Rs. 2,259, which was due principally to larger refunds having been made by the Broach, Ahmedábád, Nadiád and Thána municipalities. In Kurla, Kalyán and Máhim-Kelve, the income from octroi continued to be an insignificant fraction of the entire income. The Ránder and Thána municipalities continued to grant refunds liberally. The small proportion of refunds in Ahmedábád and Viramgám (4·7 and 1·5 per cent.) was due to octroi being levied within the town walls and goods in transit being stored in warehouses in the suburbs. Similarly in Nadiád bonded warehouses outside the town were built from Local Funds. In Surat Rs. 34,529 were refunded on goods in transit besides the sum of Rs. 2,991. The average consumption of the principal items of food per head of population in the municipalities in which octroi was levied, showed that though the standard fixed by Government was exceeded in several municipalities, the number of delinquents was much smaller, and the extent to which they offended also diminished. Broach and Anklesvar, however, especially the latter, still took the lead and were followed by Viramgám and Nadiád. Ahmedábád and Thána disappeared from the list of serious offenders. Dholka and Ránpur offended only with regard to sugar, Kalyán as regards tobacco and Surat as regards metals.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 16,70,693 against Rs. 13,67,556, showing an increase of Rs. 3,03,137, but omitting items under "Extraordinary and Debt," the real increase amounted to Rs. 39,896 only, which was principally due to larger expenditure on drainage by the Ahmedábád and Nadiád municipalities. The other items under which there was a marked increase were (1) collection of taxes, (2) lighting, (3) hospitals and dispensaries, (4) markets and slaughter-houses, (5) dák bungalows and serais, (6) schools and colleges, and (7) discount. The increase in taxes was chiefly due to the entertainment by the Surat Municipality of establishments for assessing the house and property tax. The increase in lighting was mainly due to higher prices having been paid for kerosine-oil by the Ahmedábád Municipality, as well as to additional lamps having been provided by the municipalities of Ahmedábád and Nadiád. The increase under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" was mainly the result of the opening of a branch dispensary in Viramgám, and a new dispensary in Mandal. The increase under the head "Markets and Slaughter-houses" was due to the construction of new slaughter-houses in Dohad and Anklesvar, and of a market in Kurla. The increase under dák bungalows and serais was merely nominal, as in the previous year similar expenditure was included under another head. More than half the increase under the head "Schools and Colleges" was accounted for by the payment made by the Bhiwndi Municipality to the Public Works Department on account of the Byrámji Jijibhái School. The Municipality of Surat purchased Government paper of the value of Rs. 1,00,000, and the sum of Rs. 4,140, though shown under "discount," represented the premium paid. On the other hand, there was a decrease under (1) Water-supply, (2) Conservancy, (3) Roads and (4) Interest on towns. The decrease under water-supply was due mainly to the completion of the Ahmedábád water works during the preceding year, as also to large repairs to wells and tanks having been executed by the Broach Municipality in that year. The decrease under conservancy was due chiefly to smaller expenditure in Ahmedábád on road watering, owing to the greater facilities afforded by the water-supply pipes, and also to smaller conveyance charges incurred by the same municipality on account of the carriage of night soil. The decrease under "Roads" was due to a smaller sum having been spent on new roads in Broach, and less compensation having been paid in Surat in connexion with the widening of roads. The decrease under "Interest on loans" related chiefly to the Ahmedábád Municipality, which having paid off some instalments of the Government loan had to pay less on account of interest. The work of registering births and deaths within municipal limits was performed ordinarily by the municipal establishment. Special establishments were maintained by a few municipalities only. The Police and the village servants in the smaller municipalities also rendered assistance as far as possible in the collection of these statistics. The general aspect presented by the statistics was that, as compared with the preceding year, there was considerably less mortality, while fecundity appeared to have improved. Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths were in force in all the older municipalities except Gogo. The undermentioned municipalities had still to pay the loans shown against each:—Ahmedábád Rs. 12,35,698, Nadiád Rs. 7,000, Godhra Rs. 8,520, and Surat Rs. 1,60,000. The total amount of outstanding balances to the credit of the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 58,307 against Rs. 41,265. Of this amount, Rs. 15,463 were on account of house-tax, Rs. 1,280 on account of wheel-tax, Rs. 24,052 on account of conservancy, halálkhor and privy taxes, Rs. 6,852 on account of tax for the removal of sullage water, and Rs. 8,182 on account of water-rate, the remainder being on account of miscellaneous items. The opening balances amounted to Rs. 4,39,020 and the closing balances to Rs. 5,29,693.

The number of municipalities in the Central Division was the same as last year, viz. 65. The number of municipal commissioners was also the same as last year, viz. 941. Of these, 426 were elected and 515 nominated. The total municipal income from all sources, exclusive of the opening balances, amounted to Rs. 15,00,432 or Rs. 50,899 more than in the previous year. The revenue from indirect and direct taxation increased by Rs. 14,137 and Rs. 6,559 respectively, while that under miscellaneous fell off by Rs. 9,687. The increase was chiefly observable in the tax on houses and lands, the conservancy rates, sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, fees and revenue from educational institutions, fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses, and "extraordinary." The incidence of taxation under "indirect" and "direct" rose from Re. 0-11-6 and Re. 0-10-1 to Re. 0-11-6 and Re. 0-10-2 respectively, while under "miscellaneous" it fell off from Re. 0-8-8 to Re. 0-7-10. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,26,680 or Rs. 36,616 more than in the preceding year. The chief items of increase were office establishment, lighting, drainage, conservancy, hospitals and dispensaries, markets, buildings, roads and investments. The outstanding balances of the several Boards decreased during the year, and the municipalities concerned were taking vigorous action in recovering arrears. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,18,541 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,92,293. The former figures differ from those shown as the closing balance of the preceding year by Rs. 6,837, owing to the inclusion of school and dispensary balances in the opening balances of some of the municipalities of Khándesh, Poona, and Sátára. The balances and investments in Jalgáon, Dhulia, Yeola, Násik, Poona City, Sirúr, Alandi, Sátára City, Karád, Islámpur, Sholápur, Bársi and Pandharpur were intended to be spent on large works to meet the requirements of the urban population, as regards water-supply, drainage and conservancy. Central Division.

The number of municipalities (39) in the Southern Division continued the same as in the previous year. The total number of members on the several Boards was 538, of whom 242 were elected. The quarterly meetings prescribed by law were held by all the municipalities except Yamkanmardi in the Belgaum, and Rájápur in the Ratnágiri district. As regards attendance at general meetings, Gadag-Bettigeri, Haveri, Dápoli, Chiplun and Roha-Ashtami were the only permanent municipalities where it was less than 50 per cent. of the total number of members. At Chiplún out of the twenty general meetings, twelve had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The number of meetings held by the managing committees of Byádgi and Yamkanmardi was insufficient. The total municipal income, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 5,72,672, as compared with Rs. 5,52,075 in 1892-93. The revenues derived from direct taxation amounted to Rs. 1,46,617, and those from octroi and miscellaneous sources to Rs. 2,05,336 and Rs. 1,66,412 respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 1,41,500 from direct taxes, Rs. 1,78,981 from octroi, and Rs. 1,59,538 from miscellaneous sources. The net increase in the municipal income from all sources amounted to Rs. 20,595. The principal item of increase was octroi, which contributed Rs. 26,355 more than in the previous year, owing to the larger importation of taxable articles. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-12-3 against Re. 0-10-6 in 1892-93, the rise being due to augmented receipts from octroi. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,60,306, as compared with Rs. 5,91,982 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 31,676, which was noticeable under the heads of water-supply, markets and slaughter-houses, and interest on loans for previous years. The opening balances of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 1,95,237 and the closing balances to Rs. 2,07,603. The former figure differs from the closing balances of the preceding year by Rs. 1,626 owing to the inclusion of dispensary and school fund balances in the opening balances of some of the municipalities of Belgaum, Kánara and Ratnágiri. Southern Division.

Military.

On the 1st April 1893, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., resigned the command of the Bombay Army. The late Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., who assumed command on the 1st April 1893, was killed by a fall from his horse on the 9th June 1893, when the Command devolved, temporarily, on Major-General R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Commanding Poona District, until the 3rd September 1893. His Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., assumed command of the Army on the 4th September 1893. The Command.

Detailed statistics of the strength and cost of the Army will be found in Part III of this report. The total strength at the close of the year ending 31st March 1894, was 39,861 combatants, of whom 13,197 were British and 26,664 Native Troops. At the end of the previous year the strength was 39,797 combatants, made up of 13,611 Europeans and 26,186 Natives. The total cost for the year 1893-94 was Rs. 3,02,05,545 against Rs. 2,94,16,365 in 1892-93. Strength of the Army.

Aden.	Jacobábád.	Quetta.
Ahmedábád.	Kámpti.	Ráipur.
Ahmednagar.	Kirkee.	Sambalpur.
Baroda.	Karáchi.	Sátára.
Bombay.	Mahábaleshwar.	Shelabágh.
Chaman.	Mhow.	Sibi.
Deoláli.	Nágpur.	Sitábuldi.
Ghizri.	Perim.	Yaru Karez.
Hyderábád (Sind).	Poona.	

During the year His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proceeded on tour, and made an inspection of the troops at the marginally noted stations. Inspections.

The armaments at Bombay, Aden and Karáchi were practically complete, but certain minor points were under consideration. Coast defences.

Three practice camps were held in the cold season, at which 1 Battery R. H. A. and 8 Field Batteries took part.

Equipment. The whole of the 9-Pr. R. M. L. equipment was withdrawn, and each Battery of Horse and Field Artillery in the Presidency was equipped with the 12-Pr. gun.

Establishments. The grant of armament pay to officers of the Garrison Artillery in India, and the employment of men of the same branch as specialists on extra pay at coast defence stations was sanctioned.

Clothing, British Troops. From 1st April 1893 certain changes in the system of clothing and bedding of British troops were introduced.

Exhibition. The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1893 (the 28th) was held at Poona in the month of September. It was opened in the presence of a large assembly by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was present on the opening day. The exhibition remained open to the public free of charge for a period of eight days. There were fewer articles than at the previous exhibition.

Arms: Native Troops. It having been represented that certain component parts of Martini-Henry rifles, as laid down in the Native Infantry equipment tables were inadequate, the Government of India sanctioned an increase in the components allowed annually to regiments of native infantry.

Organization. The 24th and 26th Regiments having been reconstituted, were removed from the group, in which they were linked with the 7th Bombay Infantry, and linked together, the 7th Regiment remaining unlinked.

Gymnastics. Gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically at the following stations in the Presidency:—Aden, Ahmedábád, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Deesa, Hyderábád (Sind), Kampti, Karáchi, Kirkee, Mhow, Nasirábád and Poona. The gymnasia at these stations were in good order, with the exception of those at Aden, Kámpti, and Kirkee. During the year 3 officers, 149 non-commissioned officers and 3,557 men were instructed in gymnastics, and 73 officers, 39 non-commissioned officers and 85 men were taught in fencing, showing a decrease of 12 officers, 47 non-commissioned officers, and 23 men in gymnastics, and 55 officers, 29 non-commissioned officers and 155 men in fencing, as compared with the result reported last year. Besides the above, 1 officer and 25 non-commissioned officers of British corps, and 7 non-commissioned officers and 9 men of native corps were put through a special course at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates of qualification as instructors. Forty-three British officers in Native Infantry regiments were dismissed a course of single-stick practice. At all stations where baths were available, swimming classes were formed, and men who attended the gymnasium were instructed. Three hundred and three men were taught to swim during the year against 347 in 1892-93. The attendance at the voluntary classes in the gymnasia throughout the Presidency was fairly good.

Garrison instruction. During the past year three classes of officers were put through the prescribed course of topography, tactics, fortification and law.

Musketry. The annual course of musketry for the season 1893-94 was duly carried out. The whole of the British Infantry fired for the first time with the Lee-Metford rifle. The results of the practices were somewhat disappointing, and could not be regarded as a true criterion of what can be obtained with this weapon. When the men acquire a more thorough knowledge of their rifle, far higher results may be anticipated. The average standard of merit attained by both Native Cavalry and Infantry was within two points of "very good." Two schools of musketry were held at Deoláli. Out of 99 of all ranks examined, 93 obtained certificates.

Schools. *British Troops.*—The average number of men on the books was 1,192, with an average daily attendance of 764·9 or 64·1 per cent. Twelve hundred and sixty-four men were examined for school certificates, of whom 1,003 were successful, giving a percentage of passes of 79·3. The percentage of passes for all classes of certificates last year was 80·9. The passes for 2nd and 3rd class certificates showed an improvement on the results of last year by 11 and 10 per cent. respectively. In the year under review, 106 more certificates were gained than in 1892-93. Out of 11,794 non-commissioned officers and men accounted for in the returns received, 4,681 or 39·6 per cent. were in possession of certificates. This showed an increase of 2·5 per cent. of "certificates in possession" over last year. The number of children on the books was 482, with an average daily attendance of 452 or 93·7 per cent.

The yearly and half-yearly examinations of the schools of all the corps and batteries in the Presidency were carried out by the Inspector of Schools, with the exception of those in the Sind and Aden Districts, where annual examinations only were held.

Three men of the Royal Artillery attended the Battery Schoolmaster's course at Kirkee. One of these was remanded, and two passed.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men serving with regiments who passed examinations in Oriental languages was as follows:—

Hindustáni ...	Higher standard ...	2
	Lower do.	20
Maráthi	Higher standard ...	1
Sindhi	do. do. ...	1
Beluchi	... ...	2

In addition to the above, one schoolmistress passed in Persian by the lower standard test and another in Hindustáni (lower standard).

Native Troops.—The returns show that the average number of men on the books during 1893 was 2,359, with an average daily attendance of 1,266 or 53·6 per cent., the percentage of attendance being 1·4 less than last year. These figures were exclusive of Cavalry and Beluch regiments, which were not under the school regulations, and of the head-quarters 28th Bombay Infantry, which was serving out of this Presidency.

The number of school-certificates gained was 897, being 7 more than last year. The total number of men accounted for in the returns was 16,225, and of certificated men 6,250, giving a percentage of 38·5.

The average number of boys attending school was 1,260, with an average daily attendance of 1,039 or 82·4 per cent.

Girls' School.—The number of girls under instruction was 370, being 18 less than in 1892.

Military Normal School.—During the year the three classes in the school comprised 25 men. Of the 8 students in class I, 5 qualified at their "final examination" as Anglo-vernacular schoolmasters and 1 as vernacular schoolmaster only. Of the remaining 2, one was remanded to his regiment, and the other retained at the school for an extra year as a punishment for misconduct. Of the 10 students in class II, 1 qualified as vernacular master only, 5 passed their second year's examination in the Anglo-vernacular course, 2 failed and 2 were remanded to their regiments for misconduct. All the 7 students in class III passed their 1st year's examination in the Anglo-vernacular course.

Veterinary.

The strength of the Veterinary Department of the Bombay Army consisted of one administrative officer and 13 executive officers. During the year, the Inspecting Veterinary Officer inspected the horses, mules, bullocks, camels, &c., of the various corps serving in the Presidency, as well as the Veterinary Hospitals at the several stations in the Command. The condition of the horses, taken all round, was most satisfactory. The animals at the Transport depôts were all in good condition, and well cared for. A great improvement took place in the class of remounts, especially Australians or Colonials, supplied for use with British troops. Not more than the average number of horses were cast during the year. The majority of these were old and worn-out. Stable economy was satisfactory. Of infectious and contagious diseases there were several small outbreaks. Four cases of glanders occurred in the 6th Bombay Cavalry, three of rabies in the 22nd Field Battery and six of anthrax in the 1st Bombay Lancers at Neemuch. Foot and mouth disease prevailed from time to time among the bullocks of the Commissariat Department, but no serious loss was caused.

Military Works.

Information regarding military works executed during the year will be found in Chapter IV.

Regimental Institutes.

The required improvements to the Royal Artillery Institute at Deesa were carried out during the year. Increased accommodation was provided for the British infantry temperance-room at Colába. Minor improvements were made in the institutes at Poona and Ahmednagar.

Hutting Native Troops.

New native infantry lines were completed at Kámpti, and additional accommodation was provided at Surat. The reconstruction of the infantry lines at Rájkot was in progress. Two new blocks of the cavalry lines at Neemuch were taken in hand. Similar improvements were in progress at Kirkee, Ahmedábád and Sátára. The buildings no longer required at Poona realised on sale Rs. 2,445. At Mhow the old infantry lines were in course of reconstruction.

Changes of Garrison and Commands.

The 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment was withdrawn from Deesa to Poona, the move being consequent on the reduction by one battalion of the British infantry garrison of India. As it was not possible to withdraw the 2nd Grenadiers without relief, the 5th Bombay Infantry was sent to Quetta, leaving Neemuch and Indore to be still garrisoned from Nasirábád and Mhow respectively.

Troops in aid of civil power.

Khelat.—In April 1893 a squadron of the 7th Bombay Lancers was despatched from Jacobábád to Bellput, and was subsequently reinforced by another squadron of the same regiment from Jacobábad and by 6 companies of the 29th Bombay Infantry from Hyderábád. The object of the journey was to support the Political authorities, whose demand for the release of certain prisoners had been resisted by the Khán. Additional troops from Quetta were also comprised in the Khelat Field Column. The troops despatched from the Bombay Presidency returned to their respective stations at the end of October 1893.

Bombay.—On the 11th August 1893 the General Officer Commanding Bombay District detailed 4 companies of the Marine Battalion to assist the police in quelling the disturbance which had broken out in the native quarter of the city. A day later, the riots having become more serious, two squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were despatched to Bombay from Poona and a third squadron ordered to be ready at a moment's notice. Subsequently, as the disturbance increased, the troops on the spot were reinforced by one squadron 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 2nd battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 25th Bombay Infantry. The several Volunteer corps at Bombay were also utilised by the General Officer Commanding to aid in putting down the riots. The troops were withdrawn in October and December, but one squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers was ordered to be retained until the augmentation of the police force.

Yeola.—On the 19th October 1893 a company of Native infantry was despatched by the Officer Commanding Ahmednagar to Yeola in the Násik district, where riots were anticipated between the Hindus and Muhammadans. The company was recalled on the 22nd October. Two days later another company was despatched at the request of the civil authorities and remained in Násik 10 days. On the 6th February, as rioting of a serious nature had taken place, a company of the 8th Bombay Infantry was despatched from Ahmednagar under a British officer, and having quelled the disturbance, remained at Yeola about four months.

Cutch.—On the 4th February 1894, a party consisting of 1 British officer, 1 Native Officer and 49 rank and file of the 17th Bombay Infantry was sent out from Bhúj in pursuit of a gang of dacoits who had looted a marriage procession. The party was unsuccessful and returned on the 7th February.

Reliefs. The reliefs of 1893-94 consisted of the moves of 2 Royal Horse Artillery batteries, 7 Field batteries, 2 companies Garrison Artillery, 1 Native mountain battery, 4 Native Cavalry regiments, 7 British infantry and 6 Native infantry regiments.

Camps of instruction. A camp of instruction and an artillery practice camp were held at Mhow. Every advantage was taken of relief movements, and the following troops were brought in: 17th Field Battery, 44th Field Battery, 59th Field Battery, and 1st Bombay Lancers. The Bombay Defence Rehearsal was participated in by the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and 13th Bombay Infantry from Poona and by the 1st Leinster Regiment from Deesa, in addition to the regular garrison of Bombay. Three special artillery practice camps were held.

Troopships and trooping. The trooping season of 1893-94 was carried out with four troopships, one hired transport, two freight ships, and one Indian Marine vessel. The surplus details in India were sent home at the end of the season in the P. & O. S.S. "Oriental." Three voyages were made to and from Karáchi.

Cantonment Hospitals and sanitation. By order of the Government of India the administration of cantonment hospitals was transferred to the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army. The recommendations of the administrative medical officer regarding sanitation continued to be carried out as far as funds allowed. Various schemes of sanitary improvement were under consideration.

Cantonment limits. Revised descriptions were being prepared of cantonment limits at Sátára, Kirkee, Nasirábád, Devláli and Mount Abu.

Electric Telegraphy. The Poona school for training British soldiers in electric telegraphy continued to be maintained. During the year 67 non-commissioned officers and men qualified as signallers.

Surveys. The draftsmen and guides of the Quarter Master General's department were engaged in the execution of the following surveys:—

(i) Nasirábád Cantonment.
(ii) Map of country 5,000 yards round Mhow.
(iii) Manœuvres map, Mhow District.
(iv) Camping grounds in various districts.
(v) Survey of new routes and communication maps of the several districts.

Marine.

Bombay Shipping Office.

Operations of the Shipping Office. The following statement contrasts the operations of the Shipping Office during 1893-94 with those of the previous year:—

No.	Item.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Europeans.		
1	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	4,220	4,035
2	„ „ left in Hospital	25	31
3	„ distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom	48	30
4	„ „ „ subsisted at Sailors' Home	77	56
5	„ seamen left in Jail	16	18
6	Amount of wages of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 6,089	Rs. 4,910
7	„ received on account of estates of deceased seamen	„ 2,369	„ 558
8	„ of wages deposited by seamen discharged	„ 10,425	„ 3,017
9	„ „ remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office	„ 2,136	„ 1,179
	Natives.		
10	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	57,956	53,884
11	Amount of deposits of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 3,592	Rs. 9,106
12	„ received on account of estates of deceased seamen	„ 7,304	„ 7,267
13	Total receipts	„ 58,671	„ 54,791
14	„ expenditure	„ 17,644	„ 16,927

Seamen. The decrease of 185 and 4,072 respectively in the number of European and Native seamen shipped and discharged was due to the general dulness of shipping business during the earlier part of the year under report.

Five hundred and eighty-six Native seamen were sent to Madras by rail for engagement on steamers at that port, and no desertions took place *en route*.

Fifty-six distressed European seamen were dealt with during the year as compared with 77 in the previous year. Employment was found for 26, and the rest were sent to England.

One hundred and eighty-one certificates were renewed during the year, or 21 more than in the previous year. In many cases where there were good grounds for supposing that these certificates were purposely destroyed or concealed, because the last record was a bad one, the fee charged for renewal was Rs. 5, which was the same as that charged in the case of certificates fraudulently altered. The number of certificates (fraudulently altered and lost) renewed on payment of the above enhanced fee was 81 against 63 during 1892-93

Financial results.

The total income of the Shipping Office during the year under review was Rs. 54,791, and the total expenditure Rs. 16,927, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 37,864, or a decrease of Rs. 3,163 as compared with the figures for the previous year.

ADEN.

Arrivals of vessels at Aden and Perim.

The number of square-rigged vessels which visited the port during the year was 1,372, being a decrease of 91 as compared with 1892-93. The number of merchant steamers declined from 1,359 to 1,287, of which 843 were British against 892 in the previous year. There was an increase of 30,435 tons in the tonnage of merchant steamers. The arrivals at Perim numbered 627 against 637 in the previous year.

Pilgrim ships.

Seventy pilgrim ships called during the year with 42,725 passengers as against forty-four with 27,674 in the preceding year.

Shipping Office.

During the year 18 European seamen were engaged and 30 discharged. There were 1,291 native seamen engaged and 817 discharged. The estates of 3 European and 6 native seamen were adjusted.

Fees.

The amount of fees realised and placed to the credit of Government was Rs. 2,276 against Rs. 2,796 last year.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Accounts.

The revenue and expenditure of the Trust for 1893-94 were as follows:—

	Estimated.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure including interest on debt ...	47,08,972	47,13,215
Revenue	47,11,110	47,00,349
Surplus ...	2,138	Deficit... 12,866

The expenditure included charges aggregating Rs. 2,02,058 for sinking funds and Rs. 1,07,874 for depreciation of plant of all kinds. The deficit will be made good from the revenue reserve fund which the Trustees have accumulated against any temporary falling off in revenue. The fund stood at Rs. 13,88,905.

Capital Debt.

The capital debt of the Trust stood at the sum of Rs. 4,93,90,816 at the beginning of 1893-94, of which Rs. 2,99,18,140 were due to Government and Rs. 1,33,11,676 to security and debenture holders. Of the sum mentioned as due to Government Rs. 2,03,96,279 bore interest at 4½ per cent., Rs. 90,86,226 at 4 per cent. and Rs. 4,35,635 bore no interest. During the year the debt of Government was reduced by the payment of Rs. 37,455 made up of the unappropriated balance of the fixed annual revenue surplus and sale-proceeds of old materials. One-half of these payments was applied towards the reduction of the 4½ per cent. interest bearing and the other half towards the non-interest bearing debt. On the other hand the Trustees received from Government during the year on account of the Victoria Dock loan Rs. 1,55,924 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The Trustees' capital debt at the end of the year stood at Rs. 4,95,09,285.

Financial condition.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past five years compare thus:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Income	41,97,746	43,00,761	48,10,314	44,97,504	47,00,349
Expenditure	42,83,282	43,49,650	46,23,962	46,53,110	47,13,215
	Deficit ... 85,536	Deficit 48,889	Surplus 1,86,352	Deficit 1,55,606	Deficit 12,866

Taking the five years together the expenditure exceeded the receipts by the sum of Rs. 1,16,545.

Vessels entering the port.

The number of vessels that entered the port during the past five years was as follows:—

		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Steam.	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Square-rigged vessels.	Foreign trade...	575	1,022,653	643	1,137,416	757	13,25,039	663	1,189,070	635	1,170,102
	Coasting ...	1,952	500,725	1,089	585,138	1,131	628,909	1,106	642,190	1,182	722,362
	Sailing	32	21,287	30	15,674	31	13,231	46	26,859	42	30,814
	Country Craft...	54,950	915,750	48,146	835,849	47,850	806,521	46,873	809,427	45,627	765,375
			2,460,415		2,574,077		2,773,700		2,667,546		2,688,653

Import and export.

A comparison of the quantities imported and exported of the more important articles in the past two years showed large increases in seeds and kerosine oil, smaller increases in piece goods, rice, iron and sugar, and large decreases in wheat, twist and yarn, coal and building material.

Ground, warehouse and shed rents.

Ground, warehouse and shed rents taken together realized Rs. 10,37,910 or Rs. 10,999 less than in 1892-93, the warehouses in particular having suffered in revenue from the depletion of stocks of piece-goods which the revival of trade was too late to make up in the year under report. But some progress was made in letting land on lease, more than half the ground rents (Rs. 3,09,400) being now derived from leases. The rents from ground occupied on monthly tenancy were less by Rs. 4,913 owing to the smaller occupation of land for coal, cotton and timber.

Dock Accounts.

Eight hundred and twenty vessels entered the docks and 372 were accommodated alongside the harbour walls, making a total of 1,192 or 64·2 per cent. of the number that entered the port. Taking the wet docks by themselves, apart from the other properties of the Trust, the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 23,68,654 against Rs. 21,62,786 and their net revenue increased from Rs. 9,00,380 to Rs. 10,50,915. The amount expended on constructing the Prince's Dock, excluding the value of the land, was Rs. 88,19,066. Rs. 87,58,177 were spent on the Victoria Dock up to 31st March last, the value of the land excluded. The number of vessels docked in the Merewether dry dock was 106 against 119 in 1892-93 and the revenue fell off from Rs. 97,825 to Rs. 56,429. The net result of the year's work was a deficit of Rs. 48,637. The revenue under the head of Port Department amounted to Rs. 1,51,328 against an estimate of Rs. 1,49,000 and was less than the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 2,532. There were 10 accidents in the stream to sea-going vessels in charge of pilots, and in one of them the pilot was held to be at fault. In none was more than very slight damage done. Inside the docks there were six minor accidents.

Pilotage and transporting fees.

Pilotage and transporting fees realized Rs. 1,45,789 against an estimate of Rs. 1,55,000. The result of the year's work with regard to the pilotage account was a surplus of Rs. 6,583, which was added to the Pilot Schooners Replacement Fund.

Expenditure.

The expenditure upon revenue account was estimated at Rs. 47,08,972 and the actuals were Rs. 47,13,215. The estimated expenditure under General Charges was Rs. 1,77,784 and the actual expenditure Rs. 1,80,625. On the Bandar properties, including the land estates, the expenditure was Rs. 2,493 less than estimated. The savings were in establishment, in stores and repairs and in sundries. The expenditure at the wet docks was estimated at Rs. 12,04,876 and the sum actually expended amounted to Rs. 12,26,590, showing an increase of Rs. 21,714, due to the traffic of the year being larger than was estimated. The expenditure on the Merewether dry dock was Rs. 53,002 against an estimate of Rs. 60,658. The payments under the head of interest were Rs. 20,99,025 or Rs. 38,224 less than in the previous year owing to the saving effected by paying off the Prince's Dock 4½ per cent. loan by one bearing interest at 4 per cent. Rs. 70,739 were withdrawn from depreciation funds for execution of repairs and cost of plant. The expenditure recorded under the head of "New Works, ordinary" amounted to Rs. 3,11,921 including Rs. 60,000 paid for the Tank Bandar Saw Mill property. The more important works were improvements on the Tank Bandar Mazgáon and Frere Land Estates, Rs. 1,38,091; constructing khalásis' quarters, Rs. 6,569; deepening new custom basin, Rs. 26,697; sewering the northern half of Apollo reclamation, Rs. 14,833 and part construction of Ballard Road Pier, Rs. 64,054.

Total receipts and disbursements.

The total receipts and disbursements during 1893-94 are shown in the following table:—

Receipts.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1893	13,04,500	18,18,576 2 9	13,93,865 15 6
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894...	...	.....	44,69,929 0 2
Advance from Government for Victoria Dock Works during 1893-94	...	.....	1,55,924 0 11
Deposits from merchants and others &c., received during the year 1893-94. Deposits from Contractors	27,200	9,200 0 0	25,718 4 2
Sale of land, &c.—			
Sale-proceeds of old materials	...	.....	16,874 7 6
Provident Funds—			
General Account	...	46,500 0 0	60,579 9 5
Pilotage Account	...	8,500 0 0	11,491 3 10
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c. ...	...	1,16,700 0 0	2,11,994 8 10
Proceeds of Investment of Replacement Fund of Pilot Schooners.	...	.....	8,046 8 0
Sinking Fund Loan of 1885	...	4,500 0 0	5,000 0 0
Sundry receipts	...	.....	6,99,554 4 10
Town Duty Collections for Municipality	...	.....	12,38,511 13 7
Gross Receipts, Pilotage Account, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894	...	.....	1,59,680 8 0
Bank of Bombay Fixed Deposit	...	.....	60,00,000 0 0
Amounts credited on account of renewals to vessels, plant ...	...	.....	905 5 3
Proceeds of Investment of Surplus Revenue under Section 51 of Port Trust Act	...	.....	1,76,082 8 0
Total ...	13,31,700	20,03,976 2 9	1,46,34,158 2 0

Disbursements.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paid interest to Government on 4th April 1893	...	.....	11,65,346 8 1
Expenditure on Revenue Account during year 1893-94 ... ...Rs. 43,81,715 12 5			
Less... Amount of interest on debt due to Government payable on 1st April 1894 ...Rs. 9,17,304 4 2			
Less... Amount payable to Government on account of the Establishment of the Health Officer of the Port ... ...Rs. 8,033 7 9			
Less... Amount of interest payable to Government on account of Foreshore Securities. Rs. 1,50,856 0 0 Rs. 10,76,193 11 11	...	.....	33,05,522 0 6
Expended on Capital Works	...	.....	4,54,900 10 7
Arrears of interest paid to Debenture-holders	...	.....	19,676 5 0
Deposits returned	17,800	6,500 0 0	25,430 14 3
Sale of Land, &c., Expenses	...	.....	...173 10 6
Paid Government in reduction of Capital bearing interest ...	...	.....	18,727 8 0
Do. of Capital not bearing interest ...	...	.....	18,727 8 0
Paid Government Advances on account of Prince's Dock Works...	...	.....	61,61,037 13 9
Provident Funds—			
General Accounts, amounts refunded...	...	.....	14,654 8 10
Pilotage Accounts, amounts refunded	...	.....	13,190 1 11
Amounts invested	...	.....	57,475 0 0
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts—			
Amount invested	...	.....	1,21,961 8 0
Amount expended on Renewals	...	.....	78,363 13 6
Sinking Fund Loan of 1885	...	.....	4,702 8 0
Sundry payments	...	.....	5,71,331 15 0
Portion of Investment of surplus Revenue under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act transferred to Fire Insurance Fund ...	...	.....	57,500 0 0
Town Duty Municipal Fund	...	.....	12,38,511 13 7
Portion of investment of Replacement Fund of Pilot Schooners...	...	7,700 0 0	.....
Expenditure on account of Pilotage from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894	...	.....	1,59,680 8 0
Portion of Surplus Revenue Investment realized	...	1,68,500 0 0	.....
	17,800	1,82,700 0 0	1,35,16,903 11 6
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay	83,400	16,76,276 2 9	.....
Amount of Stock Notes and Port Trust Bonds in hand ...	12,30,500	1,45,000 0 0	.....
Cash Balance in the Banks and in hand	...	.....	11,17,254 6 6
Total ...	13,31,700	20,03,976 2 9	1,46,34,158 2 0

KARA'CHI PORT TRUST.

Finance.

The estimated and actual income, expenditure and surplus of the Karáchi Port Trust for the year 1893-94 were as under:—

	Estimated.	Actual.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income	7,49,670	8,58,827
Expenditure	5,83,988	5,53,790
Surplus	1,65,682	3,05,037

The figures compare as under with those of the previous year :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	6,46,573	4,93,429
1893-94	8,58,827	5,53,790
Increase	2,12,254	60,361

The increase under income was due chiefly to larger imports of railway material and kerosine oil and exports of grain and seeds. The increase under expenditure was due to the inclusion under expenditure of Rs. 25,500 on account of Depreciation and Replacement Fund Account and increased expenditure in working the pier and wharves. The following statement shows the total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for the year 1893-94 :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance	22,44,817 15 1	Expenditure under General Revenue Account	4,85,363 8 11
Gross Receipts, General Revenue Account	7,50,716 0 2	Do. under Port Fund Account	42,926 12 2
Gross Receipts Port Fund Account	1,08,111 7 9	Do. on works	8,78,948 9 7
Provident Fund	11,754 15 3	Paid to Government in liquidation of Capital Debt	40,746 4 11
Income Tax	4,731 5 4	Paid to Debenture-holders in liquidation of Capital Debt	9,000 0 0
Deposits from Merchants, &c.	3,40,439 1 8	Provident Fund	93 13 10
Deposits for repairs Humby Vernacular School	75 0 0	Income Tax	4,731 5 4
Interest on Trustees investment of deposits held in trust on account of McHinch Memorial Fund (Seamen's rest at Keamari)	119 9 2	Deposits returned to Contractors	3,18,533 13 1
Unclaimed wages	2,541 3 3	Do. amount expended on repairs Humby Vernacular School	97 4 7
Advance Account	23,087 6 5	Unclaimed wages, &c.	1,154 1 1
Stock Account (Port Engineer's)	26,785 11 3	Advance Account	22,626 10 5
Stores Account (Port Officer's)	14,641 10 0	Stock Account (Port Engineer's)	24,330 3 0
Interest on Trustees' investment of Depreciation and Replacement Fund Account	623 5 7	Stores Account (Port Officer's)	24,535 15 10
Security Investment.		Government Securities sold Rs. 2,00,000, Transferred to Depreciation and Replacement Fund Account, Rs. 25,000	2,25,000 0 0
Investment of Depreciation and Replacement Fund	25,000 0 0	Transfer to Depreciation and Replacement Fund Security Account at rate of the day	25,500 0 0
Investment of Loan Funds	10,00,000 0 0	Cost of Trustees' investment of Loan Funds	10,46,315 11 0
Amount realized by sale of securities as *per contra*	2,33,125 10 0	Balance on 31st March 1894	16,36,666 3 2
Total	47,86,570 4 11	Total	47,86,570 4 11

Shipping.

The following figures give the number and tonnage of vessels, excluding Government vessels fishing boats, and vessels put back, that entered the port during 1893-94 compared with those of the previous year :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam ships	382	468,191	454	580,447
Sailing vessels	8	3,353	8	4,106
Native craft	3,531	109,668½	4,351	116,921

showing an increase in number and tonnage under all three heads.

Dredging and Works.

The figures below give the quantity of dredging in 1892-93 compared with that of 1893-94 :—

1892-93	605,825 tons.
1893-94	593,252 „

The chief works executed during the year were the deepening of the entrance channel, and the raising of the breakwater.

Aden Port Trust.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure of the Aden Port Trust during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as under—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,92,708	2,37,858
Expenditure	2,52,126	2,48,343

The increase of Rs. 45,150 in revenue was chiefly due to the levy of the tolls and wharfage fees introduced in March 1893, which realized Rs. 78,811 during the year under review. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 20,727 in the revenue derived from port dues, as compared with the previous year's figures, owing to the reduction in the rates on certain classes of vessels under the new schedule. The total excess of expenditure over receipts, amounting to Rs. 10,485, was met from the surplus credit balance of the Trust, thereby reducing it from Rs. 80,649 on the 1st April 1893 to Rs. 70,164 on the 31st March 1894.

Shipping.

The number of steam and sailing vessels and country craft that entered the Port of Aden during 1893-94, as compared with the previous year, was—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
		No.	No.
Square-rigged Vessels.	British and Foreign Men-of-War, Troop-ships, &c.	98	78
	Merchant Vessels	1,359	1,287
	Yachts	3	7
	Sailing Vessels	3	...
	Country Craft	1,338	1,513
		2,801	2,885

showing an increase of 84 in the year under report.

The following original works were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,767 :—

Works.

	Rs.
Demarcation of Port Trust property	329
Extension of divisional wall on Flint Island	951
New House for Pilot	2,757
Tidal Observatory Shed	1,498
Beacons	1,232

Dredging. Dredging operations during the year were more successful owing to fewer stoppages of work and the promptitude with which repairs to breakages were effected. The total working expenses were reduced from Rs. 91,286 in 1892-93 to Rs. 80,285 in the past year, whilst the number of tons dredged rose from 468,000 to 555,000.

Indus Conservancy and Sea Pilot Department.

Indus Conservancy. The constitution of the Indus Conservancy Department remained unchanged throughout the year. The tug "D," which was hired from the Local Fund Department to replace the steamer "Aid," wrecked in 1892, worked satisfactorily. The number of boats registered during the year was 3,314 against 3,274 in 1892-93, the increase being occasioned by briskness in the river traffic between Sind and the Panjáb.

Registration fees. The receipts from registration fees rose from Rs. 24,171 in 1892-93 to Rs. 24,922 in the year under report.

Receipts and expenditure. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 25,920 against Rs. 24,539, giving an increase of Rs. 1,381. Deducting contingencies refunded during the year, the actual increase was Rs. 765, which was due to the advance in registration fees noticed above. The expenditure declined from Rs. 31,286 to Rs. 26,281, the decrease being ascribed to savings effected on establishment and stores. The excess expenditure of Rs. 361 was met from the accumulated balances of the Conservancy Department.

Sea-pilotage Department. The receipts from sea-pilotage (which are credited to Government) amounted to Rs. 4,308 against Rs. 2,932 in the previous year. The increase was occasioned by an improvement in export trade. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,482 to Rs. 2,948. The increase is explained by the fact that the salaries of the establishment for February 1893 were actually disbursed in April.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Organization.

No extension of the Circle Inspector staff took place during the year. The Inspectors were at work in Ahmedábád, but the Survey records still remained ready for transfer at Surat, pending the decision on the utilization of Broach as the depository for the records of all the Gujarát collectorates.

Record Rooms.

The new record room at Sholápur was completed, and those at Poona, Dhulia and Sátára were nearly ready. The Khándesh records were moved to Dhulia from Málegaon, and were temporarily located in the Revenue Record office, leaving ample accommodation at Málegaon for the Násik papers. The Survey records of recently settled tracts in Sholápur, Sátára and Poona were handed over by the Survey to the Revenue Department.

Survey Classes.

Survey classes were not required in all districts, but where they were held, advantage was taken to give further training to a few Inspectors, who, in spite of having passed at former classes, still showed the need of instruction.

Revised Rules.

The revised rules for the guidance of Circle Inspectors were sanctioned by Government, but were not brought into force till towards the close of the year, when vernacular translations were distributed. Rules for District Inspectors were added to those for Divisional Inspectors, and the Commissioners approved other rules for regulating and systematizing the work of the District Survey offices.

Crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection.

The results of the work done by the Circle Inspectors may be tabulated thus :—

District.	Average by each Inspector.						Average area of occupied numbers.		Average area of inspected numbers.	
	Number of days of actual inspection.		Number of villages inspected.		Number of Survey numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per day.					
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	60	59	45	44	8	8	12	11	11	10
Bijápur	57	60	43	44	7	8	16	16	15	14
Belgaum	61	65	40	41	9	8	11	10	13	9
Kánara	69	32	46	38	9	6	2	2	2	2
Khándesh...	72	80	50	54	8	11	10	10	9	9
Násik	75	82	41	42	10	11	9	8	8	7
Ahmednagar	76	81	38	38	9	10	11	13	10	10
Poona	67	68	42	42	7	8	11	11	6	7
Sholápur	59	71	33	35	7	9	20	20	18	16
Sátára	67	74	35	35	9	8	8	9	5	5
Ahmedábád	79	...	33	...	13	...	4	...	3	...

Under the rules in force there should have been about 80 days available for the inspection in the allotted period of four months, but as the table shows, this average was not nearly reached in most districts, and there was a decline in working days nearly everywhere. Measures were taken to ensure in future that the whole period available for inspection duties should be used for that purpose. The following table shows the percentage of inspection done to villages open to inspection :—

District.	Villages inspected, per cent.		Crop Inspection.				Waste Inspection.			
			Occupied lands—percentage inspected.				Unoccupied lands—percentage inspected.			
			On Survey Numbers.		On Area.		On Survey Numbers.		On Area.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	91	87	7·4	7·6	7·1	6·7	19·9	20·4	15·4	15·6
Bijápur	90	90	5·5	6·3	5·3	5·8	20·5	22·6	16·8	18·
Belgaum	91	92	6·9	7·1	8·2	6·0	19·5	21·5	17·6	17·
Kánara	79	64	11·1	4·7	11·1	4·3	14·1	7·4	11·2	4·2
Khándesh...	87	84	10·1	12·3	9·5	11·6	17·7	20·2	13·9	14·8
Násik	86	89	9·7	10·8	9·1	9·8	26·1	13·6	20·8	17·0
Ahmednagar	92	93	8·7	10·4	7·7	8·1	30·5	29·3	24·7	24·6
Poona	82	82	6·0	6·7	3·7	3·8	27·5	30·6	18·7	20·9
Sholápur	88	94	6·6	10·6	5·9	8·3	32·0	36·9	33·6	28·4
Sátára	94	94	7·9	8·2	4·9	4·2	33·9	25·3	24·3	21·1
Ahmedábád	97	...	6·3	...	4·5	...	14·0	...	9·3	...

Note.—In columns 4 and after, the percentage is on total area of villages inspected.

On the whole the extent of the crop inspection was fair, though it was a little below last year's percentage, and was too low in Sholápur. Waste inspection was satisfactory in the Central Division except in Khándesh. There was a falling off in the Southern Division. The increase in Kánara was nominal. In Násik the apparent improvement was almost wholly accounted for by the smaller number of waste fields in the villages inspected, but the extent of inspection was nevertheless satisfactory. Encroachments, chiefly cases of unauthorized cultivation, were detected to an oven larger extent (1,097) than the already large figure (933) of the previous year. In the Southern Division the number of cases rose from 193 to 314, more than half the total belonging to Kánara. Except in Kánara, where the village officers reported 75 per cent. of the encroachments, even less help was received than in the previous year. The village officers were found to have made some improvement in their registration of crops, but their examination of boundary-marks was not noticeably more efficient than in the preceding year. The Inspectors' work in this matter was adequately thorough and careful. The tests taken by the District Inspectors and their results are shown below. All the circles were visited except in five districts:—

District.	Percentage of Circles visited.	Percentage on villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Boundary-mark Inspection.	
			Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	89	2·59	1·37	86	1·39	100	1·45	99
Bijápur	100	4·76	4·08	83	3·58	87	3·99	94
Belgaum	83	3·16	1·04	44	0·91	83	1·19	74
Kánara	100	14·31	2·00	77	2·30	87	2·72	79
Khándesh	54	3·89	2·02	92	2·02	98	1·98	96
Násik	100	4·60	2·37	92	0·60	100	2·15	83
Ahmednagar	67	5·15	2·28	76	1·66	97	2·17	98
Poona	78	10·17	5·07	83	8·74	94	5·53	90
Sholápur	100	7·84	3·08	78	4·69	100	2·97	98
Sátára	100	10·45	4·98	83	11·52	92	2·60	92
Ahmedábad	100	10·39	4·80	90	2·60	95	4·70	65

Note.—Columns 5, 7 and 9 show percentage of entries found correct.

In Khándesh the illness and death of the District Inspector, and in Ahmednagar the vacancy in the office caused by a transfer, necessarily lowered the percentage of circles visited. The percentage test was fair in quantity, especially in Bijápur, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára. The quality of crop inspection, as compared with the previous year, exhibited a satisfactory improvement, notably in Násik. The standard of quality in Belgaum, though better than in the previous year, was still very much too low. The figures show that the Inspectors' examinations, both of waste land and of boundary-marks, were careful and thorough. A general duty inspector was appointed for the Khándesh district to supervise all field classing operations.

Check of the Village Census.

This check was confined to one month, July, and to agricultural stock. The percentage of circles examined varied from 65 in Poona to 100 in Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Ahmednagar and Ahmedábád. A fair number of entries was checked in all districts, and the percentage of those found to be correct varied from 75 in Bijápur to 93 in Ahmedábád. The village registers of births and deaths were also checked, and errors and omissions were reported to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Boundary-mark Inspection.

The marginal table shows the number of villages in which the examination of boundary-marks was completed at the end of the year. Except in Dhárwár and Ahmednagar, the number of villages inspected during the year was below that of 1892-93. This was mainly due to the interruption caused by other work, which reduced the period employed on this duty to a term varying from 24 days in Bijápur to 41 days in Khándesh. The percentage of marks in disrepair was found on inspection to range between 27 in Kánara and 63 in Ahmednagar, these figures attesting the importance of the Inspectors' check. In the course of the examination of field marks a large number of encroachments were detected.

Dhárwár	580	Násik	462
Bijápur	667	Ahmednagar	271
Belgaum	201	Poona	154
Kánara	217	Sholápur	171
Khándesh	999	Sátára	421

Measurement and classing work.

The quantity of measuring and classing work to be performed by the Circle Inspectors increased by 7 per cent. in the Southern and by 62 per cent. in the Central Division, but the staff succeeded in keeping pace with this advance, and arrears were not excessive. Receipts from private individuals for measurement work done for them rose from Rs. 1,614 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,506 in the year under report. Fair tests of this work were taken by the District and General Duty Inspectors, with the result that the original measurements were found to be, on the whole, creditably correct.

District Survey offices.

A large amount of work was disposed of at the various district offices. It included corrections of the survey record, maps and field books, and the supply of maps to village officers, extracts from field books to Circle Inspectors and extracts from survey books to Revenue officers and petitioners. Special sanction was accorded for duplicating the field classification books and

the work was in progress. Receipts on account of fees amounted to Rs. 1,511, as compared with Rs. 1,264 in the preceding year.

Agricultural staff in the Ratnágiri district.

The number of Inspectors in the Ratnágiri district was raised from 18 to 26. Those in the Málvan and Vengurla tálukas were engaged in the regular duties of their office, while the Inspectors of Devgad and Rájápur were employed on special measurements and tests of boundary marks.

The amount of crop and waste inspection performed in Málvan and Vengurla is shown below:—

Number of Villages in the Circle.		Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.	
		Number and area of Survey Numbers inspected.		Number and area of Survey Numbers inspected.	
Total.	Inspected.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
			Acres.		Acres.
60	55	1,388	10,020	75	824
Percentage.	77	9·3	6·4	21	16

The percentage of waste inspection on area was inadequate. Eighty-two encroachments were detected, of which only three had been notified by the village officers. The estimate made by the village officers was found to be fairly correct in only 11 per cent. of the numbers inspected. Twenty-seven per cent. of the boundary-marks inspected were found in disrepair. The village census was checked in 53 villages, as against 10 in the previous year. Measurement cases disposed of by the Circle Inspectors numbered 498 against 419 in 1892-93. The district survey office disposed of a fair quantity of work.

Agricultural experiments: Poona Farm.

On the Poona farm among the sorghums, the sundhia introduced from Gujarát maintained its high position, though the common Dakkhan variety (nilva) ran it close. *Reana luxurians* was slower in growth, and apparently took more out of the soil. A large quantity of sundhia seed was sent from the Nadiád seed-store for sowing on the Ahmednagar and Bábugarh Remount farms. Two varieties of dolichos (vál and chola, D. lablab and D. catiang) were found to be excellent rotation fodder crops to alternate with the millets. Imphi (*S. saccharatum*) was inferior as a fodder millet, but its value, despite its inferiority in yield, has yet to be gauged when feeding experiments are instituted. This remark applies with greater force to two introduced American sugar sorghums, Amber and Collier, which were under trial as sugar-producers in some special cane experiments. Guinea grass was found to be the best continuous fodder-crop when ample water was at hand. The mixed crop of guinea grass and lucerne proved of great value, as by itself lucerne cannot combat its enemies. Three species of wild cottons were under trial, *G. arboreum* from the Panjáb, *G. stocksii* from Sind, and *G. wightianum* from West Rajputána. A fourth variety recently discovered by Dr. Watt will be added. Practically nothing was expected from these trials, but they may nevertheless throw light on the history of cotton in India. The propagation of potatoes from the absolute seed reached the fourth year; and there was promise of valuable varieties, but the tubers had not reached full size. An especially important series of experiments was this year inaugurated on suitable land at Manjri, 8 miles from Poona, the objects of which were to study the most economic system of manuring cane, to test various methods in cultivation whereby the yield of sugar might be increased, to acclimatize newly imported varieties of the sugarcane from Mauritius, and to compare sugar sorghums with cane as sugar-producers. With the co-operation of the Irrigation Department, the economic utilization of canal water was included among the subjects of trial. The working of the Poona farm as a model dairy was most satisfactory during the year under report. It was not till the close of the year that possession of the stock farm at Manjri as an adjunct to the Poona farm was secured, but in spite of the heavy cost of feeding dry cattle and young stock at Poona, the financial results of the dairy were very good. The profits of the dairy more than met the whole cost of the Poona farm, and the Manjri station more than paid its expenses. One principal object of the dairy was secured, the initiation by the department of improved methods in dairying having stimulated private enterprize in many directions.

Surat Farm.

The Surat farm was to replace the Bhadgaon farm, the disposal of which was noticed last year. A small area of 14 acres, as the nucleus of a farm on the model of the Poona farm, was purchased close to Surat, the site being selected on account of the facilities offered for the investigation of cotton, as well as because Surat is within range of a greater variety of cultivation than any other town in the Presidency.

Nadiád Farm.

The working of the Nadiád private farm was carried on with the advice and under the inspection of the Superintendent of Farms. There were no special results obtained during the year under report.

This farm continued under the management of the District Local Board, which started a dairy. A question was under consideration whether the farm area should not be converted into a Commissariat farm. Hyderábád Farm (Sind).

The further grant last year for Muzáffarnagar wheat for the Nára Valley was not used, owing to early closure of the irrigation channel. Only acclimatized seed was sown, and further trial was not apparently promising. This view was supported by the yield figures, and the reported greater liability of the introduced variety to weevil. Experiments on indigenous and exotic products: Wheat.

Sind made an effort to introduce an improved variety of rape-seed. In the previous year purchases were made up to over Rs. 500, and a sanction for Rs. 3,000 was accorded in the year under report. Results were not reported. Rape seed.

Ten acres in the Nára Valley were sown with acclimatized American cotton. The experiment was not promising. The same result attended the seed-sown in the Ahmedábád district. Suakim cotton was also tried in several places, but with no particular success. Cotton.

The Saháranpur introductions were not thriving at Mahábaleshvar. Strawberries.

The attempts to revive indigo at Junágad and in the Mahi Kántha were continued, and the subject was being taken up at Sholápur by a capitalist farmer. Indigo.

The loss of manure by export was still on the increase, as bones to the extent of 1,888 tons more than last year were exported from Bombay at advanced prices. Another bone-meal factory was opened at Hubli in the Dhárwár district. Nearly half the outturn went to the coffee-plantations in Malabár and this acted as a check on exportation beyond the seas. The Manjri trials, it is hoped, will add bone manure to the scant supply of available manure for cane. Utilization of bones.

The efforts made to stamp out the ring disease had not yet been fully successful. The produce of imported English seed begins to degenerate after the third year in respect to its power of resistance against the disease. It is believed that farm-yard manure is a fruitful source of infection. The potatoes imported during the year were grown on the Poona farm in the hot weather with artificial manures only, and the crop was absolutely free from disease, though a crop of Italian potatoes grown on clean lands close by was so infected as to be useful only for immediate consumption. Crop diseases: Potato disease.

The year under report was remarkably free from insect pests, the appearance of locusts having been notified only in one or two season reports from Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar. Insects.

Details of areas cultivated and uncultivated are given in Appendix IV. to this report. The following table gives the percentages represented by the figures therein shown :— Cultivated and uncultivated area.

District.	Percentage on gross areas of area for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on net area for which statistics are available of areas.				
		Cultivated, *i. e.* occupied.		Uncultivated, *i. e.* unoccupied.		Forest.
		Net cropped.	Current follows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
A.—Presidency Proper.						
I.—Gujarát.						
Ahmedábád	1·0	57	21	3	18	1
Kaira	8·3	75	6	7	12	...
Panch Mahals	12·7	39	16	13	9	23
Broach	1·9	63	8	3	26	...
Surat	2·4	47	24	6	18	5
Average ... 1893-94 ...	4·4	56	17	6	17	4
Average ... 1892-93 ...	4·4	57	16	6	17	4
II.—Dakkhan.						
Khándesh	10·5	60	3	14	12	11
Násik	4·2	55	11	3	9	22
Ahmednagar	2·5	65	10	2	10	13
Poona	2·4	60	14	...	12	14
Sholápur	...	72	13	1	8	6
Sátára	7·4	58	17	1	9	15
Average ... 1893-94 ...	5·0	61	11	4	10	14
Average ... 1892-93 ...	4·8	63	9	5	10	13
III.—Karnátak.						
Belgaum	5·6	61	14	3	6	16
Bijápur	0·7	77	10	3	5	5
Dhárwár	2·5	73	8	2	7	10
Average ... 1893-94 ...	2·8	71	11	2	6	10
Average ... 1892-93 ...	1·8	72	9	3	6	10

District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on net area for which statistics are available of areas.				
		Cultivated, *i.e.* occupied.		Uncultivated, *i.e.* unoccupied.		Forest.
		Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
IV.—*Konkan.*						
Thána	3·1	21	21	5	31	22
Kolába	3·5	30	24	3	21	22
Ratnágiri	53·3	30	33	2	33	2
Kánara	...	9	4	2	8	77
Average ... 1893-94 ...	25·4	19	16	3	20	42
Average ... 1892-93 ...	25·8	19	15	4	23	39
Average A. ... 1893-94 ...	8·2	56	12	4	12	16
Average A. ... 1892-93 ...	8·0	58	11	4	12	15
B.—Sind.						
Karáchi	29·1	7	8	17	66	2
Hyderábád...	...	16	24	39	19	2
Shikárpur	2·2	17	19	43	15	6
Upper Sind Frontier	32·0	24	34	23	15	4
Thar and Párkar	...	7	11	5	75	2
Average B. ... 1893-94 ...	11·0	11	16	23	47	3
Average B. ... 1892-93 ...	11·9	12	15	23	47	3
Average for the Presidency. 1893-94 ...	9·3	40	13	11	25	11
Average for the Presidency. 1892-93 ...	9·5	40	12	12	25	11

The above table has appeared in the agricultural report since 1885-86. Since that date the cultivated or occupied area has slowly but surely risen from 66 to 68 per cent. of the total; the area fit for cultivation and at the disposal of applicants has gradually declined from 8 to 4 per cent., half of which has been absorbed in forest and the remainder in occupation. Forests received a further increment of 1 per cent. from the unoccupied area not available for cultivation. If the provincial figures are examined, it will be seen that occupation secured a small increment in all districts except Surat, in which it is stationary, and the Panch Mahals where the percentage rose from 44 to 55 per cent. In the latter district the available area fell 28 per cent., for besides its contribution of 11 per cent. to occupation, it added 17 per cent. to forest. In the Dakkhan and Karnátak, the occupied area rose by 2 and 4 per cent. respectively, the rise (1 per cent.) in the Konkan being a little less. The area available for cultivation decreased by 4 per cent. in the Dakkhan and Karnátak and by 3 per cent. in the Konkan, that which was not occupied having been absorbed into forest. The chief change took place in the Panch Mahals in Gujarát, and in Khándesh in the Dakkhan where the occupied area rose by 3 per cent.

Crops: Area under cultivation.

The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. It will suffice to note here that the irregularity of the rainfall resulted in a decrease of 2 per cent. in the gross-cropped area, and that the restricted area of kharif food crops was balanced by successful sowings of rabi jowári, and larger areas under cotton and oil-seeds. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown :—

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Crops.	Area in Acres (000 omitted).		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
Jowári	7,123	7,411	5·5	...
Bájri	5,451	4,055	...	25·6
Paddy	1,667	1,721	3·3	...
Wheat	1,918	1,986	3·5	...
Others.	1,742	1,737	...	0·3
Total, Cereals ...	17,901	16,910	...	5·5
Tur	809	569	...	29·6
Gram	762	820	7·6	...
Others	1,644	1,401	...	14·3
Total, Pulses ...	3,215	2,790	...	13·2
Tobacco	68	90	32·3	...
Sugarcane	68	83	22·0	...
Oil-seeds	1,501	1,950	29·9	...
Cotton	2,702	3,075	13·6	...
Total, Food crops ...	21,344	19,954	...	7·0
Total, Non-food crops ...	4,600	5,453	18·5	...
Total, Crops ...	25,944	25,407	...	2·0

Kharif and rabi crops.

The details given in the appended table show variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses :—

Year.	Area in Acres (000 omitted).			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1892-93	12,246	2,235	5,655	980
1893-94	10,038	1,771	6,872	1,019
	—2,208	—464	+1,217	+39

The following tables shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district :—

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—Presidency Proper.														
	I.—Gujarát.														
1	Ahmedábád	23	13	7	14	5	1	63	11	1	21	3	1	75	25
2	Kaira	8	25	18	2	25	1	79	13	1	1	2	4	93	7
3	Panch Mahális	1	10	16	6	12	24	69	21	...	...	9	1	90	10
4	Broach	16	3	3	13	1	...	36	11	3	47	2	1	50	50
5	Surat	21	1	20	5	8	...	55	15	2	21	6	1	72	28
	Average ... 1893-94 ...	16	12	11	9	10	4	62	13	1	19	4	1	76	24
	Average ... 1892-93 ...	18	14	10	11	10	4	67	12	1	15	4	1	80	20
	II.—Dakkhan.														
6	Khándesh	15	20	1	9	1	...	46	10	...	35	7	2	56	44
7	Násik	6	33	3	16	9	...	67	13	1	3	15	1	81	19
8	Ahmednagar	39	23	...	11	2	...	75	12	...	3	9	1	87	13
9	Poona	37	29	3	5	4	1	79	10	2	...	8	1	91	9
10	Sholápur	61	10	1	2	...	1	75	9	1	1	12	2	85	15
11	Sátára	27	28	2	4	8	1	70	19	1	1	7	2	90	10
	Average ... 1893-94 ...	31	23	2	8	3	...	67	12	1	9	10	1	80	20
	Average ... 1892-93 ...	26	30	2	7	4	...	69	13	1	9	7	1	83	17
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	34	10	6	6	10	1	67	12	1	12	5	3	80	20
13	Bijápur	50	10	...	6	2	...	68	7	...	15	9	1	75	25
14	Dhárwár	28	...	7	13	8	...	56	10	1	25	5	3	67	33
	Average ... 1893-94 ...	39	7	4	8	6	...	64	9	1	18	6	2	74	26
	Average ... 1892-93 ...	42	10	4	7	5	...	68	11	1	13	5	2	80	20
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	...	...	64	...	21	...	85	8	2	...	3	2	95	5
16	Kolába	...	...	59	...	32	...	91	6	1	...	2	...	98	2
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	36	...	42	...	78	10	5	...	5	2	93	7
18	Kánara	...	...	78	...	3	...	81	3	9	...	...	7	93	7
	Average ... 1893-94 ...	...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	...	3	2	95	5
	Average ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	...	3	2	95	5
	Average A. ... 1893-94 ...	29	16	6	8	6	1	66	11	1	12	8	2	78	22
	Average A. ... 1892-93 ...	28	21	6	7	6	1	69	12	1	10	6	2	82	18
	B.—Sind.														
19	Karáchi	17	8	35	13	...	4	77	7	2	...	13	1	86	14
20	Hyderábád	11	34	19	7	...	...	71	3	1	9	13	3	75	25
21	Shikárpur	18	1	24	31	...	...	74	14	1	1	9	1	89	11
22	Upper Sind Frontier	35	7	5	9	...	...	56	6	...	...	38	...	62	38
23	Thar and Párkar	1	69	16	1	...	...	87	3	1	4	4	1	91	9
	Average B. ... 1893-94 ...	14	24	21	15	...	1	75	7	1	3	12	2	83	17
	Average B. ... 1892-93 ...	17	25	19	16	...	1	78	6	2	2	11	1	86	14
	Average for the Presidency. 1893-94 ...	27	17	8	9	5	1	67	11	1	11	8	2	79	21
	Average for the Presidency. 1892-93 ...	26	22	8	8	5	1	70	12	1	9	6	2	83	17

Outturn of crops.

The following table gives the anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (by Mámlatdárs) purports to conform to the prescribed standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop. The table must, however, be taken as representing a merely approximate estimate:—

No.	District.	Average Anna Valuation.									
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	Gujarát.					...	...				
1	Ahmedábád	6	5	11	12	8	7	13	10	12	10
2	Kaira	9	12	13	12	12	11	10	8	10	10
3	Panch Mahals	5	8	13	9	8	9	6	9	11	9
4	Broach	9	7	8	13	5	4	6	8	10	8
5	Surat	11	8	12	11	12	10	8	9	8	8
	Dakkhan.										
6	Khándesh	12	13	12	13	11	9	12	13	13	11
7	Násik	13	12	12	13	...	8	9	8	13	11
8	Ahmednagar	11	10	10	12	7	10	9	9	10	9
9	Poona	13	11	11	9	9	10	10	7	11	9
10	Sholápur	11	6	9	11	3	6	6	7	9	5
11	Satára...	12	10	10	8	4	9	9	9	13	14
	Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum	11	10	9	12	9	10	10	10	12	9
13	Bijápur...	12	9	10	12	9	8	9	4	13	10
14	Dhárwár	9	5	6	14	6	10	9	9	13	9
	Konkan.										
15	Thána	10	...	13	...	12	11	11	10	11	...
16	Kolába	...	...	11	...	6	8	8	9	8	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	11	...	10	10	10	10	8	...
18	Kánara	12	...	13	...	...	13	12	4	8	...
	Sind.										
19	Karáchi	11	10	10	9	...	10	11	...	10	11
20	Hyderábád	12	12	10	9	...	16	16	16	8	12
21	Shikárpur	10	10	13	11	...	...	...	...	10	10
22	Upper Sind Frontier...	10	12	13	14	...	16	...	...	16	15
23	Thar and Párkar	11	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	10

Note.—In the above table the valuations are calculated on the standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop.

The outturn was on the whole fairly good in quantity, though slightly damaged in quality by unseasonable rain at the harvest time of both kharif and rabi crops. Jowári and bájri were much below average in Gujarát and the Karnátak, while fair in the Dakkhan. Paddy, wheat, and gram were much better than usual. Cotton was on the whole only fair.

Fruit trees.

An increase was reported in all kinds of trees except cocoanut and toddy-palm. The number of mango, tamarind and date-palm trees showed a steady advance. The returns cannot be taken as more than an approximation, but are valuable in this respect. Trees in forest and village sites were not enumerated.

Irrigation.

The net area irrigated in the year under report was 3·4 per cent. of the net area cropped in the Presidency Proper. In Sind it was 86·2 per cent. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 3·18 and 86·7 per cent. respectively. The total area irrigated in the Presidency Proper increased by 37,000 acres or 4·6 per cent.; that under crops irrigated rose by 22,000 acres or 2·4 per cent.; to which sugarcane chiefly contributed. In Gujarát there was a decrease under both canal and well irrigation, as the rain in the early part of the monsoon was very heavy and again in September-October the cultivators stood less in need of irrigating their crops. The Dakkhan, on the other hand, notably increased both its canal and well irrigation. Insufficient rain for kharif sowing and plentiful water supplied to wells and nálas by the favourable late rain encouraged irrigation from both these sources. Irrigation from tanks and wells declined in the Násik, Bijápur and Kánara districts, owing mainly to a reduction in the area of irrigated wheat and rice.

Crop experiments.

The number of crop experiments made during the year was 138 as against 127 in 1892-93. Of these, 44 were from the Northern and 47 each from the Central and Southern Divisions. The crops on which the experiments were made were as follows: bájri 25; pulses 21; rice 20; rági and other hill millets 20; jowári 18; wheat 12; oil-seeds 11; sugarcane 7; barley 2; potatoes and onions each 1.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The following table (the figures in which are taken from the Collectors' administration reports) shows the amounts advanced by Government, under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883, to cultivators in the various parts of the Presidency during the past two years :—

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	2,250	2,800	2,600	75
Kaira	1,354	2,015	1,995	1,190
Panch Mahál	350	200	235	.....
Broach	500	3,990	5,000	.....
Surat	260	18,640	1,125	18,360
Thána	2,110	330	2,650	3,240
Násik	5,936	24,822	10,484	16,255
Khándesh	7,424	1,700	5,420	3,000
Ahmednagar	1,845	11,650	950	8,110
Poona	705	44,430	170	20,115
Sholápur	2,150	63,355	600	15,385
Sátára	505	39,645	405	17,925
Belgaum	5,352	59,310	.....	1,09,550
Dharwár	46,519	55,841	3,875	1,34,025
Bijápur	35,743	32,020	60	45,685
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	1,050	450
Kánara	.....	23,000	.....	22,950
Kolába	7,778	1,900	9,912	4,990
Karáchi	63,766	9,610	34,506	5,970
Hyderábád	9,975	10,625	15,110	17,720
Shikárpur	3,805	14,205	4,395	19,727
Thar and Párkar	8,590	400	5,555	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	24,042	350	2,985	8,245
Total ...	2,30,959	4,00,838	1,09,082	4,72,967

In comparing the figures it must be borne in mind that 1891-92 was a year of widespread distress throughout the Dakkhan and Karnátak, and that the ill effects of this scarcity continued to be felt in 1892-93. Excluding these two years when the demand for loans was thus abnormally stimulated, it will be found that the figures for the year under report are more than three times as large as those for 1890-91, which again were double those of 1889-90. Though, therefore, there is a small decrease from last year, it cannot be doubted that the progress made has been real and steady. The demand in Gujarát was, as usual, small owing to the easy circumstances of the cultivating classes, and the generally favourable character of the season. In Kaira the advances were taken mainly for the purpose of rebuilding houses which had been destroyed by floods in Mehmadábád. The Panch Mahál still remained backward, but sustained efforts were made to popularise the principles of takávi. In Khándesh the Kunbis of the eastern division displayed a marked appreciation of these grants, and in most of the other districts of the Dakkhan and Konkan borrowers were found for the total allotments sanctioned. In Ratnágiri, despite the difficulties arising from the khoti tenure, a noticeable improvement was effected, particularly in the south. Progress was also made in Sind as may be gathered from the figures, coupled with the fact that the season on the whole was a good one. In Karáchi the grants were largely utilised in relieving distress caused by floods in the Sháhbandar division. In the Upper Sind Frontier the decrease was explained by the exceptional scarcity which prevailed in the preceding year and swelled the total loans. In Thar and Párkar the demand declined in consequence of the closure of the Nára Supply Channel which reduced the area under rabi cultivation. Concurrently with the improvement above described, it is gratifying to notice that cases of misapplication of the loans were very few, and there is every reason to believe that the enlarged facilities for Government loans were not abused.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The figures in the following paragraphs are taken from Appendix IV—A (4) in Part III of this report supplied by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No trustworthy information as to agricultural stock in Sind has been supplied. Sind.

The number of head of cattle in the Northern Division rose from 1,977,997 in 1892-93 to 2,023,890 in the year under report. The increase was observed in every district of the Division and was attributed to the importation of cattle for grazing, the extension of cultivation and the purchase of cattle by cultivators out of takávi advances. Cattle-disease appeared in 11 villages of the Thána district and carried off 242 cattle. The number of horses and ponies fell from 17,698 to 17,480, the decrease being noticed in the Ahmedábád, Kaira, Panch Mahál and Surat districts. Horse disease, apparently anthrax, prevailed for 3 months in the Sánand, Dholka, Viramgám and Prántij tálukas of the Ahmedábád district. There was a slight decrease in sheep. Northern Division.

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but an increase in goats. The number of carts both for driving and for carrying loads improved There was a falling off in large, but an increase in small, ploughs.

Central Division. The number of cattle in the Central Division rose from 3,916,384 to 4,125,224; the increase was general throughout the districts and was due to larger purchases and more abundant fodder. There was a noticeable advance in the number of sheep, goats, donkeys, large ploughs and carts, while small ploughs showed a slight decrease. No cattle-disease of a severe type made its appearance during the year, but unhealthiness was reported from the Sangola and Pandharpur tálukas of the Sholápur district.

Southern Division. The number of cattle in the Southern Division rose from 2,362,017 to 2,536,424; the increase was observable in all the districts except Kolába and Kánara, where rinderpest prevailed during a portion of the year. In Kánara only was the disease severe and there 2,237 cattle were carried off out of 7,874 attacked. There was a marked increase throughout the Division in the number of sheep, goats, camels, mules and donkeys, horses and ponies, ploughs (both large and small), and carts for driving and carrying loads.

Horse and Mule Breeding.

Number and location of stallions. The number of stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Beluchistán, was 73 as against 74 in the previous year. Of these, 45 were serving in the Dakkhan, 9 in Gujarát, and 19 in Sind and Cutch. Two stallions died and two were destroyed, one suffering from an incurable disease and the other being old and worn-out. The number of stallions actually at stud work during the year was 63, the remainder being at the Ahmednagar depôt for acclimatisation.

Horse-breeding. The number of branded and certificated mares covered by Government stallions was 2,017 against 3,109 in the previous year. The larger part of this decrease is, however, only apparent, as last year's figure included Beluchistán, which is excluded in the returns for the year under report. The number actually corresponding for 1892-93 with the 2,017 of this year was 2,034. The decrease occurred mainly in Gujarát, and was due to an outbreak of anthrax. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 31·9 and the average produce per stallion 7·5. The average cost of maintenance per stallion decreased from Rs. 395 last year to Rs. 347. The number of branded mares rose from 11,855 to 12,843.

Castrations. The number of castrations, exclusive of operations performed at the Remount Depôt, was 109 against 326 in the preceding year.

Mule-breeding. The number of donkey stallions was 24, or an increase of 1 from last year. The number of pony mares covered throughout the Presidency, exclusive of Beluchistán, was 844 against 842 in 1892-93. The average cost of donkey stallions fell from Rs. 291 to Rs. 279.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the department declined from Rs. 68,268 in 1892-93 to Rs. 60,581 in the year under report. Of this sum Rs. 12,201 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 35,767 by Provincial Revenues, and Rs. 12,613 by the Imperial Government.

Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows.

The principal shows of the year were:—

Province.	Place.	Kind of Show.	Date of commencement.
Dakkhan	Poona	Horse Show	27th September 1893.
Sind	Sibi	Horse and Cattle Show	9th February 1894.
	Shikárpur	Horse Show	8th January 1894.
	Nausháhro (Moro)	Horse and Cattle Show	29th January 1894.
Gujarát	Rájkot	Horse Show	24th November 1893.
	Cutch	Horse and Cattle Show	6th February 1894.
Southern Marátha Country	Chinchli	Horse Show	24th February 1894.

Poona Horse Show. The Poona Horse show compared very favourably with previous shows, but was not so good as the Dakkhan show held at Ahmednagar in 1893. In that year 569 horses were exhibited from numerous centres, whereas at Poona there were only 320 exhibits, all of which came from Poona itself. Considerable improvement was observed in broodmares, yearling colts and two and three-year old fillies. Mares for mule-breeding were poor, but this industry is still in its infancy in the Dakkhan. Eighty-four animals changed hands, the Remount Officer purchasing 13 head of young stock for the rearing depôt.

Sibi Horse and Cattle Show. The number of horses exhibited at Sibi was 977, or 220 fewer than in the previous year, the decrease occurring in northern horses. But despite the numerical falling off, the show was most successful and from a breeder's point of view more than held its own with former years. Broodmares and young stock classes were particularly good, and geldings showed a vast improvement. Mares, mules and remounts were fair. The number of animals that changed hands amounted to 47 for the remount rearing depôt, 75 for remounts and 5 for private individuals. All those bought for the depôt were the produce of Government sires. The classes of cattle were all good, especially bullocks and milch cattle. Fifty-five bullocks were purchased by the Chief Commissariat Officer for commissariat and siege train purposes, for which the "Kutchi" cattle are eminently fitted, being short-legged, compact, strong and quick.

Shikárpur Horse Show.

The Shikárpur Horse Show was the most successful on record, the total absence of inferior animals of any sort being specially noticeable. The number of animals exhibited was 962, or 92 more than in the previous year. The classes for broodmares and young stock were exceptionally good. Mules also were above the average, but the Chief Commissariat Officer was able to buy four only, as Government prices did not tempt sellers. Remounts were a large and excellent class, and the numbers that changed hands were 16 for the rearing depôt, 171 for remounts and 23 for private individuals, or a total of 210 sales. Of those bought for the depôt and remounts, 61 were the produce of Government sires. This show was growing in popularity among the trans-frontier tribesmen, and Afghánistán and Beluchistán together contributed more than half the exhibits and carried off nearly two-thirds of the prizes offered.

Nausháhro Horse and Cattle Show.

At this show, which was held at Moro, there was a marked improvement in the number and quality of the exhibits. Horses were 601 in number, or 263 more than in 1892, and the classes for broodmares, young stock and mules were all good. The show was first held in the previous year, and it was deemed advisable not to attract buyers till next year. The expenses of the show were borne by Local Boards. There were 205 exhibits of cattle, among which cows and calves were very good, while bullocks and buffaloes were fair.

Rájkot Horse Show.

The Rájkot show, held after an interval of three years, was a decided failure, exhibits numbering only 374 as compared with 1,190 in 1890. All classes were poor and there were no sales. A change of locality for the Káthiáwár show was under contemplation.

Cutch Horse and Cattle Show.

The number of horses exhibited at Cutch was 186 or 33 more than at the show in 1891. No details are available as to classes, but the show was reported successful and three head of young stock, all by Government sires, were purchased by the Superintendent Remount Rearing Depôt. Cattle and sheep numbered 173 and 41 respectively as against 201 and 15 at the former show.

Chinchli Horse Show.

The only facts reported of the Chinchli Show were that there was an advance in numbers but not in quality, and that for the first time the District Local Board of Belgaum contributed Rs. 250 to the fund.

General.

The total number of animals present at all horse-shows was 3,544 as against 3,350 in the preceding year. The total expenses incurred were Rs. 19,392, of which Rs. 7,651 were awarded in prizes. The Government contribution amounted to Rs. 4,600. The Ahmedábád show was cancelled in consequence of an outbreak of cattle disease in that district.

Weather and Crops.

Meteorological Department of Western India.

Observatories and observations.

The number of observatories was the same as in the previous year, viz., 12 of the second and 11 of the third class, as under:—

Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Bombay Presidency ...	Karáchi ...	Hyderábád.	Rájputána	Mount Abu ...	Bickánir.
Do. ...	Deesa	Bhúj.	Central India	.....	Neemuch.
Do. ...	Poona	Rájkot.	Do.	.....	Indore.
Do. ...	Belgaum ...	Verával.	Berár	Akola... ...	.....
Do. ...	Jacobábád ...	Surat.	Do.	Chikulda ...	Amráoti.
Do. ...	Sholápur ...	Málegaon.	Do.	Buldána ...	.....
Do. ...	Ratnágiri ...	.....	Malabár Coast	.....	Calicut.
Do. ...	Kárwár ...	.....			

The second class observatories continued their 10 and 16 hour observations to the Bombay office for reduction, tabulation and correction.

Meteorological buildings.

No new building was erected during the year. The thermometer shed at Kárwár was, as usual, re-thatched. An improved site was selected for the rain-gauge at Ratnágiri.

Character of the work of observers.

The observations supplied by observatories were for the most part satisfactory, but were not all continuous, and a few of them were of doubtful character as shown below :—

Station.	Period.	Observations.	Remarks.
Poona	7th to 15th July 1893 ...	No observation of any kind ...	Observer sick.
	9th to 12th August 1893 ...	Barometric observations rejected.	
	7th September 1893 ...	No observations made ...	Observer engaged in other work.
Kárwár	8th February to 3rd March.	Wet minimum out of order and therefore no observation.	
Karáchi	30th and 31st May 1893 ...	Wet bulb and wet minimum readings rejected. New observer.	
	9th February to 31st March 1893.	Observations were of doubtful character.	

The anemograph was out of order for 70 days at Deesa and for 13 days at Belgaum.

Daily weather report and chart.

The work of preparing and publishing the report was continued in the same manner as in the past years. The number of reporting stations was increased by one, namely, Aden. No change was made in the time of publication or in the matter in the report.

Office work.

As usual, the logs of vessels touching at the port continued to be regularly taken and the instruments on board compared. The number of logs thus examined was 943, as compared with 817 in the preceding year.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1893-94.

General character.

The year 1893 was a year neither of barometric maximum nor of barometric minimum, and consequently one of good rainfall throughout the whole of the Presidency. It presented, however, some features of importance, such as a relatively high barometer in July, the early setting in of the monsoon rains, a relatively low barometer at Deesa in September, due to a severe cyclonic disturbance there on the 15th and 16th, causing a high flood in the river Sábarmati, a severe cyclone in November in the Arabian sea and on the Káthiáwár coast, and on the whole a seasonal distribution of the monsoon rains.

Tables and diagrams.

The accompanying diagrams exhibit graphically for each of the five stations, Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum, the mean monthly values of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, pressure of vapour, wind frequency, dryness, and the total monthly rainfall. They also show the mean monthly deviations of barometric pressure, temperature, &c., from their average values for the year and the extent to which these deviations were of an unusual character. Figs. I. to XXXV. exhibit all these deviations from the normal conditions of the season. The excessive or defective rainfall in each of the several districts is represented by figures XXXVI. to XLIII.

Abnormal barometric pressure.

The variations of the monthly mean barometric pressure at five representative stations of the Bombay Presidency are shown by figures I. to V. These figures when compared with each other show that the general character of all the curves, except in a few cases, is the same, all rising and falling nearly at the same time. The abnormal pressure curves show that the barometer was slightly in excess or nearly average in July, November, and March at Karáchi, and in July and December at Deesa, but was more or less in defect in all other months at those two stations. At Deesa, the pressure was largely in defect of the average in September, which was due to a cyclonic storm at that station. The diagram shows that at Bombay and Poona the barometer stood at nearly its normal height in May, June, August, September, and October, and was ·042″ in excess in July at Poona, and ·038″ at Bombay in the same month. In July and December 1893, and February 1894, the barometer remained more or less above the normal, and was below it in the remaining months at Bombay and Poona. At Belgaum the pressure deviated from the normal by small amounts only, and was lowest in May and October, and highest in August, December, and February.

Winds.

The extents to which the winds were more frequently from the northward or the southward than in a normal year is shown by figures VI. to X. A rise of one of these curves above the zero line shows an excess in the frequency of north winds or a deficiency in the number of south winds, while a fall below the zero line shows a smaller number of north winds or a greater number of south winds than the normal. In figures XI. to XV. is given similar information with respect to the abnormal frequency of the east or west winds. At Karáchi, north-westerly winds were predominant from April to October, while north-easterly winds from November 1893 to March 1894 were frequently observed. At Deesa, the chief deviations from the normal condition took place in June, when north-westerly winds were predominant and in November and December, when south-easterly winds were more frequent. At Bombay the winds were most from north-east in May and June and from south-west in September. At Poona, south-westerly winds and at Belgaum, south-easterly winds were more frequent than usual in several months of the year.

Temperature.

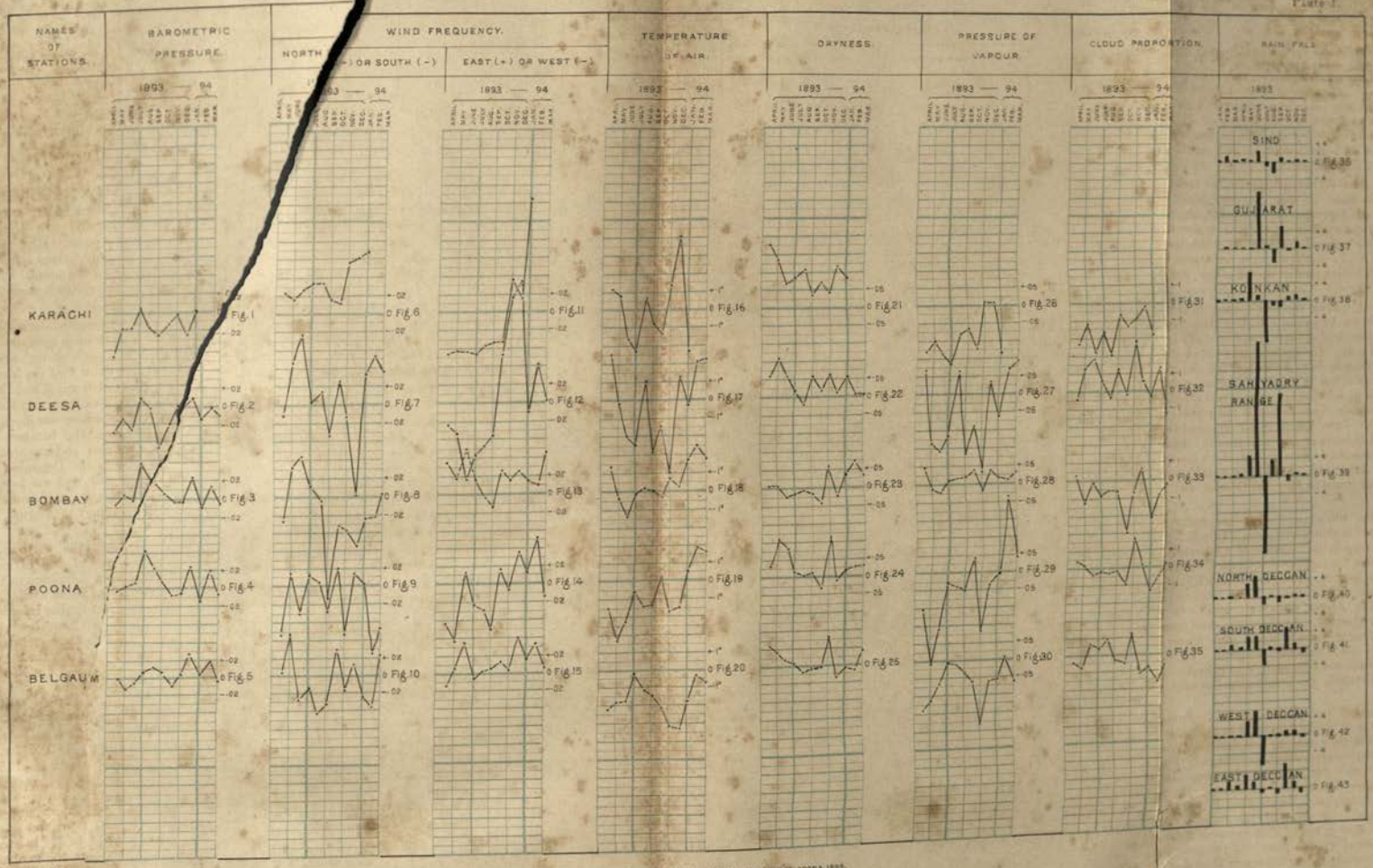
The mean monthly abnormal variations are shown by figures XVI. to XX. At Karáchi, the temperature was as much as 5° higher than usual in December and about 1° in April, May, August, and November, while in the remaining months it was from 1° to 2½° lower than usual. At Deesa, throughout the year, except during April, August, December, February, and March, the temperature was unusually cool, particularly during June, July, September, and November, when it was from 2° to 5½° below the normal. At Bombay, the temperature was fairly normal, except in April, January, February, and March, when it was from 1° to 2½° in excess of the normal, and in June when it was 1½° in defect of the average. At Poona, the temperature was about normal in October and January, nearly 2° in excess in February and March, and 1° to 5½° in defect in all the remaining months of the year. At Belgaum, the temperature was more or less cool throughout the year, particularly in November and December.

Dryness and vapour pressure.

The abnormal variations of the dryness of the atmosphere are shown by figures XXVI to XXX. These show that the variations at Deesa and Poona were large, while at Bombay the dryness was fairly normal. At Karáchi and Belgaum, the variations were small throughout, and the dryness in March at Deesa appears to have been comparatively great. In figures XXI. to XXV. are shown the abnormal variations of vapour pressure. These show that vapour pressure was abnormally high in November at Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum, while the variations in all other months, throughout the Presidency, were moderate.

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1893-94.

Plate I



B. 850

DRAWN AT THE GOVT PHOTOZINCO OFFICE, POONA 1894.

The abnormal amount of clouded sky is shown by figures XXXI. to XXXV. At Karáchi, the cloudiness was apparently less than the normal amount throughout the year, while at Deesa, throughout the whole period, except in April, August, October, and January, it was in excess. At Bombay, the most noteworthy deviations from the normal condition were an excessive clearness in October and January, and a somewhat excessive cloudiness in April and December, but the sky was generally less cloudy than the average in all other months of the year. At Poona and Belgaum, the sky was unusually cloudy in November, while the variations in other months were unimportant. Cloud.

Local variations of the rainfall were so great that the registration of this element at only five meteorological stations cannot be taken as fairly representing the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts, over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results of the actual and normal rainfall are given in Tables A and B, and the deviations from the normal are given in Table C :— Rain.

TABLE A.

Showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division during the year 1893.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	0·34	1·25	0·00	0·32	0·09	2·78	2·04	0·04	1·68	0·00	0·38	0·22	9·14
Gujarát...	0·02	0·36	0·06	0·03	0·31	17·66	11·70	6·40	10·20	0·07	1·50	0·01	48·32
Konkan	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·41	7·25	32·56	25·94	18·95	9·84	3·79	1·68	0·00	100·44
Sahyádri Range ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·85	5·16	61·33	53·01	58·45	34·74	3·16	0·85	0·00	217·55
North Dakkhan ...	0·13	0·00	0·47	0·27	3·78	10·23	2·51	4·61	3·29	2·11	1·23	0·00	28·63
South Dakkhan ..	0·01	0·00	1·48	1·43	4·55	8·10	2·80	5·07	2·84	9·64	1·79	0·00	37·81
West Dakkhan ...	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·76	4·82	12·68	3·45	6·33	3·36	4·62	1·63	0·00	37·77
East Dakkhan... ..	0·01	0·00	2·05	1·39	4·37	5·82	2·06	3·65	2·73	9·56	1·51	0·00	33·15

TABLE B.

Showing the average Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	0·37	0·23	0·27	0·10	0·14	0·60	2·78	2·82	0·72	0·12	0·12	0·15	8·42
Gujarát...	0·02	0·21	0·03	0·02	0·38	4·55	11·32	10·14	5·46	0·56	0·15	0·05	32·89
Konkan	0·56	0·00	0·08	0·21	1·23	31·77	35·72	20·64	11·77	2·90	0·62	0·09	105·59
Sahyádri Range ...	0·25	0·02	0·22	0·44	1·09	30·98	71·01	54·74	16·29	4·43	0·70	0·14	180·31
North Dakkhan ...	0·45	0·05	0·08	0·28	0·54	4·97	4·15	4·26	4·46	2·67	0·65	0·24	22·80
South Dakkhan ...	0·16	0·02	0·25	1·00	1·76	5·49	6·61	4·99	3·42	4·15	0·60	0·77	29·25
West Dakkhan ...	0·24	0·03	0·14	0·98	1·32	7·12	9·91	6·51	3·82	3·70	0·87	0·32	34·96
East Dakkhan	0·21	0·01	0·27	0·71	1·60	4·03	2·78	3·50	3·37	3·97	0·44	0·90	22·32

TABLE C.

Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall of 1893 with the average Rainfall.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Sind	−0·03	+1·02	−0·27	+0·22	−0·05	+2·18	−0·74	−2·78	+0·96	−0·12	+0·26	+0·07	+0·72
Gujarát	0·00	+0·15	+0·03	+0·01	−0·07	+13·11	+0·38	−3·74	+4·74	−0·49	+1·35	−0·04	+15·43
Konkan	−0·56	+0·02	−0·08	+0·20	+6·02	+0·79	−9·78	−1·69	−1·93	+0·89	+1·06	−0·09	−5·15
Sahyádri Range	−0·25	−0·02	−0·22	+0·41	+4·07	+30·35	−18·00	+3·71	+18·45	−1·27	+0·15	−0·14	+37·24
North Dakkhan	−0·32	−0·05	+0·39	−0·01	+3·24	+5·26	−1·64	+0·35	−1·17	−0·56	+0·58	−0·24	+5·83
South Dakkhan	−0·15	−0·02	+1·23	+0·43	+2·79	+2·61	−3·84	+0·08	−0·58	+5·49	+1·19	−0·77	+8·56
West Dakkhan	−0·24	−0·03	−0·02	−0·22	+3·50	+5·56	−6·46	−0·18	−0·46	+0·92	+0·76	−0·32	+2·81
East Dakkhan	−0·20	−0·04	+1·78	+0·68	+2·77	+1·79	−0·72	+0·25	−1·14	+5·59	+1·07	−0·90	+10·88

The numbers in the above tables are represented by figures XXXVI. to XLIII. which show at a glance, by the direction and length of the black vertical lines, whether and to what extent the monthly rainfall of each district was in excess or defect, the lines being drawn upwards to represent an excess and downwards to show a defect. The rainfall of the monsoon months June to October, and also for the whole year, is given in the following table in the form of percentages of the average fall :—

Division.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind	475	74	2	234	...	109
Gujarát	394	104	64	186	13	147
Konkan	103	73	92	84	133	95
Sahyádri Range	197	76	107	213	72	120
North Dakkhan	26	60	108	74	80	126
South Dakkhan	148	42	102	83	233	130
West Dakkhan	365	178	35	97	88	109
East Dakkhan	144	74	104	70	241	149

In this table, 100 means that the rainfall has been equal to the average of many past years; 150 means that it has been 50 per cent above the average; 50 that it has been 50 per cent below the average; the excess above or defect below 100 indicating by how much per cent of the average rainfall the fall of the month exceeded or fell short of the normal quantity; for example, in August, the Konkan received 8 per cent in defect of the average rainfall for that month, while the rainfall for June in Gujarát was 294 per cent in excess of the average rainfall for that month in that district. The total percentage rainfall of the year was above the average in all districts except the Konkan.

Storms.

The charts of the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of October indicated an area of low pressure on and off the Coromandel Coast and the weather was very unsettled. The observations at 8 A.M. on the 14th showed that within the low pressure area of the past four days' reports a well marked depression had formed and its centre was somewhere very near Secunderábád. On the 15th, the storm remained nearly stationary, and on the morning of the 16th it moved northwards and was somewhere between Nágpur and Masulipatam. The weather charts of the 17th showed that the disturbance was in the neighbourhood of Ráipur, whence it advanced to the foot of the hills, where it appears to have broken up. This disturbance gave pretty general rain over the greater part of the country.

The charts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of November indicated unsettled weather conditions off the South Coromandel Coast in the Bay and the weather appeared to be very unsettled. On the 4th, the isabnormals showed an area of low pressure to the east-south-eastwards of Negapatam, where fresh to strong squally winds appeared to be blowing. On the morning of the 5th, there appeared a small depression to the eastwards of Negapatam and the winds on the Coromandel Coast became cyclonic. The sea was tremendous, the barometer was falling and the wind was increasing in force at Madras, and all these indicated that the disturbance was approaching the Coromandel Coast. By the morning of the 6th, the storm had developed rapidly and was of considerable intensity near Madras. It gave heavy rain, and fierce to terrific squalls were experienced on and off the Coromandel Coast. This depression filled up on the morning of the 7th, and the weather became gradually fine.

On the 10th of November, the chart indicated the probability of a low pressure area to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, where the weather appeared to be suspicious; rainy, squally, and more or less unsettled. Again, at 8 A.M. on the 11th, the barometric observations pointed to the existence of a low pressure area to the south-eastwards of Madras or Masulipatam in the Bay and the weather conditions appeared to be very suspicious. The abnormal chart of the 12th showed that the low pressure area had now moved westwards and was overlying Madras, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and their neighbourhood. With this change the weather to the south of latitude 18° became unsettled. The next morning's chart showed that the low pressure area had, as anticipated, moved westwards and had grown deeper and was now a marked depression on and off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin, where the abnormal deficiency amounted to about a tenth. By the morning of the 14th, the depression grew still deeper and its centre lay in about latitude 13°N., longitude 71°E. Next morning the observations showed that the storm had developed considerably and its centre was in about latitude 14°N., longitude 70°E. At 8 A.M. on the 16th, the storm become terrific, and had its centre in latitude 15°N., longitude 67°E. On the morning of the 17th, the centre moved further westwards and the storm was now most intense and was in latitude 16° or 17°N., longitude 65° or 66°E. The storm remained stationary in this position, and on the 18th the observations began to show that it was recurving and was approaching the Káthiáwár Coast. At 8 A.M. on the 19th, the storm moved eastwards and was in about latitude 18° or 19°N., longitude 67°E. On the morning of the 20th, the centre of the storm was in the immediate neighbourhood of Verával, where the abnormal deficiency was more than three-tenths. On the 21st, the storm decreased considerably in intensity and was now a shallow depression over the country about Rájkot, Surat, and Ahmedábád, and on the 22nd it moved northwards and was central over Deesa and Ahmedábád. It completely disappeared on the 23rd.

The following is an account of the weather experienced by vessels in the Arabian sea:

The S. S. *Safari* reported having experienced from latitude 15° 42′ N., longitude 67° 49′ E. at midnight on the 14th to latitude 18° 15′ N., longitude 70° 15′ E. at noon on the 16th of November, cyclonic weather with a moderate to whole gale, overcast sky, high rough sea, heavy and violent squalls of wind and rain and ugly threatening weather; to arrival at 10-30 P.M. on the 16th, strong winds gradually falling light to light airs, partially cloudy sky, and slight sea.

The mail steamer *Assam* left Aden on the 13th and experienced up to latitude 15° 48′ N., longitude 60° E. at noon on the 16th, light to fresh northerly winds and fine weather; to latitude 15° 36′ N., longitude 62° 02′ E. at midnight on the 16th, strong north-easterly and northerly winds, squally weather, a high confused sea, heavy swell and barometer falling to 29·77″ (at midnight on the 16th) from 29·94″ at noon on the 16th; to latitude 15° 36′ N., longitude 63° 24′ E. at 8 A.M. on the 17th, a moderate gale from north-north-west, north-west, and west-north-west, cloudy to overcast sky, a high confused sea, passing rain-squalls, barometer steadily falling to 29·65″ (at 8 A.M. on the 17th); to latitude 17° 14′ N, longitude 69° 13′ E., at noon on the 18th, wind veering from west to south-east and blowing strong with a moderate to fresh gale, a cloudy to overcast sky, high confused sea and light rain-squalls. Barometer fell to 29·61″ at 2 P.M. on the 17th (in about latitude 16° N., longitude 65° E.), after which it steadily rose to 29·93″ at noon on the 18th; to arrival at 6-30 A.M. on the 19th, light to moderate southerly, south-easterly, and easterly winds and a slight sea.

The S. S. *City of Khios* reported having experienced from latitude 17° N., longitude 65° E. at 8 A.M. on the 16th of November, to about latitude 19° N., longitude 68° E. at 8 A.M. on the 18th, strong winds from north-east to south-east with moderate to fresh gales, high to heavy cross sea, violent squalls and heavy rain. Lowest barometer 29·57″ at 2 A.M. on the 17th in about latitude 17° N., longitude 66° E.

The S. S. *Rheinfels* reported having experienced from latitude 17° 10′ N., longitude 60° 27′ E. at noon on the 14th, fresh to strong north-easterly and northerly winds, cloudy weather and rising sea; from about latitude 18° N., longitude 65° E. at midnight on the 15th to about latitude 18° 31′ N., longitude 69° E. at 8 A.M. on the 17th, a moderate to strong gale from north-east and south-east, overcast sky and high sea with heavy squalls of wind and rain and vivid lightning to east at about 2 A.M. on the 16th; lowest barometer recorded was 29·72″ at 6 A.M. on the 16th.

The S. S. *Imperator* reported having experienced from latitude 16° 27′ N., longitude 61° 16′ E. at midnight on the 15th to latitude 19° N., longitude 70° E. at midnight on the 18th, stormy weather (force increasing from 7 to 11, Beaufort's scale), winds varying from north-north-east to south-south-east, overcast sky, very high confused sea, terrific squalls and heavy rain on the 16th and 17th. Lowest barometer 29·548″ at 4 A.M. in latitude 18° 06′ N., longitude 65° 54′ E. at 4 P.M. on the 17th.

The S. S. *Mannilla* left Bombay at 9 A.M. on the 16th and experienced light to fresh south-easterly winds, moderate south-south-easterly swell and cloudy to overcast sky up to latitude 18° 04′ N., longitude 67° 47′ E. at noon on the 17th; thence, the weather became more and more threatening and she experienced a severe cyclone up to about latitude 20° N., longitude 68° E. at about 4 P.M. on the 19th. The lowest barometer (corrected) was 28·256″ at 4 A.M. noon and midnight of the 18th. Considerable damage was done to the vessel and she put back to Bombay for repairs.

The S. S. *Aston Hall* reported having experienced from latitude 16° 22′ N., longitude 60° 39′ E. at midnight on the 16th, to latitude 16° 38′ N., longitude 61° 57′ E. at noon on the 17th, strong north-north-easterly winds, a high confused sea and heavy squalls; thence, to latitude 18½° N., longitude 69½° E., at 8 A.M. on the 19th, strong winds with a moderate gale from north-north-west, west and south-west, a high confused sea; cloudy to overcast sky and heavy squalls. Lowest barometer (corrected) 29·612″ in latitude 16° 45′ N., longitude 63° 10′ E. at midnight on the 17th.

The sailing ship *Hutton Hall* reported having experienced from latitude 5° N., longitude 67° 48′ E., at noon on the 12th, to latitude 9° 46′ N., longitude 69° 19′ E. at noon on the 14th moderate to fresh west-north-westerly and north-westerly winds, a cloudy to overcast sky, heavy squalls and much lightning; to latitude 13° 48′ N., longitude 69° 44′ E. at midnight on the 15th, stormy weather, wind blowing from west, west-south-west and south-west with a fresh to strong gale with terrific squalls, torrents of rain and a heavy sea; to latitude 18° 05′ N., longitude 71° 16′ E. at noon on the 17th, a whole gale blowing from south and south-east, an overcast sky and high sea.

The S. S. *Energia* left Karáchi on the 17th and to arrival at Bombay at about 8 A.M. on the 20th, experienced strong easterly to south-easterly winds with a moderate gale, overcast sky, high to very heavy sea, vivid lightning and heavy squalls. The lowest barometer recorded was 29·735″ in latitude 19° 36′ N., longitude 71° 18′ E. at 4 P.M. on the 19th.

The S. S. *Kargola*, which left Bombay at about 11 A.M. on the 19th, reported the weather off the west coast between Karáchi and Bombay as follows:—19th November, 4 P.M., high beam sea; 8·48, wind increasing with high sea, kept ship WN½ N., and heavy rain; 10, rain continuous; 11 P.M. wind veering in squalls with continuous rain and falling barometer; 20th November, 2-30 A.M. heavy rain-squalls, high south-south-west sea and a moderate gale from south; 8, fresh gale from south-south-west, heavy clouds passing over and high quarterly sea; 10-30, wind falling light and hauling; 10-45, wind north-west blowing hard and at noon blowing a whole gale, wind north-west to north-east and barometer 29·684″ (corrected), 2-30 P.M., fresh gale and considerable sea; 3 P.M., wind and sea moderating and barometer rapidly rising.

The R. I. M. S. *Mayo*, which left Bombay at 9-10 P.M. on the 18th, reported the weather off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay as follows:—From Bombay to about latitude 20° 38′ N., longitude 70° 41′ E. at noon on the 19th, light winds from north and south-east and south-westerly and west-north westerly swell; noon, wind blowing strong from east with southerly swell; 4-30 P.M., wind blowing in gusts of force; 11, from north-east with heavy rain squalls, barometer steadily falling; 4-40 P.M., wind

blowing hard from south-east, weather showing indications of an approaching cyclone, altered course to north-west; 7 P.M., wind shifted to east and then to east-north-east; altered course to N. 61° W.; 7-30 P.M. weather moderating. From noon to midnight on the 19th, the wind was blowing with force 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Beaufort's scale. The vessel experienced up to noon on the 20th or up to about latitude 22° 33′ N., longitude 68° 53′ E. strong winds with a moderate to fresh gale from north-east and rough weather. The lowest barometer (corrected) was 29° 50″ at about 5 P.M. on the 19th in about latitude 21° N. longitude 70° 26′ E.

The S. S. *Amara*, which left Aden for Karáchi on the 12th of November, reported having experienced calms and light variable winds up to longitude 54° E. and moderate to fresh north-easterly winds and fine weather up to latitude 19° 10′ N., longitude 58° 27′ E. at noon on the 16th, to latitude 20° 12′ N., longitude 59° 42′ E. at midnight on the 16th, a fresh to strong north-easterly wind, blowing at times with a moderate gale, a high sea and cloudy weather; to latitude 23° N., longitude 63½° E. at 4 P.M. on the 18th, stormy weather, wind blowing with force 7, 8 and 9 Beaufort's scale, frequent severe and terrific squalls of wind and rain and a heavy to high cross sea, to arrival at Karáchi on the 19th, strong north-easterly winds falling light, to light breeze and decreasing sea.

COLA'BA OBSERVATORY.

Grounds and buildings.

The grounds and buildings remained in a satisfactory condition. All necessary repairs, lime-washing, painting or tarring of roofs, &c., were effected, and the lightning conductors tested, by the Public Works Department. The only structural changes of any importance directly affecting any of the operations of the Observatory were:—1st, the construction of a branch ventilator to admit fresh air to the box containing the photographic sheet which receives the record of the new vertical force magnetograph, it having been found that, as in the case of the other magnetograms, lack of ventilation caused blackening of the sheets; and 2nd, the provision of an additional water-proof sloping cover for the new settling tank which supplies water to the photographic room; the object being to prevent the possibility of contamination of the water in the tank by drainage from the roof of the room.

Instruments.

The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were the Declination Magnetograph, Horizontal Force Magnetograph, Vertical Force Magnetograph No. 1 (old instrument), Vertical Force Magnetograph No. 2 (new instrument), Barograph, Thermograph, dry-bulb and wet-bulb, Pluviograph, and Anemograph (direction and velocity). Of these the first seven register photographically and the last mechanically; they were all in good order and worked well during the year. Throughout the whole of the monsoon of 1893 the syphon which automatically discharges the receiving vessel of the pluviograph acted properly every time the vessel filled. Experimental deflection observations of the usual kind for determination of scale co-efficients were made on the horizontal force magnetograph on the 28th July; on the vertical force magnetograph No. 1 on the 15th September and 6th June, and on the vertical force magnetograph No. 2 on the 14th March. In each case corresponding deflection observations were made with the same deflector magnet upon a magnet suspended over the spot where the absolute magnetical observations are taken and where, therefore, the absolute horizontal force is known. Similar experimental deflection observations, on a smaller scale, were regularly made every month on each of the vertical force magnetographs. Experimental deflection observations were also made upon Grubb's declination magnetometer and Grubb's horizontal force magnetometer on the 9th and 10th October respectively. The large declination and horizontal force magnetometers were in good order and under regular observation. Weekly readings of the collimator by the declination transit afforded, in combination with occasional observations of the transit of Polaris, evidence of the stability of the collimator and of a very near approach to stability of the transit instrument. The Kew unifilar magnetometer was in good order and in regular use for the determination of absolute declination and horizontal force, and with the Kew dip circle fairly consistent values of the dip were yielded by each of four needles as in the preceding year. The large transit instrument, its collimator and the standard sidereal clock remained in good order. The Electrical clock was in good order, and went well throughout the year. The Harbour clock, which is controlled by the Electrical clock, also went well up to the end of February, but during several days in March and on two or three in each of the months April and May it gained two or more even seconds a day, which was probably caused by the slipping of one side of the gravity escapement. The aggregate number of days during which the harbour and electrical controlling clocks kept accurately together during the year was 352. The Harbour clock was more or less erroneous during an aggregate of 6 days, and was stopped for repairs during 7 days. The Castle Time-ball was dropped automatically by the Harbour clock on 304 out of the 313 week days of the year. It was dropped by hand on 7 days, when reliance could not be placed on the clock, and on 2 days a flag was dropped instead of the ball. The Time Ball at the docks was accurately dropped by hand at noon on 311 out of the 313 week days of the year. The clock at the Docks went well on all days except two. Of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty seventeen were received from and ten issued to ships of the Royal Navy, and six were received from and nine sent to the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich. Of deck watches the numbers were five received from and ten issued to ships of the Royal Navy, and eight received from and one sent to the Astronomer Royal. At the end of the year there remained in store five chronometers and four deck watches. Quarterly acccounts of the receipts and issues and of the stock in hand were sent regularly to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year, and the weather reports were sent regularly to the same officials and newspapers as in previous years. The waxing of photographic paper for the magnetographs and meteorographs continued to be satisfactorily carried out, the difficulty of obtaining plain paper of the same quality as that formerly used having been overcome by modifying the photographic process to suit the paper now procurable. Work.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

The monsoon rains of 1893 began on the 26th May and ended on the 4th October, yielding an aggregate fall of 65·37 inches, or a defect of 3·06 inches below the average fall of that interval. The total fall for the year 1893-94 was 67·38 inches, being made up of the 65·37 inches of monsoon rains, of light casual falls on the 15th and 16th April, 6th, 11th and 12th October, 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th November, 1st January and on the 21st 29th and 30th March, aggregating only 0·49 inch, and of a heavy untimely fall of 1·52 inches on the 21st November. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the monsoon season is shown in the following statement, the most remarkable features of which are, 1st, the period of heavy rain during the fifteen days from the 8th to the 22nd June, when 7·77 inches more than the average quantity for that period fell, and 2ndly, the break in the rains during the twenty-one days between the 7th to the 27th July, when the fall was 12·18 inches below the average for those days. With these exceptions the season was divided into short periods of alternately heavy and light rainfall of the usual character :— Rainfall.

Period.	Number of days.	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1893. May 26th and 27th	2	0·08	.....	0·15
,, May 28th to 30th	3	6·20	6·05	.....
,, May 31st to June 7th	8	0·03	.....	2·48
,, June 8th to 22nd	15	20·99	7·77	.....
,, June 23rd to July 2nd	10	0·82	.....	6·43
,, July 3rd to 6th	4	8·46	6·30	.....
,, July 7th to 27th	21	5·03	.....	12·18
,, July 28th to August 8th	12	10·89	4·70	.....
,, August 9th to 14th	6	0·72	.....	2·24
,, August 15th and 16th	2	1·65	0·95	.....
,, August 17th to 27th	11	0·59	.....	3·72
,, August 28th	1	1·39	1·24	.....
,, August 29th to September 1st	4	0·71	.....	0·97
,, September 2nd to 5th	4	1·88	0·51	.....
,, September 6th to 15th	10	0·98	.....	2·57
,, September 16th to 26th	11	4·56	1·18	.....
,, September 27th to October 3rd	7	0·03	.....	1·19
,, October 4th	1	0·36	0·17	.....

The number of rainy days in the year was 126, which was 24 more than the average, and the greatest number yet recorded since 1843, the year when systematic registration of the rainfall was commenced at the Colába Observatory. Of these 126 rainy days, 88 had a fall of not more than half an inch, 16 of from a half to one inch, 13 from one to two inches, 5 from two to three inches, 3 from three to four inches, and 1, the 20th of June, of close upon five inches, the last-mentioned day being the wettest in the year.

The mean temperature of the year was 79·6° or 0·4° above the normal. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which also shows the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature :— Temperature.

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−).	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−).
1893. April 5th	+2°	1893. September 17th	−2°
,, April 11th to 15th	+2½°	,, October 18th to 23rd	−2°
,, April 16th	+5°	,, November 14th	+3½°
,, April 17th to 20th	+2½°	,, November 21st to 23rd	−2°
,, May 28th to 30th	−5°	,, November 28th to December 2nd ...	+2°
,, June 10th to 15th	−2½°	1894. January 6th to 12th	+2°
,, June 16th to 22nd	−4½°	,, January 25th to 27th	+3°
,, July 2nd to 6th	−3°	,, February 4th to 17th	+4°
,, July 11th to 18th	+2°	,, February 26th	+2°
,, August 16th	−3°	,, March 14th to 27th	+2½°

All the periods of low temperature except one, namely, that from the 18th to the 23rd October, coincided with periods of unusually heavy rainfall. The most marked instance was that of the 28th to the 30th May, when abnormally early and heavy rain suddenly brought down the mean daily temperature to 5° below average. Nearly all the periods of unusually high temperature were in the dry months of the year, the most pronounced case being April 16th, when the temperature was very nearly 5° above the normal.

Wind. There were only two storms, during which the velocity of the abnormal wind rose above twenty miles per hour, viz.:—those of the 10th to the 14th June and the 19th to the 21st November. The maximum hourly velocity of the wind in the former was 34 miles, and in the latter 29. The maximum velocity during any one hour in the year occurred, however, not during either of the forementioned storms, but during a very short-lived one on the 16th June, when the velocity reached 39 miles per hour between 2 and 3 P.M. The first and feeblest indications of the disturbance were recorded between 11 A.M. and noon on the 16th and the last and weakest between 1 and 2 A.M. on the 17th. This storm was accompanied by a short-lived and decidedly cyclonic barometric movement. There were in the year thirty-nine days when the velocity of the resultant abnormal wind lay between 10 and 15 miles, four between 15 and 20 miles, two between 20 and 25 miles, and only one when it exceeded 25 miles, leaving 319 days when the mean velocity was within 10 miles per hour of the normal velocity of the respective seasons. Hence it appears that the winds of the year were generally less disturbed than those of 1892-93.

Season, Crops, and Prices.

Rainfall. The following table shows the distribution of rainfall at the various head-quarter stations in the Presidency proper:—

District Head-quarters.	Annual Rainfall ending 31st December.				
	Average of eleven years ending 1892.	1892.		1893.	
		Fall.	Rain days.	Fall.	Rain days.
	Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
I.—Gujarát.					
Ahmedábád	27·95	51·18	48	43·75	55
Kaira	38·02	58·45	47	41·17	54
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	40·71	44·72	47	49·02	48
Broach	39·71	39·12	52	52 24	47
Surat	46·64	55·15	60	45·45	51
II.—Dakkhan.					
Dhulia (Khándesh)	27·61	27·87	49	24·77	41
Násik	33·74	35·14	60	39·38	54
Ahmednagar	26·87	42·16	63	25·55	42
Poona	36·60	45·19	57	32·12	48
Sholápur	32·78	39·28	57	33·25	47
Sátára	45·30	43·47	80	43·96	72
III.—Karnátak.					
Belgaum	51·49	64·01	94	49·67	84
Bijápur	26·68	35·37	63	28·95	49
Dhárwár	33·19	37·26	68	32·84	73
IV.—Konkan.					
Thána	102·50	131·62	100	93·95	98
Alibág (Kolába)	91·77	117·42	97	80·38	90
Ratnágiri	106·99	137·60	108	87·99	97
Kárwár (Kánara)	129·20	154·56	130	111·98	108

The following information concerning the season, crops and prices is taken from the annual reports for 1893-94 of the Collectors of districts:—

Sind. The season in Sind, though noticeably inferior to that of 1892-93, was on the whole not unfavourable. In Karáchi the river began to rise about the middle of June and transplantation was at once commenced. The rise continued till the 6th August, when the river fell till early in September. In consequence of the early fall, the kharif crops generally were poor, but the sudden rise in September enabled cultivators to bring a considerable acreage under rabi. Rice crops in the upper portion of the Western Nára suffered severely, but lower down were in a flourishing condition. In the Jerruck division some damage was done by floods. In the Sháhbandar division the season was a fair one. Prices of wheat, barley, jowári and cotton fell in consequence of good crops and a smaller demand for export. The price of rice, on the other hand, rose as the fear of floods diminished the cultivation. In Hyderábád the inundation, which rose early enough, subsided rather quickly, and the rainfall was scanty. The majority of crops suffered in consequence, but the cotton harvest was exceptionally plentiful. Owing in large measure to stagnation in the export trade there was a decline in the price of wheat, jowári and cotton, while dál and rice were stationary. In Shikárpur a low, short and treacherous inundation contracted the area of cultivation and damaged both the kharif and the rabi crops. Later sowings were, however, considerably improved by heavy rain in January, but the advantage was in large part nullified in the Rohri division by the prevalence of blight. Despite

the poorness of the agricultural season compared with that of the preceding year, all prices kept lower than in 1892-93, the causes assigned being large stocks in hand and overproduction in the Panjáb. In the Thar and Párkar district the cessation of rain after the middle of July gave cause for some anxiety, which was, however, dispelled by heavy falls in the second week in September; these not only saved the crops already above ground but enabled fresh sowings to be undertaken on an extensive scale, and the returns show an excess of 35,800 acres over the area cropped in 1892-93. The average fall registered in the Desert tálukas between the 13th and 18th September was no less than 6½ inches, and the benefits derived by the cultivators were almost incalculable. The tanks were replenished, the area under corn was extended, and there was an enormous increase in pasture. In the Nára Valley the harvest though less bountiful, was still good. As a result of the good season, prices of all food-grains except bájri fell considerably, and cotton also declined. A slight rise in bájri was explained by diminished imports from Márwár. In the Upper Sind Frontier, on the other hand, the unseasonableness of the inundations and the scarcity of water were responsible for a poor season, which told especially on the inhabitants of the northern tálukas, whose resources are always limited. In the southern portions of the district there was more prosperity, and it is worthy of note that, except rice, which showed no change, the prices of all food-grains were lower than in the preceding year, owing partly to balances in hand and partly to dulness in the export trade.

Northern Division.

The rainfall throughout the Northern Division was exceptionally heavy in all districts but Surat and Thána, and though the violence of the monsoon damaged the early crops in some places, the season on the whole may be described as fair. The excess of rain was very pronounced in the Ahmedábád district, where the fall registered more than 16 inches above the average of the past 5 years. Heavy rain in November did much to spoil the rice crop, which would otherwise have been one of the best on record and was still plentiful, but rather poor. The same cause, however, benefited the rabi crops and cotton, which fell short of excellence only by reason of an unusual storm in December. Túr and gram yielded splendid harvests and wheat generally was good, though somewhat damaged by rust in the northern part of the district. The area under wheat declined, while that under cotton correspondingly increased. All food-grains, except bájri, were cheaper than in the previous year. Cotton was dearer in consequence of the harm to the crop done by the late rains. In the Kaira district a cyclonic storm in November injured kharif prospects, but improved the rabi harvest to a still greater extent, and crops generally were good. All prices fell. In the Panch Maháls, the abnormally heavy rain did some damage to kharif sowings, but this was more than balanced by the benefit derived from rabi crops and rice, the latter being especially good. Maize was damaged by violent storms and its price rose accordingly; but that of all other grains declined. In Broach, the agricultural outturn was rather inferior to that of 1892-93, and in some parts cotton was seriously affected by blight. The prices of food-grains, however, were lower than in the preceding year, owing to stocks in hand and imports from neighbouring districts; cotton remained at last year's quotation. In Surat unseasonable falls of rain converted what was expected to be a very good year into an average one, but though the local crops were not better than usual, all food-grains, except rice, ruled lower than in 1892-93, in consequence of importation from Khándesh. In Thána early rice yielded well, but the later sowings suffered for want of rain at the beginning and end of the season, while inopportune showers did much to reduce the output of varkas crops, but garden crops gave a very good return. The prices of all agricultural produce, except vari, fell considerably, the fact being ascribed to balances in hand and importation.

Central Division.

In the Central Division generally the year presented no unusual features and the agricultural season was a fair average one, rabi crops being universally good, while kharif crops were in places damaged by unseasonable rain. In the Násik district cotton yielded fairly; tusar and kharif crops were plentiful on the whole, but poor in the Igatpuri and Yeola tálukas, where the rain was excessive; and rabi crops were fair to good throughout. The early rain was rather too heavy and the late rather scanty. The staple food-grains of the district are wheat and bájri. Bájri was dearer on account of the inopportune monsoon, but wheat and other grains were cheaper. The district of Khándesh enjoyed a satisfactory season, and kharif crops lost less than rabi gained by some untimely showers. Wheat, rice and cotton were cheaper than in the previous year, but bájri and jowári were a little dearer; dál was stationary. In Ahmednagar, the season opened with excessive falls of rain which injuriously affected the kharif crops in the tálukas of Karjat, Shrigonda, Kopargaon and Ráhuri, but rabi crops were good in all tálukas but Karjat. Bájri was the only food-grain which did not fall in price. In Poona, a heavy rainfall in June promised bumper crops, but expectations were not quite fulfilled owing to deficiency in the later fall. On the whole, the kharif crops were poor, but the rabi good. Prices showed no variation from last year's figures, except in wheat and gram, which were cheaper. In Sátára, kharif crops were excellent owing to timely rains at the beginning of the monsoon, while rabi sowings, though generally fair, suffered in some places from lack of moisture. The season was, on the whole, considerably above the average and prices consequently fell. In Sholápur, the rainfall was rather heavier than in 1892-93, but the season generally was about the same. The monsoon was seasonable and the harvest good in all tálukas, except Málsiras. The only noticeable fluctuation in prices occurred in the case of cotton, which was sold at half the rate ruling in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The season in the Southern Division compared favourably, on the whole, with that which preceded it, though the monsoon showers were irregular in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri. In the Belgaum district a long spell of hot dry weather intervened in the rainy season and the

monsoon, which began late, continued up till the middle of November. On the ghâts the fall was abnormally scanty and the outturn of rice was reduced in consequence. In the eastern tálukas some injury was done by rats, which were, however, destroyed by the monsoon break. Speaking generally, the season was unfavourable, and, as a result, dál, rice and bájri were dearer than in the previous year; wheat, however, and jowári were cheaper. In Dhárwár, the rain, though sufficient in quantity, fell unseasonably and rice was injured in consequence; some damage was also done by rats to early crops in the Navalgund and Hubli tálukas, whereas the late crops were good throughout. Prices varied accordingly, and a fall in wheat and dál was balanced by a rise in jowári and rice. In Bijápur also rats did some harm before the monsoon broke, and the cotton in the southern tálukas was stunted, but, on the whole, the season was an excellent one and all crops yielded well. The prices of rice and cotton were stationary; those of wheat and jowári fell. Kánara, on the other hand, suffered from insufficient rain and from a long spell of dry weather in September. Most crops accordingly were below the average, especially in the north-east part of the district, but sugarcane and garden crops were fair. Wheat, dál and ragi were cheaper than in 1892-93, owing to importation from more prosperous districts, but rice, the staple of the district, was dearer. In Ratnágiri, a better season was enjoyed, but there too the rainfall was scanty and rice and vari suffered from blight. The prices of dál, rice and harik fell, while those of nágli and vari were higher than in the previous year. In Kolába, the character of the season varied considerably in different parts of the district, the chief defects being excessive early rain in the north and defective late rain in the south. On the whole, the rabi crops were good and the kharif and varkas fair. All the principal grains, viz. wheat, túr and rice, fell in price.

WAGES.

A statement of wages during the year 1893-94 will be found in Part III, Appendix IV—B (3).

Sind.

In the Karáchi district the wages of skilled labour were stationary, while those of unskilled labour showed an upward tendency in consequence of the daily increasing demand. In Hyderábád the only change occurred in the southern tálukás, where wages rose as Cutchis and other foreigners returned to their homes, the scarcity there having ended. In Shikárpur, owing to the demand created by the Public Works Department and the export grain trade, the wages of unskilled labour rose to 8 annas per day. In Thar and Párkar they were at from 3 to 6 annas, being a slight rise since 1892. In the Upper Sind Frontier Re. 1-1 for skilled and 5 annas for unskilled labour were the prevailing daily rates.

Northern Division.

The rates obtaining in the Northern Division showed little variation from those of the preceding year and ranged from Re. 1 and 6 annas for skilled and unskilled labour respectively in Surat to 7½ and 2½ annas in the Panch Maháls. In this latter district, however, both kinds of labour commanded a better price than in 1892 owing to the hurrying on of the works connected with the Godhra-Ratlám Railway.

Central Division.

In the Central Division the rate for skilled labour remained generally constant at Re. 1 per diem, but was as low as 6 annas in some parts of the Sholápur district; that for unskilled labour varied little from 4 annas. There were no fluctuations of consequence, but in Poona the upward tendency, noticed in last year's report, continued. In Khándesh labour was, as usual, difficult to procure outside the towns.

Southern Division.

Wages in the Southern Division remained at their normal level, ranging from 10 annas in Ratnágiri to Re. 1-4 in Kolába for skilled labour. Unskilled labour commanded from 2 to 6 annas daily; in Kánara the demand was very much greater than the supply. Rates improved in Bijápur in consequence of the erection of new cotton presses and gins. The figures show generally that, as the result of improved communications, the tendency towards equalisation of rates becomes yearly more pronounced.

Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS, BOMBAY.

Nine gardens were maintained by the Municipality in the town and island of Bombay during the year under report. Their names, together with the sanctioned and actual expenditure incurred on their up-keep, appear below:—

Name of Garden.	Total amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Victoria Gardens	68,999	0	6	65,549	4	11
Do. new Works	33,321	8	4	9,493	1	11
Elphinstone Circle Garden	6,435	6	1	2,961	2	0
Falkland Road Garden	525	6	0	514	10	9
Northbrook Garden	2,525	8	6	2,482	9	8
Sir Kávasji Jehángir Garden	454	14	0	446	0	6
Bazár Gate Garden	1,002	12	0	891	14	11
Garden on the Flats	1,319	0	0	1,314	9	5
Dick's Tank Garden	409	5	6	393	5	8
Malabár Hill Garden	1,844	10	0	1,841	6	0
Total ...	1,16,837	6	11	85,888	1	9

The gardens were maintained in fairly good condition. In the Victoria Gardens several roads were metalled and a refreshment room was constructed during the year. Section B of the extension was taken in hand and almost completed. Many new plants were added in the course of the year. The zöological collection also received accessions, but the casualties were numerous. A visiting committee was appointed for the supervision of the zöological exhibits.

The total number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 972,823 as compared with 626,871 in the preceding year.

The Empress Gardens, Poona.

General. The gardens were under the management of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India during 1893-94. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,619 as compared with Rs. 8,974 in 1892-93. The decrease was more nominal than real as the figures for 1892-93 included a prepayment of Rs. 600 for seeds required during 1893-94. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5,814 as against Rs. 6,400 in the previous year. The falling off was accounted for by diminished sales of agricultural produce and exotic seeds. During the year the ornamental character of the garden was well maintained. Fruit trees and other useful plants were propagated in large numbers. The gardens were well attended by the public.

Forests.

Northern Circle. The changes affecting the forest area of the Northern Circle during 1893-94 are exhibited in the following statement:—

Area.

Division.	Area on 1st July 1893.				Added during the year.				Disforested or excluded by notification of Areas.				Area on 30th June 1893.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acre.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles	Acres.
East Thána	261	332	325	504	126	111	...	...	28	11	...	535	359	432	324	609
West Thána	404	114	275	216	100	134	...	...	123	186	154	226	381	62	120	630
Surat	68	382	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	68	382	...	...
Panch Mahals	218	636	...	...	114	471	...	...	...	57	...	...	333	410	...	...
Total ...	953	184	601	80	341	76	...	...	151	254	155	121	1,143	6	445	599

The total of both reserved and protected forest area at the commencement of the year was 1,554 square miles, and at the close 1,589 square miles, showing a net increase of 35 square miles, chiefly represented by the catchment area of the Tánsa lake. Draft notifications under Section 4 of the Forest Act were issued with regard to 5 square miles, and inquiries as to settlement were in progress at the close of the year.

Boundaries. During the year 1,019 cairns were erected as special boundary marks at a cost of Rs. 1,324. Moreover, boundary line was cleared to the extent of 66 miles in the Panch Mahals division. The total length of forest boundary thus marked was 139 miles.

Forest demarcation. The demarcation and settlement of forests was nearly completed. Only one táluka (Murbád) in the East Thána division remained undemarcated and unsettled, and this, it is hoped, will be taken in hand and finished before the end of the next open season.

Privileges conceded to villagers. No new privileges were conceded to villagers during the year in any districts of the circle.

Working Plans. The Working Plan operations carried out during the year were entirely confined to the two Thána divisions. Two hundred and seventy-three coupes were actually laid out on the ground during the year by the erection of 782 cairns and 22,340 stones, representing an area of 14,380 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,227 or Rs. 4-8-0 per coupe or Re. 0-1-4 per acre. The Working Plan of the Bhiwndi Range, which was completed during the previous year, was submitted to Government for sanction; those for Bassein and Wádá were under preparation at the close of the year, and will shortly be submitted.

Forest Survey. The Bombay Forest Survey party carried on their operations in the Wádá and Bassein Ranges of the West Thána and in Bhiwndi of the East Thána division. The area surveyed was 38·06 square miles in the West Thána and 13·15 square miles in the East Thána division. A total cost of Rs. 11,685 was incurred on these operations during the year.

Staff and office establishments. The numerical strength and constitution of the subordinate and office establishments remained unchanged, the actual cost of their maintenance amounting to Rs. 81,264.

Forest offences. The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including cases pending from the previous year, was 316 against 291 in 1892-93; out of these 316 cases, 230 involving 553 persons were disposed of during the year, and 86 cases remained pending. Of the above 230 cases convictions were obtained in 141 or 61·3 against 73·1 per cent. of convictions in the previous year. In addition, 244 cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act against 419 in the preceding year. The sums

realised from the compositions amounted to Rs. 1,051 against Rs. 1,025 in the previous year. The number of cattle of different kinds impounded for trespassing in closed forest reserves and for grazing in open areas without permission was 9,337 against 6,277 in the previous year.

Forest fires.

The total area over which protection from fire was attempted was 1,451,165 acres, of which 479,557 acres or 33 per cent were traversed by fire. The large percentage was due to the fact that the whole of the Dángs forests measuring 434,240 acres were burnt.

Plantations.

Natural and artificial reproduction was on the whole satisfactory. All the felled coupes in the Thána divisions were broadcasted with fair results. In the Surat and Panch Maháls divisions regular plantations in addition to cultural operations were made to a greater extent than in previous years. In the whole circle 364 acres were treated during the year as regular plantations and 7,626 acres by cultural operations.

Communications and buildings.

No roads for the benefit of the Forest Department were constructed by the Public Works Department during the year. Two cart tracks were, however, made departmentally in the Dángs at a cost of Rs. 823. One forest depôt at a cost of Rs. 1,228 was built in the West Thána division. Additions and alterations were made to several depôt houses in both the Thána divisions by Public Works Department agency, and two Forest rest-houses were built departmentally in the Surat Division. Besides these works, annual repairs were made to the forest bungalow at Godhra and to various forest huts and roads in the circle. The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works and Forest Departments under the head "Communications and buildings" was Rs. 10,695.

Free grants of timber.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 2,957 were made during the year against Rs. 1,860 in the previous year.

Financial results: Yield of forest.

In the following statement the financial results of the year 1892-93 and 1893-94 are compared :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	6,82,884	1,38,639	1,96,486	3,35,125	3,47,759
1893-94	7,60,954	99,548	1,66,900	2,66,448	4,94,506
Increase ...	78,070	.....	.....	.....	1,46,747
Decrease ...	.....	39,091	29,586	68,677	.....

It will be seen that the revenue of the year exceeded that of the preceding year by the sum of Rs. 78,070, which was due in about equal proportions to the successful sales of coupes in the Thána divisions, and to the sale of half-shares in certain inám forests in the Panch Maháls Division not budgeted for. The expenditure under conservancy and works showed a decrease of Rs. 39,091 from that of the previous years. The extra expenditure in 1892-93 was due to the purchase of lands for the Tánsa catchment area.

Central Circle: Area.

The changes which have affected the areas of both reserved and protected forests of the Central Circle during the year are exhibited in the following statement :—

Division.	Area on 1st April 1893.				Added during the year.				Excluded during the year.				Area on 30th June 1894.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
East Khándesh	796	155	...	...	11	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	359	...	...
West Khándesh	1,102	454	177	435	501	32	...	...	25	1	177	435	1,578	485	...	...
Násik	1,279	129	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,279	141	...	...
Ahmednagar	834	311	11	124	...	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	250	11	124
Poona	741	228	...	...	26	565	...	...	59	569	...	...	708	224	...	...
Sátára	691	486	1	4	22	268	...	77	56	163	...	51	657	586	1	30
Sholápur	277	613	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	85	...	...
Total ...	5,723	456	189	563	562	487	...	77	141	93	177	486	6,145	210	12	154

The total forest area at the end of the year amounted to 6,157 square miles and 364 acres against 5,913 square miles and 379 acres in 1892-93, giving a net increase of 243 square miles and 625 acres. The increase would have been greater, but that certain exclusions had to be made in the Poona and Sátára divisions for the rectification of mistakes in the original survey discovered at the time of revision. In addition 158 square miles and 293 acres of forest and waste lands, provisionally notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act, were undergoing settlement inquiries at the end of the year.

Forest boundaries to the extent of 1,032 linear miles were defined upon the ground by the erection of 21,592 special forest boundary marks against 28,193 in the year before, and their cost amounted to Rs. 8,411 against Rs. 9,874 Boundaries.

The work of selection of forest areas for reservation was practically completed in all the divisions of the Central Circie, and consequently no demarcation work in the shape of selection of lands remained to be undertaken. Forest demarcation.

No new privileges were granted to the villagers of the different divisions of the Central Circle, and there were also no changes in the North and South Tapti privilege Codes of the Khándesh Collectorate. Privileges conceded to villagers.

Under the orders of Government, a Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, was attached to the Central Circle for duty on Working Plans, but up to the end of the forest year no regular establishment of surveyors, &c., had been sanctioned for employment under him, and consequently there is nothing special to record under the head Working Plans. However, the differentiation of the forest areas into forest blocks and the subdivision of the latter into compartments was begun in all the divisions of the circle by the Divisional Forest Officers, and the differentiation work in the divisions of Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona was examined. Working Plans.

The operations of the Forest Survey party of the Government of India were carried on during the year in the divisions of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur, and the following statement shows the details of the work done, the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 28,289 against Rs. 31,082 in the year preceding:— Forest Survey.

Description of Work.	Division.	Scale.	Area in square miles.
Detail survey	Ahmednagar ...	8″	17·13
Do. do.	Do. ...	16″	27·71
Triangulation	Poona	4″	200·
Detail survey	Do.	...	8·6
Do. do.	Do.	8″	95·52
Do. do.	Do.	16″	11·10
Do. do.	Sholápur ...	16″	26·20
Total Detail Survey ...	.....	...	386·26

There were no changes in the numerical strength and constitution of the superior staff or the subordinate protective and office establishments of the circle during the year, and no orders were passed by Government upon the reorganization scheme of the subordinate establishments referred to last year. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining forest establishments amounted to Rs. 3,47,239 against Rs. 4,08,220 in 1892-93. Staff and Office Establishment.

The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including cases pending from last year, was 1,625 against 1,525 in the year preceding. Out of these 1,625 cases, 1,429 involving 3,498 persons were disposed of by Magistrates, leaving 196 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 1,429 cases disposed of, convictions were obtained in 1,134 cases or 79·3 per cent. against 71·9 per cent. of convictions during 1892-93. In addition to this 758 cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act against 11,577 in the year before, and the sums accepted from the offenders by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 1,411 against Rs. 27,019 during 1892-93. The total number of cattle impounded during the year for trespassing in closed forest reservations and for grazing in open forests without passes was 294,769 against 381,459 in the year preceding. Of this number, 152,587 or more than half were sheep and goats. Forest offences.

The results of fire conservancy were satisfactory, as 121,328 acres or 3·0 per cent. only were traversed by fire out of the total forest area of 4,042,257 acres in charge of the department, against 356,773 acres or 8·8 per cent. of area burnt last year. The area successfully protected against fire was 3,920,929 acres against 3,695,427 in the previous year. Forest fires.

Reproduction, both natural and artificial, was fairly satisfactory in almost all the divisions, the rainfall being seasonable, and the protection against cattle, human beings and forest fires being effective. The reproduction in the closed compartments of forest blocks which had served as coupes was promising. In addition to the profuse germination of seeds naturally shed upon the ground, cultural operations were undertaken as usual in all the divisions, the area being ploughed and pitted over for the reception of different kinds of seeds, and seeds being broadcasted in some places. Besides the areas already existing under regular plantations and cultural operations, 1,912 and 18,334 acres respectively, were added during the year. The total expenditure upon plantations in all the divisions amounted to Rs. 9,145 against Rs. 14,210 during the year preceding. Plantations.

In the Khándesh Collectorate the construction of the Jakriabári Ghát road was in progress, the total expenditure up to date being Rs. 2,005. The survey from Wársa to Jakriabári was also made during the working season. A forest depôt at Kondaibari was constructed at a cost of Rs. 684, and some additions and alterations were made to the Communications and buildings.

Range Forest Office attached to the Mámlatdár's office at Chálisgaon at a cost of Rs. 437. In the Násik Division the road from Hasteh-Barhe in Peint, which was under construction last year, was finally completed and surveys of two other roads were made. In the Ahmednagar District the construction of the roads from Jangam to Kotul and from Randhe to Samrad was brought almost to completion, and minor repairs to the Range Forest Offices were executed. In the Poona Division a record-room for the Divisional Forest Officer was added to the Haveli Mámlatdár's office at Poona. In the Sátára Division two hirda depôts and several minor improvements were undertaken. The expenditure charged to forests under the head Communications and Buildings amounted to Rs. 2,136 against Rs. 2,213 in the preceding year.

Free grants of timber.

Free grants of timber to the extent of Rs. 2,634 were made during the year in the several divisions of the circle against Rs. 1,496 in the previous year. The divisions which absorbed the greater part of this grant were West Khándesh (Rs. 1,518), Poona (Rs. 684), and Násik (Rs. 369).

Financial results: Yield of forests.

The following table exhibits a comparison of the financial results of the year under report and of the year preceding:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	8,23,495	1,60,625	4,27,367	5,87,992	2,35,503
1893-94	8,14,169	1,49,443	3,63,687	5,13,130	3,01,039
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,536
Decrease ...	9,326	11,182	63,680	74,862	.....

In comparing results it must be borne in mind that last year's returns embraced a period of 15 months against the 12 months shown in the present figures. The decrease in receipts was thus rather nominal than real, and was more than balanced by the decline in expenditure under both heads.

Southern Circle: Area.

The following statement shows the forest area of the Southern Circle for 1893-94:—

Names of Districts.	Area on 1st July 1893.				Added during the year.				Excluded or transferred to other heads.				Area on 30th June 1894.				Total Forest Area.	
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.			
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres	Sq. miles.	Acres.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Kánara	754	454	2,794	269	427	168	...	...	...	5	427	273	1,181	617	2,366	636	3,548	613
Belgaum ...	494	362	196	572	37	151	...	...	...	2	47	32	531	511	149	540	681	411
Dhárwár ...	171	410	260	258	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	170	555	260	258	431	173
Bijápur	155	76	89	409	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	155	56	89	409	244	465
Kolába	381	286	63	588	29	393	...	...	...	1	29	451	411	38	34	137	445	175
Ratnágiri ...	20	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	80	...	...	20	80
Total ...	1,977	388	3,405	176	494	72	...	...	...	523	504	116	2,470	577	2,901	60	5,371	637

There was a decrease in the total area of about 11 square miles as compared with last year's returns. Over 50 square miles of "protected" forest in Belgaum and Kolába were converted into "reserved".

Forest settlement and demarcation.

The Forest Settlement Officer, Northern Kánara, completed field-work connected with 136 villages of Supa, aggregating 722 square miles. Settlement proposals for these forests were in course of preparation. The demarcation party under that officer also completed the survey of a line over 75 miles long, dividing the protected from the reserved forests, in the Ankola, Kumta and Yellapur tálukas. In Southern Kánara, the Settlement Officer completed work in 53 villages in Siddápur and 8 in Sirsi, having a forest area of 85·9 and 12·02 square miles respectively. The Settlement Report on the Sirsi forests was under preparation. In Dhárwár, the Settlement Officer completed the field-work of 5 tálukas, namely, Ránebennur, Kod, Hángal, Kalghatgi and Hubli, aggregating 154·7 square miles, and submitted settlement reports on Gadag and Karajgi (70·9 square miles). Four other tálukas were visited and rights of way recorded.

Forest offences.

The number of cases taken into Court during the year amounted to 566 against 597 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of by Magistrates during 1893-94 was 500 against 575 in the previous year. The number of convictions obtained fell from 438 in 1892-93 to 357 in 1893-94. The decrease in the number of cases taken into Court occurred

in all the divisions except Kolába, Ratnágiri, and Central Kánara. The number of cases compounded fell from 912 in 1892-93 to 374 in the year under report. To this decrease all divisions contributed except Northern Kánara and Kolába.

The personnel of the superior or subordinate staff underwent no change during the year. The actual cost amounted to Rs. 1,10,391 and Rs. 1,17,940 on account of the superior and subordinate staff, respectively, against Rs. 1,22,519 and Rs. 1,46,949 in 1892-93. Staff.

The following table shows the details of work done by the Forest Survey Party during the year ending 30th June 1894 :— Forest survey.

District.	Triangulation.		Traversing.		Topography.				Total.
					4″		8″		
	Area Sq. miles.	Cost.	Area Sq. miles.	Cost.	Area Sq. miles.	Cost.	Area Sq. miles.	Cost.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kánara	265	4,155 15 5	250	3,204 15 0	193	16,530 1 11	...	.....	23,891 0 4
Kolába	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	56·98	8,972 3 11	8,972 3 11
Total ...	265	4,155 15 5	250	3,204 15 0	193	16,530 1 11	56·98	8,972 3 11	32,863 4 3

The subjoined statement shows the work accomplished by the Working Plans' parties during the year :— Working Plans.

	Lines 10′ to 15′ broad.			Linear miles surveyed.	Posts fixed.	Test trees felled.	Number of compartments formed.	Test area estimated.	Area for which Working Plan has been formed.	Total cost incurred.	Cost per Acre.
	Cleared of re-growth, &c.	Jungle cut and cleared.	Total cut and cleared.								
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Party I	...	...	...	...	...	840	28	135,406	135,406	22,963	0 2 8
Party II	17	51	68	72	828	126	36	1,550	21,106	22,979	1 1 5
								Total ...	156,512	45,942	0 4 8

Reproduction was generally good and benefited considerably by fire protection. Natural reproduction.

In the Northern Division of Kánara, 14,323 teak seedlings were put out in several forests. Of these, 6,812 were reported to be living. Nurseries containing 11,000 seedlings were also made. In the Central Division of Kánara, 12,844 teak, 10 blackwood and 2,512 junglewood plants were put down in plantations from nurseries, and 2,368 teak, 50 blackwood and 5,805 junglewood in forests. Fifteen nurseries were formed in which teak-seed was sown. In the Southern Division of Kánara, seeds of teak, blackwood and sandalwood were sown and 172 germinated. In Belgaum, the teak nursery at Nágargáli was extended from 1 guntha to 1 acre and 1 guntha. In the Khánápur Range a number of seedlings were put down in the enclosed portion of 400 acres. The plantation at Deshnur was increased by 4 acres. In Bijápur, 39 maunds of seeds of several kinds were collected by guards and sown broadcast in the forests. In Ratnágiri, 26,105 casuarina, 1,000 *ain*, 1,000 teak, 50 *kindal* and 50 harda-seedlings were grown in a nursery. Of these, 20,105 casuarina and 50 *kindal* plants were transplanted into the Dápoli plantation. Also 12,400 plants of various kinds were planted out in blanks, and about 9 khandis of seed were collected and sown broadcast by the forest guards. The expenditure on plantations in the circle amounted to Rs. 1,639 against Rs. 2,165 in 1892-93. Artificial reproduction.

In the Northern Division of Kánara, a sum of Rs. 664 was expended on repairing forest roads and cart tracks, and Rs. 334 were laid out on repairs to existing watch-houses and other forest buildings. In the Central Division of the same district, Rs. 626 were spent on repairs to forest roads, existing rest-houses and watch-houses were repaired and the well at Kolekeri was completed at a cost of Rs. 842. In the Southern Division of Kánara, a building was purchased for the Range Office at Honávar for Rs. 435, and repairs to old forest buildings were executed at a cost of Rs. 578. Repairs to wells, &c., cost Rs. 108. In Belgaum, Rs. 2,447 were expended on repairs to the Halshi-Nágargáli forest road, and Rs. 243 on repairs to guard-houses and a rest-house. In Dhárwar and Kolába, depôt and guard-houses were repaired for Rs. 122 and Rs. 104 respectively. Communications and buildings.

Free grants of timber worth Rs. 15,504 were made during the year; the value of the grants of the year before amounted to Rs. 18,586. Free grants of timber.

The operations under this head were conducted as usual in the several divisions of the circle, and a larger area was fire-traced in all the divisions excepting Kolába and Dhárwár than in 1892-93. The area attempted to be protected was 1,320 square miles, of which 26 square miles were burnt. The cost incurred was Rs. 20,218 against Rs. 23,943 in 1892-93. Forest fires.

Yield of forests.

The large teak exploited in the Southern Circle, during the period under report, amounted to 380,127 cubic feet against 324,161 in 1892-93; and small teak to 771,957 against 883,710 cubic feet. The large junglewood removed yielded 416,340 cubic feet against 305,889 cubic feet, and the junglewood-poles, rafters, janthies, pieces, &c., 70,105 against 55,842 cubic feet. The yield of large blackwood was 30,438 against 56,239 cubic feet, and of blackwood-poles, &c., 1,607 cubic feet against 965. The number of bamboos extracted was 4,583,072 in 1893-94 and 5,651,515 in 1892-93. The outturn of sandalwood amounted to 106 khandis against 74 khandis. Seven thousand seven hundred and eighty sandalwood trees were also exploited from Dhárwár and Bijápur. The collection of myrabolams rose from 5,075 khandis in 1892-93 to 10,322 khandis in 1893-94, and the quantity of firewood removed from 6,113,881 cubic feet to 7,915,313 cubic feet. The fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company during the year under report amounted to 4,999,162 against 3,458,771 cubic feet in the year before.

Financial results.

In the following statement are given the financial results for the forest year 1893-94:—

Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
	A. Conservancy.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,31,317	5,55,022	3,05,459	8,60,481	6,70,836

The figures for the financial year, as compared with those for 1892-93, are given in the following statement:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	12,01,085	3,88,824	2,85,773	6,74,597	5,26,488
1893-94	15,12,407	5,37,493	3,02,280	8,39,773	6,72,634
Increase ...	3,11,322	1,48,669	16,507	1,65,176	1,46,146

Both the gross and net revenues of the year 1893-94 were larger than those of the year before. The increase, which was met with chiefly in the Northern and Central Divisions of Kánara and in Belgaum and Dhárwár, was mainly attributable to a prosperous agricultural year and consequent high prices of timber.

Sind Circle: Area.

The following table shows the area of the forests of the Sind Circle as it stood on the 1st July 1893 and that which finally remained at the end of the forest year after additions and deductions made during the year under report:—

Division.	Area as it stood on 1st July 1893.				Area added during the year.				Area excluded during the year.				Area as it stood on the 30th June 1894.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
Sukkur	446	86	1	128	1	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	520	1	128
Nausháhro	228	635	3	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	635	3	427
Hyderábád	159	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	497	...	...
Jerruck	140	111	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	140	111	...	...
Total ...	975	49	5	32	1	434	...	...	...	...	...	117	976	483	4	556

The additions amounted only to 1,074 acres, which were notified under Section 19 of the Forest Act in Deh Malir of the Ghotki táluka, Sukkur division. Of the area under protected forests, 117 acres were given up in the Jerruck division to the Revenue Department for cultivation as the forest growth was not utilised. Under Section 4 of the Forest Act 35,169 acres were notified during the year. The area of land lost and gained by the action of the river was 6,861 and 11,803 acres respectively.

Forest offences.

The number of cases tried by Magistrates during the year was 48 as against 50 in the previous year, but the number of convictions, 25, remained unchanged. The only serious case was a theft of timber in the Hyderábád division, and the offender was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100. The number of cases compounded under Section 67 of the

Forest Act fell from 2,427 in the previous year to 341, a noticeable decrease, even though the returns for 1892-93 embraced a period of 15 months. The amount of compensation received showed a similar decline from Rs. 3,085 to Rs. 1,261, testifying to the forbearance with which forest law was administered.

The number of forest fires rose from 53 to 107 and the area traversed from 2,239 to 7,809 acres. The increase was ascribed to the abundance of grass produced by a good inundation, and was most marked while the floods were least under control. Fires.

The quantity of material disposed of at the sale-depôts of the Sind Circle was as follows: timber, 64,204 cubic feet; posts and rafters, 169,600 cubic feet; and firewood, 308,450 maunds; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 53,274, 225,350, and 310,394. The decrease was chiefly nominal, as last year's report comprised 15 months as compared with the 12 now under review. Yield of forest.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts and expenditure for the forest year:— Financial results.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A Conservancy.	B Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	7,91,031	4,19,135	1,25,196	5,44,331	2,46,700
1893-94	6,79,251	3,50,195	1,08,274	4,58,469	2,20,782
Decrease ...	111,780	68,940	16,922	85,862	25,918

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Manufactures and Industries.

The chief industries, other than agriculture, in the Bombay Presidency, namely, the cotton mill industry, the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, are dealt with elsewhere. The remaining industries are comparatively unimportant. In Ahmedábád City the usual industries of kinkháb, sári and carpet manufacture continued; and country glass-ware and soap were manufactured at Kapadvanj, Parántij and other small towns in Gujarát. In Kaira a new cream industry was established in connexion with dairy companies in Bombay and had assumed some importance in localities near the line of railway. Gold and silver lace-making, silk, and brocade-making, and sandalwood and ivory carving were continued at Surat, where the chief incident of commercial importance was the formation of a syndicate of wood-carvers to supply articles to a firm in Bombay for export to Europe. The committee was engaged in the collection of specimens of local manufactures and in the collation of facts bearing on the processes, markets and condition of the operatives. In Thána the glass industry at Tárápur showed signs of decline, but a new rice factory was established at Bhiwndi and promised well. The "Deccan Brewery" at Dápuri near Kirkee enjoyed a very prosperous year and largely increased its sales, and the Reay Paper Mill also improved its position, but the silk mill established at Poona in the preceding year stopped work in June 1894. Manufactures and industries in the Southern Marátha Country were of little more than local interest. In Belgaum the Gokák Water Power and Manufacturing Company's Mills were open throughout the year, and country paper continued to be manufactured at various places in the district. At Hubli the local trade in copper and brass-ware was reported thriving. Blankets and women's garment were, as usual, woven at several towns for the local market. In Sind the only manufacture calling for notice was that of silk fabrics at Tátta.

The Factories Act.

The Factory Act of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891 was in force during the year. Its provisions were generally applied without friction. By additional rules published on 24th May 1894, the three Presidency Surgeons were appointed Joint Factory Inspectors, and the Chief Inspector was thus furnished with valuable assistance in dealing with questions of sanitation. A Presidency Inspector was also appointed as a temporary measure pending the proposed amalgamation of the Boiler and Factory Inspectorships. General.

In the Bombay Presidency 267 factories falling within the scope of the Indian Factories Act were at work during the year as against 253 in the year 1892-93. Out of these 267 factories (119 of which were situated in the town and Island of Bombay), 159 worked all the year round, the remaining 108, which are cotton ginning factories and presses outside Bombay, being seasonal. All the factories, with one exception, were inspected by Government officers at least once in the year, most of them oftener. The provisions of the Act relating to the grant Factories.

of holidays and mid-day rest were generally observed. The total number of hands employed was 126,145, of whom 25,539 were women and 5,753 children. The cotton industry continued to constitute the chief occupation of mill-hands and afforded employment to 98,958 persons in 209 factories.

Ventilation. The question of improving the ventilation in factories was under consideration, and proposals drawn up with the assistance of the Joint Inspectors were laid before Government.

Accidents. There were 932 accidents during the year, an increase of 201. Of these, 13 were fatal and 15 serious. The increase was confined entirely to minor accidents and probably indicated greater care in reporting. Though the total number of accidents increased, the proportion of fatal and serious accidents to the number of hands employed showed a decline.

Prosecutions. Two prosecutions were instituted, one for employing a child for more than seven hours in one day, and the other for allowing latrines to remain in a filthy condition. In both cases a conviction was had, but in the former case it was reversed on appeal.

Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

General. The noticeable events of the year were the transfer of the boiler inspection work in Berár from the Bombay Boiler office to the newly appointed Berár Inspector, and the temporary appointment of a fourth Inspector.

Operations of the Department. During the year the total number of boilers on the registers for the Presidency proper and Sind was 1,592. Out of these, 585 in Bombay, 491 in the mofussil and 101 in Sind were examined, as against 584, 438 and 96 respectively in the previous year. Of the remaining 415 boilers, 294 were reported by their owners as not in use and 98 as sent beyond the operation of the Boiler Act, while 23 inspections were deferred till the current year, as the fees were not paid in time to admit of their being inspected within the year. Fifty-three boilers were also re-inspected. Of the total number (1,230) of the inspections, as many as 547 were made by the Senior Inspector personally. Besides these, 26 boilers at Aden were examined during the year by the local Inspector. Of the boilers in Aden two were not used and two new ones were added. There were no accidents, and no prosecutions had to be instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Act. An appeal was preferred by the Perim Coal Company against the reduction of the amount of pressure at which one of their boilers was to be worked. The Commissioner under the Act decided to reduce the time for which the certificate was granted from 12 to 6 months and increased the amount of pressure from 60 to 70 lbs. During the year 396 candidates were examined in Bombay and 27 in Karáchi for certificates of competency under Section 21 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891.

Financial results. The total receipts were Rs. 43,749, while the expenditure was Rs. 30,890, leaving a surplus of Rs. 12,859. This amount, added to the balance at the end of the preceding year, raised the total balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 35,741 exclusive of the amount of Rs. 30,013 invested in Government securities. Last year's receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 41,882 and Rs. 25,164.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

The following information has been extracted partly from the report of the Committee dealing with the year ending 31st December 1893, and partly from a statistical table furnished by them of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India on the 30th June 1894:—

The Cotton Mill industry. In many respects the year 1893 proved the most trying one which the trade has had to undergo since it first attained a footing of any importance in the country. Early indications were apparent of a diminution in the export demand for both twist and cloth, and as there were no prospects of a recovery, it was decided in April to adopt short-time in spinning mills for a period of three months. The full effect of this measure was however disturbed when towards the end of June the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver, and in consequence business for China and Japan seriously declined. Subsequently a slow but steady advance in prices in China did much to restore the condition of the industry. Exports of yarn to China and Japan showed a retrograde movement, the total decline as compared with the previous year being 95,446 bales, equal to 23·4 per cent. The exports of piece-goods to the further East showed a similar decrease of 3,780 bales, equal to 50·9 per cent. On the 30th June 1894, the number of cotton mills working in the Island of Bombay was 69. The number for the Island and Presidency was 99 against 98 in the preceding year. The total number of spindles and looms again increased from 2,499,221 and 21,425 to 2,563,728 and 24,284 respectively. The quantity of cotton consumed rose from 2,930,438 to 3,054,660 cwts.

Factory legislation. The Factories Act continued to be worked without friction between the authorities charged with the execution of the law and the mill-owners.

Labour difficulties. Only two small partial strikes were reported to the Association, and measures were successfully taken to prevent any dislocation of trade.

The total number of members of the Association on 31st December 1893 was 75 as against 64 on the same date in 1892. Ten companies joined under the amended rules of the Association. The balance at the credit of the Association on 31st December 1892 was Rs. 21,359 and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,442. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,613 as against Rs. 8,860 in the preceding year. Affairs of the Association.

Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, was the largest ever recorded and amounted to Rs. 110½ crores, or an improvement of more than Rs. 5 crores over the year 1892-93. Foreign trade, which contributed 78·9 per cent. of the total volume, amounted to Rs. 88 crores including, or Rs. 87½ crores excluding Government transactions. Imports improved from Rs. 39$\frac{3}{5}$ crores to Rs. 44$\frac{9}{10}$ crores, merchandise showing an advance of Rs. 4 crores and treasure of Rs. 1¼ crores. This increase in the import of merchandise, which was the most considerable ever registered and was practically general, may be attributed to the rise in exchange during June and July, 1893, and to the subsequent steadying of the rate at about 1*s.* 3*d.* The commodities which contributed most to the improvement were cotton manufactures, silk, wool, oils, metals and apparel, while the only decreases of consequence occurred in machinery and coal. The value of exports fell from Rs. 46½ crores to Rs. 42¼ crores, merchandise amounting to Rs. 38¾ crores. Under foreign merchandise, which was valued at Rs. 3$\frac{3}{5}$ crores against Rs. 3$\frac{3}{5}$ crores in the preceding year, the heaviest decrease took place in cotton manufactures, metals and sugar. Exports of Indian produce declined from Rs. 36$\frac{1}{5}$ crores in 1892-93 to Rs. 35¼ crores in the year under report, the falling off being most noticeable under cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and wool. Transactions in treasure rose from Rs 14$\frac{2}{5}$ crores to Rs. 15$\frac{7}{10}$ crores under imports, but fell from Rs. 6$\frac{1}{10}$ crores to Rs. 3½ crores under exports. Passing now to consider the countries affected and having regard to merchandise only, trade with the United Kingdom showed an improvement of Rs. 2½ crores in imports and a decline of Rs. 86 lákhs in exports. The increase was most marked in cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, woollen piece-goods and metals, and the decrease in wheat, indigo, cotton (raw) and other articles of Indian produce, exports of which have for some time been declining, the trade going direct to the continent of Europe instead of through the British ports. The United Kingdom was responsible for 16·2 per cent. of the total volume of external trade in merchandise. Austria showed an increase of Rs. 19½ lákhs in imports, chiefly apparel (including gold thread), cotton piece-goods, cutlery, jewellery, silk and paper, and an increase of Rs. 14 lákhs in exports, chiefly oil-seeds and other Indian produce. Trade with Belgium continued to improve, showing a total advance of over Rs. 84 lákhs mainly from dyes, cutlery, steel, paints and toys. Imports from France advanced by nearly Rs. 7 lákhs principally owing to a large and sudden development in the trade in dried fruit. Under exports a diminution in cotton and wheat was more than balanced by a rise in oil-seeds. The most prominent items in the trade with Germany were sugar, woollen piece-goods, hardware, apparel, dyes, glass, metals and silk; there was an advance in all except sugar and silk piece-goods. Indian produce maintained its upward tendency and was treble the volume of that recorded in 1889-90. The trade with Italy was large and varied and increased by nearly Rs. 2 lákhs in imports but declined by Rs. 30 lákhs in exports. Mauritius improved by Rs. 34 lákhs, the main constituents being sugar and Indian produce. Egypt presented but small fluctuations except in wheat, which advanced, and pepper, which declined. Ivory and shells were the chief features of the trade with the East Coast of Africa; in these articles Abyssinia showed an increase and Mozambique a decrease. From South America a quantity of refined petroleum, valued at Rs. 90,000, was imported from Rio de Janeiro, being transhipped cargo from the United States. Imports from these States showed an increase of over Rs. 15 lákhs, while exports fell away by Rs. 2½ lákhs. Kerosine oil accounted for the greater part of the expansion. Aden trade exhibited a general improvement mainly from gums, resins, cotton twist, and til or gingelly seed. Imports from Arabia, mainly pearls and fish, receded, while exports increased under the heads flour, silk piece-goods, ginger, cotton twist, and tea, and fell away under rice, jowári, bájri and coffee. Ceylon advanced by Rs. 7 lákhs, the chief commodities dealt in being coffee, cocoanut-oil, cardamoms and tea. The trade with China, which continued to be next in importance after that with the United Kingdom, advanced by Rs. 42 lákhs under imports, chiefly raw silk, tea, and apparel, but receded by Rs. 1$\frac{1}{5}$ crores under exports, principally cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, yarn and opium. The import trade with Japan, which had been gradually rising for some time, was more than double that of 1892-93, owing to the recent opening of direct steam communication with this country. Apparel, camphor, copper, matches and coal were the most important items. Tea, which is the principal article in the outward trade with Java, showed a decided increase. The trade with Persia aggregated Rs, 228 lákhs. Imports improved by Rs. 5 lákhs, mainly under assafœtida, skin, wool, and horses. Under export Indian produce increased by Rs 8 lákhs, but foreign merchandise receded by Rs. 16 lákhs. Trade with Russia in Asia was confined to imports of kerosine oil from Batoum and continued to improve. There was a general increase in imports from the Straits Settlements, the main items being coffee, canes, tin, silk, spices and rice. The outward trade improved correspondingly under both Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Imports from Turkey in Asia showed a general improvement, principally in horses, dates and rice in the husk, while there were smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods, dyes, hardware and metals. The Australian trade consists for the most part of General remarks: Bombay.

horses and coals, both of which increased; the outward trade comprised only casual shipments of foreign merchandise. As regards treasure, gold was imported mainly from the United Kingdom, China, Australia and Arabia, all of which showed considerable increases. There was a satisfactory increase in the coasting trade, the value of which rose from Rs. 19$\frac{1}{7}$ crores in 1892-93 to Rs. 23$\frac{1}{4}$ crores in the year under report, the advance being general for treasure and merchandise under both import and export. The amount of shipping, both Foreign and Coasting, that visited the port during the year fell off by 4,495 vessels, but the tonnage increased by 65,623 tons.

Sind.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi, excluding Government stores and treasure, rose from Rs. 1,128$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in the year 1892-93 to Rs. 1,563$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in the year under report. Of the increase of Rs. 435 lákhs, nearly four crores were contributed by foreign, and over a quarter of a crore by coasting trade. Imports from foreign countries exhibited an increase of nearly Rs. 126 lákhs or 35·43 per cent., and exports to foreign countries an increase of Rs. 266$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs or 63·72 per cent. In the coasting trade imports improved by Rs. 52 lákhs or 23·58 per cent., but exports fell off by Rs. 9$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs or 7·30 per cent. In merchandise not liable to duty imports advanced by over Rs. 66 lákhs, chiefly in apparel, books, cotton, dyes, glass, hardware, skins, machinery and metals, while exports improved by Rs. 265 lákhs, chiefly in cotton, pulse, grains, seeds and tea. Dutiable articles showed an increase, under imports, of Rs. 13$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs, principally in ale and spirits, and a decrease of Rs. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs under exports owing to smaller shipments of rice. Transactions in treasure exhibited a marked advance in imports and a slight decline in exports. Trade with the United Kingdom was greater by Rs. 189$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs than in the previous year, and the rise was common between imports, exports and treasure. Among the principal articles which contributed to the progress may be noticed, under imports, cotton twist and yarn, dyes, hardware, machinery, railway plant, silk, ale, brandy, whisky and tobacco, and, under exports, cotton (raw), wheat, hides, oils, seeds and tea. Trade with France improved by over Rs. 106 lákhs, solely in exports; that with Belgium by Rs. 43$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, to which both imports and exports contributed; and that with Germany by over Rs. 59 lákhs under both imports and exports. There was, on the other hand, a slight decrease in the volume of trade with Egypt, Mauritius, Persia, Turkey in Asia and Mekrán and Sonmiani, which countries have always been of comparatively small commercial importance. The value of the entire coasting trade rose by Rs. 40$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs exclusively under imports, exports showing a decline.

Aden.

The total value of the trade of Aden amounted to 813$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs of rupees against 817$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 3$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs or ·45 per cent. The decline occurred in foreign trade, which fell off by Rs. 17 lákhs, while Indian and inland trade improved by Rs. 11$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs and Rs. 1$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs respectively. The coffee crop being partially destroyed by locusts, imports receded by Rs. 7$\frac{1}{8}$ lákhs and exports also fell off by Rs. 7$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs. To the total decrease under merchandise imports contributed Rs. 22$\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs and exports Rs. 7$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs. Treasure, on the other hand, advanced by nearly Rs. 13$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, a large increase in imports being partly balanced by a decrease in exports. Considering the foreign trade by countries the United Kingdom showed a decrease of Rs. 2$\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs in imports but an increase of Rs. 4$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in exports; Austria, which declined by Rs. 4$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in exports, showed an improvement of Rs. 12 lákhs in imports; France, the United States, Arabia, and Persia exhibited a decline under both heads, the aggregate decreases being respectively Rs. 3 lákhs, Rs. 21 lákhs, Rs. 10 lákhs, and Rs. 1 lákh; the East Coast of Africa showed a decrease of over Rs. 2 lákhs in imports but an increase of Rs. 9 lákhs in exports. Passing now to Indian trade, the improvement of Rs. 11$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs took place solely in treasure, merchandise having fallen off slightly over Rs. 1 lákh. A decrease in the import trade of Rs. 2$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs under merchandise and Rs. 3$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs under treasure was balanced by a general advance in exports, to which merchandise contributed Rs. 1$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs and treasure Rs. 16$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. The trade with North-East Africa, including all ports from Massowah to Rás Hafun, amounted to Re. 102$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs as against Rs. 99 lákhs in the preceding year. The inland trade with the mainland of Arabia rose by Re. $\frac{1}{5}$ lákh in imports and Rs. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in exports, the increase under both heads occurring mainly in animals and cotton piece-goods. Speaking generally, there was a decline in the trade in coffee, grains, skins and tobacco, and an advance in that connected with treasure, the Maria Theresa dollar being largely traded in on account of the fall in exchange.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, amounted for the official year 1893-94 to Rs. 1,10,50,98,288, showing an improvement of more than five crores over the year 1892-93. Compared with the average of the preceding five years there was an advance in the trade of more than 8 per cent., and compared with 1884-85, the value was larger by Rs. 26 crores, or an addition of more than 30 per cent. The aggregate value for each of the past ten years was as stated below:—

Year.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Value Rs....	84,13,14,160	83,06,78,594	84,55,31,702	91,04,17,831	97,67,87,666	1,01,49,27,049	1,04,83,46,280	98,68,12,016	1,05,42,72,488	1,10,50,98,288

The trade is divided into four branches; the value under each of these and the percentage thereof to the aggregate trade, between the years 1892-93 and 1893-94, are as follows :—

Divisions.	1892-93.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1893-94.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
With Foreign External Ports... ...	86,27,77,498	81·84	87,23,36,046	78·94	+95,58,548
With Foreign Indian Ports	6,44,23,056	6·11	9,56,55,714	8·65	+3,12,32,658
With British Ports in other Presidencies	9,48,97,113	9·00	10,43,98,164	9·45	+95,01,051
With British Ports within the Presidency	3,21,74,821	3·05	3,27,08,364	2·96	+5,33,543

Foreign.

The trade with Foreign External Ports, *i. e.*, with countries beyond the Continent of India, is classed as Foreign Trade, and that with Foreign Indian Ports and British Ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as Coasting Trade.

Foreign Trade.

The following table shows the value of the trade for each year during the past ten years including Government transactions :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—										
Merchandise ..	21,49,74,393	21,96,64,214	23,43,25,186	25,26,02,607	26,38,38,591	26,34,11,170	27,51,21,600	25,71,63,800	25,22,43,422	29,26,24,135
Treasure ..	10,70,14,619	12,47,89,249	9,47,41,187	12,16,67,774	12,10,87,779	15,87,18,363	17,58,17,241	11,01,59,503	14,47,37,397	15,70,85,980
Total ..	32,19,89,012	34,44,53,463	32,90,66,373	37,42,70,381	38,49,26,370	42,21,29,533	45,09,38,841	36,73,23,303	39,69,80,819	44,97,10,115
Government Stores ..	67,17,486	58,89,395	47,07,393	39,35,236	72,44,523	59,12,477	65,87,169	75,19,354	92,37,446	68,43,386
Do. Treasure.	23,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,60,000
Total Imports, including Government transactions ..	32,87,99,998	35,03,42,858	33,37,73,766	37,82,05,617	39,21,70,893	42,80,42,010	45,75,26,010	37,48,42,657	40,62,18,265	45,69,13,501
EXPORTS—										
Merchandise ..	32,73,22,488	31,29,79,402	34,22,03,057	34,39,43,254	38,90,84,720	39,40,68,988	37,85,94,093	40,63,56,766	40,45,03,321	38,73,66,800
Treasure ..	1,25,02,873	90,32,183	1,24,86,366	1,13,09,162	1,45,48,420	1,56,67,905	1,68,28,786	2,67,11,697	6,12,93,358	3,52,59,131
Total ..	33,98,25,361	32,20,11,585	35,46,89,423	35,52,52,416	40,36,33,149	40,97,36,893	39,54,22,879	43,30,68,463	46,57,96,679	42,26,25,931
Government Stores ..	4,29,215	2,92,560	2,57,869	2,80,843	2,72,248	2,70,087	2,95,524	8,85,230	2,82,653	3,26,386
Do. Treasure.	8,00,000	1,80,000	3,00,000	8,99,700	7,73,000	6,00,000	4,70,000	14,00,000	2,05,000	7,25,000
Total Exports, including Government transactions ..	34,10,54,576	32,24,84,145	35,52,47,292	35,64,32,959	40,46,78,397	41,06,06,980	39,61,88,403	43,53,53,693	46,62,84,332	42,36,77,317
TOTAL OF PRIVATE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—										
Merchandise ..	54,22,96,881	53,26,43,616	57,65,28,243	59,65,45,861	65,29,23,320	65,74,80,158	65,37,15,693	66,35,20,566	65,67,46,743	67,99,90,935
Treasure ..	11,95,17,492	13,38,21,432	10,72,27,553	13,29,76,936	13,56,36,199	17,43,86,268	19,26,46,027	13,68,71,200	20,60,30,755	19,23,45,111
Total ..	66,18,14,373	66,64,65,048	68,37,55,796	72,95,22,797	78,85,59,519	83,18,66,426	84,63,61,720	80,03,91,766	86,27,77,498	87,23,36,046
Total Government Stores and Treasure (Imports and Exports) ..	80,40,201	63,61,955	52,65,262	51,15,779	82,89,771	67,82,564	73,52,693	98,04,584	97,25,099	82,54,772
GRAND TOTAL ..	66,98,54,574	67,28,27,003	68,90,21,058	73,46,38,576	79,68,49,290	83,86,48,990	85,37,14,413	81,01,96,350	87,25,02,597	88,05,90,818

The total value of the private trade of the Port of Bombay (imports and exports together) amounted in 1893-94 to Rs. 87,23,36,046. It was larger than that of the preceding year by Rs. 95,58,548 and compared with the average of the previous five years, showed an improvement of 5 per cent.

Imports.—The total value of the imports during the year under report amounted to Rs. 44,97,10,115 against Rs. 39,69,80,819 in 1892-93. Of these, merchandise represented a value of Rs. 29,26,24,135 and treasure Rs. 15,70,85,980, against Rs. 25,22,43,422 and Rs. 14,47,37,397 respectively of the preceding year, thus showing an increase of merchandise to the extent of Rs. 4,03,80,713 and of treasure amounting in value to Rs. 1,23,48,583. In the imports of merchandise the largest classes of goods, representing in the aggregate four-fifths of the value of the total trade, were cotton goods, metals, silk and silk goods,

sugar, machinery, oils, woollen goods, coal, provisions, apparel, railway materials, hardware and cutlery, dyes, tea, liquors and glass and glassware, in all of which the transactions were larger than those of the previous year, except in machinery and coal, which showed a falling off. The increase of Rs. 4,03,80,713 in the imports of merchandise mentioned above was practically general, and was the largest on record since 1880-81. It was apparently due to the rise in exchange during the months of June and July 1893 and to the subsequent steadying of the rate for about seven months at about 1*s.* 3*d.* The effect of this was to stimulate buyers to order largely in the hope of a fairly steady rate being maintained. It was also due to the smaller stocks of most kinds of goods at the beginning of the year under review.

Exports.—The total exports were valued at Rs. 42,26,25,931 against Rs. 46,57,96,679 in 1892-93. These divided again between merchandise and treasure represented a value of Rs. 38,73,66,800 and Rs. 3,52,59,131 against Rs. 40,45,03,321 and Rs. 6,12,93,358 respectively in 1892-93.

Exports are divided into two classes:—(1) Exports of Foreign Merchandise and (2) Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

Exports, Foreign Merchandise.—The foreign merchandise usually represents about 10 per cent. of the total exports and was valued during the year at Rs. 3,47,95,276 against Rs. 3,61,69,505 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,74,229. Cotton goods, tea, sugar, metals, wool and woollen goods, ivory, provisions, silk and silk goods were the principal articles re-exported and constituted three-fourths of the total trade. Most of these showed a smaller value except tea, and wool and woollen goods, the trade in which was larger.

Exports, Indian Produce.—The exports of Indian merchandise were valued at Rs. 35,25,71,524 against Rs. 36,83,33,816 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,57,62,292. The principal articles in the trade were raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, seeds, opium, grain and pulse, wool and woollen goods, dyeing and tanning materials, hides and skins, and provisions. Of these, cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, grain and pulse, and wool and woollen goods showed a falling off in quantity as well as in value, whilst under cotton (raw), the quantity was smaller, though the value was larger, and under opium the quantity was almost the same and the value smaller. Under dyeing and tanning materials, there were larger transactions, but the rise in value was not proportionate to the rise in quantity. The trade in hides and skins, provisions and seeds showed an increase, the improvement under the last article, seeds, being very considerable.

Treasure.—The transactions under treasure, both imports and exports, showed an aggregate value of Rs. 19,23,45,111 against Rs. 20,60,30,755 in 1892-93. Imports were valued at Rs. 15,70,85,980 against Rs. 14,47,37,397 and exports at Rs. 3,52,59,131 against Rs. 6,12,93,358 of the previous year. The fluctuations in the values of gold and silver imported and exported during the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 are shown below:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	1,35,27,484	13,12,09,913	4,23,50,324	1,89,43,034
1893-94	2,52,71,866	13,18,14,114	2,40,77,100	1,11,82,031

Exchange.—Exchange averaged 14·8*d.* for the year against 14·9*d.* in 1892-93.

Imports.

The following statement shows the largest items of the import trade in 1893-94, compared with 1892-93:—

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	Value.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
Merchandise.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living ... ... No.	4,811	6,097	+1,286	15,14,332	20,12,193	+ 4,97,861
Apparel	...	...	...	49,13,953	63,59,242	+ 14,45,289
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	...	...	...	4,89,034	6,56,400	+ 1,67,366
Articles imported by Post	...	...	...	24,50,633	31,46,631	+ 6,95,998
Chemical Products and Preparations... ...	...	...	...	13,07,083	13,81,005	+ 73,922
Clocks and Watches ... ... No.	83,905	128,063	+44,158	7,07,460	9,94,712	+ 2,87,252
Coal ... ... Tons.	496,304	419,169	—77,135	85,28,001	71,52,566	— 13,75,435
Coffee... ... ... Cwt.	9,033	9,776	+743	4,87,693	6,16,833	+ 1,29,140
Cotton—Raw ... ... ,,	106,982	93,835	—13,147	26,08,807	22,19,151	— 3,89,656
Do. Twist and Yarn ... ... Lbs.	1,04,68,384	1,°6,94,449	+2,26,065	66,62,222	72,25,674	+ 5,63,452
Do. Manufactures	...	...	...	7,04,77,347	8,83,98,200	+1,79,20,853
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	...	...	...	25,72,462	28,68,207	+ 2,95,745
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	...	...	...	53,54,934	56,48,666	+ 2,93,732
Glass and Glassware	...	...	...	37,07,168	41,10,490	+ 4,03,322
Grain and Pulse ... ... Cwt.	2,47,070	2,94,296	+47,226	9,92,986	11,79,439	+ 1,86,453
Gums and Resins ... ... ,,	57,550	81,376	+23,826	8,33,078	10,59,648	+ 2,26,570
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	...	51,65,239	57,69,245	+ 6,04,006
Hides and Skins—Raw ... ... Cwt.	11,620	16,887	+5,267	4,06,528	6,28,441	+ 2,21,913
Ivory and Ivoryware	...	...	...	23,56,843	30,33,932	+ 6,77,089
Jewellery, &c.	...	...	...	26,35,358	24,90,119	— 1,45,239
Leather and Leather Goods	...	...	...	10,38,771	11,78,161	+ 1,39,390

Articles.	Quantities. 1892-93.	Quantities. 1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	Value. 1892-93.	Value. 1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors ... ... Gals.	11,29,707	11,90,099	+60,392	37,79,316	41,16,196	+ 3,36,880
Machinery	...	...	...	1,21,09,749	1,06,04,069	— 15,05,680
Matches	...	...	...	10,73,303	13,08,584	+ 2,35,281
Metals	...	...	...	2,26,28,641	2,47,51,155	+ 21,22,514
Oils ... ... Gals.	1,57,77,399	2,52,21,092	+94,43,693	76,58,930	1,04,42,524	+ 27,83,594
Paints and Colours and Painters' Materials...	...	...	...	13,17,468	15,17,675	+ 2,00,207
Paper and Pasteboard	...	...	...	22,54,598	28,46,793	+ 5,92,195
Provisions	...	...	...	64,56,555	71,93,253	+ 7,36,698
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	...	56,56,130	59,30,914	+ 2,74,784
Silk—Raw and Manufactured	...	...	...	1,89,44,440	2,25,35,645	+ 35,91,205
Spices ... ... Lbs.	85,79,694	1,32,18,640	+46,38,946	17,85,242	24,88,928	+ 7,03,686
Stationery	...	...	...	10,53,540	11,75,915	+ 1,22,375
Sugar—Refined ... ... Cwt.	12,71,133	13,79,242	+1,08,109	1,81,58,769	1,89,32,497	+ 7,73,728
Tea ... ... Lbs.	55,43,723	73,31,238	+17,87,515	42,62,049	55,72,270	+ 13,10,221
Umbrellas ... ... Nos.	12,31,031	14,74,477	+2,43,446	12,05,773	14,51,587	+ 2,45,814
Wood—Teak and other timber	...	...	...	3,71,361	7,67,649	+ 3,96,288
Wool—Raw and manufactured	...	...	...	69,00,458	97,27,599	+ 28,27,141
Articles not enumerated...	...	...	...	1,14,17,168	1,31,31,927	+ 17,14,759
Total Merchandise ...	...	...	...	25,22,43,422	29,26,24,135	+4,03,80,713
Treasure.						
Gold	...	...	...	1,35,27,484	2,52,71,866	+1,17,44,382
Silver	...	...	...	13,12,09,913	13,18,14,114	+ 6,04,201
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	14,47,37,397	15,70,85,980	+1,23,48,583
Total Imports ...	...	...	...	39,69,80,819	44,97,10,115	+5,27,29,296

Remarks on import trade.

The chief features of the trade under the principal heads are noticed below:—

Animals, living.—Under this head are included horses, which were imported from Persian, Arabian and Australian ports. In the year under review an increased number of 1,339 horses was imported, the increase in value being Rs. 4,92,390. The total trade in horses (5,409 horses) was valued at Rs. 19,89,263. Competition was the cause of a larger supply of horses from Australia.

Apparel.—Under this head are included boots and shoes and military uniforms. The total imports amounted to Rs. 63,59,242 against Rs. 49,13,953 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 14,45,289. The comparatively higher rate of exchange ruling between June and December probably stimulated the trade. The United Kingdom had nearly 44 per cent. of the trade, the remainder being divided in varying proportions between other countries, of which the principal were Austria, France and Germany. The imports of silk goods from Hongkong too were important.

Arms and Ammunition.—Under this general head are included sporting rifles and guns, gunpowder, dynamite and other explosives, and arms "other sorts." The receipts on account of fire-arms receded from Rs. 2,08,120 in the previous year to Rs. 2,03,743, showing a trifling decrease of Rs. 4,377. The imports of gunpowder, on the other hand, indicated a considerable advance, their value being Rs. 1,01,557 against Rs. 75,137 in the preceding year. Arms "other sorts" also exhibited an increase, the value of these receipts being Rs. 1,91,697 against Rs. 1,39,941 in 1892-93. Dynamite and "other" explosives advanced from 536 cwts. to 1,161 cwts. and from Rs. 65,836 to Rs. 1,59,403. The demand for these explosives was increasing for railways and other engineering works.

Articles imported by post.—The value of these imports went up by nearly Rs. 7 lákhs.

Clocks and Watches.—The imports increased to the extent of Rs. 2,87,252. The increase was most marked in the trade with America and France (Switzerland). Imports from the United Kingdom receded 10 per cent. The cause was the cheapness of Continental and American manufactures.

Coal and Coke.—Coal showed a falling off of 76,460 tons (Rs. 13,65,301). The diminished imports were due partly to the strike among the miners in the midland counties, which necessitated the absorption at home of the South Wales and Bristol outturn, thus restricting the exports from the United Kingdom, and partly to the increased consumption of Indian coal by railway companies and mills. A new features in this trade was the importation of Japanese coal, received for the first time in the year under review. It is cheap, and therefore likely to commend itself to consumers. The receipts from Australia showed considerable improvement.

Coffee.—The receipts amounted to 9,776 cwts. valued at Rs. 6,16,833, being 743 cwts. (Rs. 1,29,140) in excess of last year's imports. It is significant that the increase was chiefly due to imports from Aden, though the coffee was of inferior quality. The cause of this increase was said to be the higher prices ruling in India and in Europe owing to the deficient crops in Brazil.

Cotton (raw).—A decrease of 13,147 cwts. and Rs. 3,89,656 in value was observable in the receipts of this article. It was due entirely to smaller imports from Egypt during the year, and the cause was said to be the steady fall in price of Indian cotton and the fall in exchange

since January 1894, a combination of circumstances that materially tended to increase the local consumption of the better qualities of the Indian article.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The increase in twist and yarn of 226,065 lbs. (Rs. 5,63,452) in a total trade of 10,694,449 lbs. of the value of Rs. 72,25,674 was small, and due rather to trade fluctuations than any other reason. The United Kingdom continued to enjoy by far the largest share of this trade.

Cotton Piece-goods—Grey.—The increase of 52,605,522 yds. (Rs. 83,21,362) in a total trade of 297,047,154 yds. of the value of Rs. 3,44,40,705 was due to low stocks being on hand from the previous year and to the favourable rate of exchange which ruled from June to December 1893.

White.—This trade did not show anything like the same improvement; though here, too, smaller stocks in hand and a higher rate of exchange stimulated the demand. The increase was 5,256,372 yds. (Rs. 22,20,934) in a trade of 148,462,681 yds. valued at Rs. 1,92,82,625.

Coloured, Printed or Dyed.—These exhibited an improvement of 30,400,690 yds. (Rs. 70,16,896).

Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics.—The receipts amounted in value to Rs. 28,68,207 against Rs. 25,72,462 in the previous year, thus showing an improvement of Rs. 2,95,745. The increase was almost general.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—These exhibited in general an increase in value of Rs. 2,93,732. But there was a decrease in quantity of 7,883 lbs. in aniline and alizarine dyes, which showed, however, a small increase in value, due to the importation of better qualities of the dyes. The imports of indigo showed an increase of a little over 2 lákhs of rupees.

Glass and Glassware.—Under this head there was an increase of Rs. 4,03,322 over the previous year's receipts. This was mainly due to an increase of Rs. 3,01,064 in beads and false pearls. While sheet and plate glass showed a falling off in value, there was an increase to the extent of Rs. 1,16,711 in glass "other sorts." With the exception of the United Kingdom and Belgium, the increase was spread over all the European countries which exported these articles. In point of value the improvement was most marked in the imports from France.

Grain and Pulse.—The imports showed a general increase of Rs. 1,86,453 as detailed below:—

Rice in the husk.—This trade, principally from Bassorah, showed an enhancement of Rs. 1,03,229, owing to good crops in that locality.

Rice not in the husk.—This showed a remarkable increase of 70,131 cwts. (Rs. 3,91,493). A new trade with Siam *vid* the Straits Settlements accounted for this to a great extent.

Wheat.—The decrease of 48,603 cwts. (Rs. 2,35,630) was accounted for by the total cessation of receipts from Bassorah, a circumstance due partly to the unremunerative rate which ruled here and partly to shipments having been made direct to Europe from that port.

In other kinds of grain there was a net decrease of Rs. 72,639.

Gums and Resins.—These were imported from East African and Arabian ports and showed an increase of 23,826 cwts. (Rs. 2,26,570), principally due to larger importations of gum olibanum from Arabia.

Hardware and Cutlery.—Under this heading are included sewing machines of which statistics were kept this year for the first time. An increase of Rs. 6,04,006 was noticeable in the year's receipts due to ordinary fluctuations of trade. The United Kingdom headed the list.

Hides and Skins (raw).—The trade in these showed in the former a decrease of 239 cwts. (Rs. 689) and in the latter an improvement of 5,506 cwts. (Rs. 2,22,602). The high prices obtainable stimulated exports particularly from Persia.

Ivory and Ivoryware.—There was a considerable increase in this trade, the receipts having risen from over Rs. 23½ lákhs in 1892-93 to over Rs. 30⅓ lákhs in the year under report, representing an increase of Rs. 6,77,089, consequent upon the greater demand for bangle ivory.

Jewellery &c.—Under the sub-head "Jewellery" there was an increase of Rs. 3,84,216 and "Plate" also showed increased imports to the extent of Rs. 25,416. In precious stones there was a falling off of Rs. 5,54,871. The increase in jewellery was attributable principally to the imports from the United Kingdom having more than doubled as compared with the previous year, and to larger importations from Austria to the extent of Rs. 87,936. The principal decreases were connected with the pearl trade from Muskat and Bushire.

Leather and Leather Goods.—The increase was attributed to a steady growth of the trade, and the temporary steady rise in the exchange value of the rupee favoured importations.

Liquors.—The trade in liquors may be divided into three sub-heads—(1) ale, beer and porter, (2) spirits, and (3) wines and liqueurs. There was on the whole an increase of

Rs. 3,36,880 in this trade, chiefly noticeable in spirits and wines. The cause was attributed to expectation on the part of traders generally that a large enhancement of the duty was about to be made. Ale, beer and porter showed an increase of 11,082; brandy of 12,926; rum of 1,712; whisky, which was imported in larger quantities than any other spirit, of 9,512; and wines of 35,038 gallons.

Machinery and Millwork.—The year was a difficult one for mills generally in consequence of the dislocation of trade between India and China and Japan, owing to the fall in exchange and also to currency legislation. The effect was to compel mills to curtail expenses; hence the diminution in the imports.

Matches.—The increase was most marked in the case of Japan, which accounted for nearly half of the total increase, cheapness being the cause.

Metals.—Details regarding the principal metals are as under:—

Brass.—This trade showed a falling off of 136 cwts. (Rs. 22,126) in a total trade of 5,842 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,00,958.

Copper.—The increase of 31,901 cwts. and Rs. 11,40,303 in a total trade of 302,750 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,24,62,066 was due to the fall in prices brought about by the tightness of money in America; the producers and smelters there, being unable to hold out, were forced to realize the best terms they could in the European market.

Iron—Wrought and Unwrought.—This trade showed an increase of Rs. 3,65,559, chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom.

Quicksilver.—The decrease of 15,744 lbs. (Rs. 26,719) was due to trade fluctuations.

Steel.—The imports increased by 84,019 cwts. (Rs. 5,88,161). Belgium continued to send large quantities of the cheap Basic steel, but in spite of this the imports from the United Kingdom showed an improvement amounting to 59,206 cwts., due to small stocks, having remained on hand from last year's receipts, and to the more favourable rate of exchange which prevailed for some months in the year.

Steel—Other sorts showed a decrease of 103,115 cwts. (Rs. 6,09,430). This falling off, however, was more apparent than real, being due to a change in the system of classification.

Tin—Unwrought.—An improvement of 2,375 cwts. (Rs. 93,107) was observable in a total trade of 14,874 cwts. of the value of Rs. 10,70,591. The bulk of the increase was due to importations from the Straits Settlements and the cause of the improvement was cheapness.

Oils—Mineral, Kerosine.—The sources of supply of this illuminant are New York and Batoum. The receipts were in excess of last year's by 9,304,258 gallons (Rs. 26,34,445). To this increase America contributed 40,85,066 gallons and Batoum 52,19,176 gallons. The cause of the augmentation was competition.

Vegetable.—An increase of 118,761 gallons (Rs. 2,18,528) was noticeable in this trade, principally due to larger receipts of cocoanut oil from Ceylon.

Paints and Colours.—A decline in quantity amounting to 18,736 cwts. was noticeable in these, the receipts of the year amounting to only 74,158 cwts. of the value of Rs. 10,96,262 against 92,894 cwts. valued at Rs. 9,31,289 imported in the previous year. The value of the receipts, however, advanced by Rs. 1,64,973. The falling off in quantity was due to a restricted trade in ochre with Persia, the cause being the fall in price in India.

Painter's Materials.—These were imported in larger quantities to the value of Rs. 35,234.

Paper and Pasteboard.—Writing paper, envelopes and printing paper are included under the heading "Paper," and this trade showed an increase in value of Rs. 5,92,195. The United Kingdom enjoyed the largest share of this trade, Austria coming next.

Provisions.—This trade showed an increase of Rs. 7,36,698 in a total trade of Rs. 71,93,253. The improvement was most marked in dates (Rs. 1,94,994), in dried fruit—other kinds (Rs. 6,16,671) and in provisions—"other sorts" (Rs. 1,44,335). *Ghi* showed a falling off of Rs. 1,44,383, and fishmaws and dried fish also decreased to the extent of Rs. 1,15,794.

Railway Materials.—Locomotive Engines, Tenders, Carriages, Trucks, and parts thereof.—These showed an increase of Rs. 21,86,898 in the receipts. On the other hand, a decrease was apparent of Rs. 19,12,114 in rails, sleepers, fish-plates, &c., thus leaving a net increase of only Rs. 2,74,784. The principal cause of the increase was said to be the opening up of the new Godhra-Rutlám Railway and to the renewal by the large railway companies of their engines, &c. The falling off in steel rails, &c., is explained by the fact that these were received in exceptionally large quantities in the previous year both for the new railway mentioned and for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Silk—Raw.—The imports of this article showed an increase of 6,61,456 lbs. (Rs. 34⅔ lákhs) in a total trade of 2,593,948 lbs. of the value of Rs. 1,13,85,910. This unprecedented

augmentation was due partly, to the fall in exchange which affected the trade with China, the principal source of supply, and partly also to the fact that China being unable to export silver, supplied its place with silk.

Piece-goods.—The receipts this year amounted to 7,643,766 yards valued at Rs. 78,99,683, showing an increase in quantity of 61,542 yds., but a falling off in value of Rs. 2,22,921. The improvement in quantity was due to larger shipments from the Treaty Ports, and the reduction in value was due to diminished imports from France, the prices of French manufactures being on the average higher than those of China.

Other kinds of goods.—These showed a total increase of Rs. 3,44,941.

Spices—Cloves.—The crop last year was, it is believed, the largest on record, while the prices both here and in Europe were the lowest during the last 25 years, both circumstances combining to help consumption and explain the large increase in the receipts of 4,094,901 lbs. (Rs. 6,76,276).

Betelnuts.—This trade showed an increase of 20,48,797 lbs. (Rs. 1,30, 898) in a total trade of 4,293,113 lbs., and was due to the remarkably large crops in the Straits.

Sugar.—The increase of 108,109 cwts. (Rs. 7,73,728) in a trade of 1,379,242 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,89,32,497 was due to a great improvement in the trade with Mauritius, while the receipts from Germany, Hongkong, the United Kingdom and Austria showed a notable falling off. The cause was said to be the fact that the low exchange value of silver was advantageous to Mauritius, where the currency is silver rupees, but against European countries having a gold currency.

Tea.—The imports amounted to 7,331,238 lbs. valued at Rs. 55,72,270 and represented an increase of 1,787,515 lbs. (Rs. 13,10,221) over the previous year's receipts. Nearly the whole of these imports were re-exported to Persia and Bokhára *viâ* Bandar Abbas and by rail *viâ* Peshâwar. About 72·5 per cent. of the receipts came from the Treaty Ports in China; the remainder from Hongkong, Ceylon, Java, Japan and the Straits. The imports of Ceylon tea showed a steady tendency to increase. India consumed only 8 per cent. of the total imports.

Umbrellas.—This trade was principally carried on with the United Kingdom, Hongkong coming next.

Wood—Teak.—The increase of 5,345 tons (Rs. 2,75,290) in a trade of 8,028 tons, valued at Rs. 4,55,872, was due to larger shipments from Siam, amounting to 5,242 tons or treble the imports of 1892-93. The larger imports were brought about by the fall in prices in the United Kingdom, and the consequent diversion of a portion of the trade to this port.

Other Timber.—An improvement of 3,043 tons (Rs. 1,20,998) was noticeable in Wood—"Other Timber"—imported principally from the Straits for building purposes.

Wool (Raw).—Favourable rates accounted for the increase in the imports under this head, which amounted to Rs. 1,96,052.

Woollen Piece-goods.—The trade in this showed an increase of 2,892,801 yds. (Rs. 24,46,075) in a total trade of 8,336,469 yds. of the value of Rs. 78,02,677. Lower stocks in hand and the more favourable rate of exchange obtaining from June to December explain the augmentation. The receipts were principally from European countries, the United Kingdom heading the list.

Exports.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the principal articles exported in the year 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 :—

Articles.	Quantity.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	Value.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
Exports of Foreign Merchandise.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes and Military Uniforms and Accoutrements)	.....	.....	.....	7,68,171	8,47,199	+ 79,028
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	2,638	4,071	+ 1,433	1,51,365	2,67,592	+ 1,16,227
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... ... Lbs.	11,39,082	8,69,300	— 2,69,782	8,00,467	5,83,447	— 2,17,020
Do. —Manufactures...	.....	.....	.....	1,61,27,568	1,54,84,484	— 6,43,084
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	.....	.....	.....	3,87,217	3,26,499	— 60,718
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	.....	.....	.....	2,10,729	1,84,691	— 26,038
Earthenware and Porcelain	.....	.....	.....	3,05,780	2,10,497	— 95,283
Glass and Glassware	.....	.....	.....	3,85,485	4,03,624	+ 18,139
Gums and Resins ... ... Cwt.	37,416	38,941	+ 1,525	6,69,482	7,01,449	+ 31,967
Hardware and Cutlery	.....	.....	.....	5,29,383	4,83,549	— 45,834
Ivory and Ivoryware	.....	.....	.....	11,18,655	11,12,870	— 5,785
Jewellery	.....	.....	.....	1,49,983	2,38,693	+ 88,710
Metals ... ... Cwt.	2,87,280	2,08,250	— 79,030	19,96,920	13,97,629	— 5,99,291
Oils ... ... Gals.	57,492	4,31,020	+ 3,73,528	56,322	1,81,306	+ 1,24,984
Provisions...	.....	.....	.....	12,35,815	10,99,120	— 1,36,695
Shells and Cowries	.....	.....	.....	3,95,671	3,81,267	— 14,404
Silk—Raw and Manufactured...	.....	.....	.....	10,83,089	10,37,928	— 45,161
Spices ... ... Lbs.	10,91,953	8,99,506	— 1,92,447	2,75,491	2,67,678	— 7,813
Stationery...	.....	.....	.....	1,13,682	1,15,123	+ 1,441
Sugar—Refined	2,22,196	2,08,652	— 13,544	31,87,929	29,74,667	— 2,13,262
Tea ... ... Cwt.	34,05,494	35,74,202	+ 1,68,708	32,79,166	34,30,881	+ 1,51,715
Wool and Woollen Goods	.....	.....	.....	14,05,870	14,33,609	+ 27,739
Articles not enumerated	.....	.....	.....	15,35,265	16,31,474	+ 96,209
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	.....	.....	3,61,69,505	3,47,95,276	— 13,74,229

Articles.	Quantity. 1892-93.	Quantity. 1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	Value. 1892-93.	Value. 1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	5,48,849	5,31,450	— 17,399
Articles exported by post	.....	.....	.....	15,57,387	17,63,242	+ 2,05,855
Coffee ... Cwt.	15,681	13,345	— 2,336	8,54,461	8,47,348	— 7,113
Cotton—Raw ... ,,	38,61,497	37,16,852	— 1,44,645	10,37,01,509	10,44,70,974	+ 7,69,465
Do. —Twist and Yarn ... Lbs.	17,07,86,529	12,54,67,827	— 4,53,18,702	6,14,08,869	4,65,05,412	— 1,49,03,457
Do. —Manufactures ...	.....	.....	.....	83,42,743	73,69,026	— 9,73,717
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
Opium ... Cwt.	34,046	34,057	+ 11	3,26,99,811	3,17,88,221	— 9,11,590
Tobacco—Unmanufactured and Manufactured ...	71,15,307	41,78,117	— 29,37,190	8,48,000	5,24,299	— 3,23,701
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... Cwt.	5,50,198	7,38,270	+ 1,88,072	65,70,896	65,91,424	+ 20,528
Grain and Pulse ...	99,99,112	59,08,337	— 40,30,775	5,05,62,085	2,66,81,718	— 2,38,80,367
Gums and Resins ...	37,232	31,821	— 5,411	7,84,443	6,07,279	— 1,77,164
Hemp—Raw ...	48,763	77,481	+ 28,718	4,46,293	8,15,679	+ 3,69,386
Hides and Skins ...	48,045	46,103	— 1,942	53,48,092	61,74,707	+ 8,26,615
Horns ...	36,545	25,235	— 11,310	16,29,130	10,17,607	— 6,11,523
Jute—Manufactures of ...	.....	.....	.....	5,42,463	4,80,076	— 62,387
Manures ... Tons.	17,635	19,664	+ 2,029	9,71,046	11,66,586	+ 1,95,540
Metals ... Cwt.	14,850	10,477	— 4,373	4,72,468	4,23,147	— 49,321
Oils ... Gals.	1,70,950	2,26,609	+ 55,659	5,83,075	7,07,546	+ 1,19,471
Provisions ...	.....	.....	.....	46,88,316	56,76,611	+ 9,88,295
Seeds ... Cwt.	99,44,312	1,34,12,912	+ 34,68,600	7,12,63,858	9,26,16,721	+ 2,13,52,863
Spices ... Lbs.	80,15,337	81,97,893	+ 21,82,556	15,49,980	17,74,112	+ 2,24,132
Tea ...	10,93,750	24,33,624	+ 13,39,874	8,42,859	17,22,885	+ 8,80,026
Wood ...	.....	.....	.....	4,38,986	4,32,321	— 6,665
Wool and Woollen Goods ...	.....	.....	.....	74,96,003	73,06,762	— 1,89,241
Articles not enumerated ...	.....	.....	.....	41,77,194	45,76,371	+ 3,99,177
Total Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	.....	.....	.....	36,83,33,816	35,25,71,524	— 1,57,62,292
Total Exports of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	.....	.....	40,45,03,321	38,73,66,800	— 1,71,36,521
Treasure.						
Gold ... Tolas.	17,82,218	9,70,862	— 8,11,356	4,23,50,324	2,40,77,100	— 1,82,73,224
Silver ...	1,63,82,933	1,12,29,627	— 71,53,306	1,89,43,034	1,11,82,031	— 77,61,003
Total Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	6,12,93,358	3,52,59,131	— 2,60,34,227
Total Exports ...	.....	.....	.....	46,57,96,679	42,26,25,931	— 4,31,70,748

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the exports of foreign merchandise there was a total shrinkage of Rs. 13,74,229 compared with the year 1892-93, and the principal articles in which there was a falling off were European yarns, textile fabrics and metals, re-exported to Mozambique, Zanzibar, Arabia and the Persian Gulf ports generally. This was owing to improved direct means of communication between those places and Europe, resulting in an increased direct trade.

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The fluctuations under the principal heads of Indian merchandise were as noticed below: —

Coffee.—The small decrease of 2,336 cwt. in weight and of Rs. 7,113 in value referred to exports from the Malabár Coast principally. The price showed a general rise.

Cotton (Raw).—Whilst showing a decrease of 144,645 cwt., the value exceeded the previous year's figures by Rs. 7,69,465. This was due to exceptionally high rates prevailing in Europe for the Indian crop of 1893. The decrease in shipments was principally due to a falling off in the consignments to the Italian ports and to Liverpool.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—This trade showed a falling off of nearly Rs. 1½ crores in value. It was principally due to diminished transactions with China and was accounted for by the fall in the value of silver and the effect of the closing of the Indian mints.

Cotton Manufactures.—There was a diminution to the extent of Rs. 9,73,717 in the value of exports representing a decline of 11·5 per cent. It was accounted for to a great extent by the general dislocation of trade between India and other silver-using countries, principally China, in consequence of the great fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee.

Opium.—Though the quantity exported during the year was 11 cwt. greater than in the previous year, the total value of the exports showed a decrease of Rs. 9,11,590. This was due to a fall in prices at the time of the closing of the Indian mints.

Tobacco.—In this commodity there was a decrease of Rs. 3,23,701 in value and of 2,937,190 lbs. in weight. It was due to a great falling off in the exports to Aden.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—There was an increase in the quantity exported of 188,072 cwt. and Rs. 20,528 in value, caused principally by increased transactions in myrabolams. Indigo showed a falling off of 5,015 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 10,02,515 in value.

Grain and Pulse—Wheat.—The exports of wheat declined by 173,709 tons in consequence of the low prices ruling in Europe, American produce completely flooding the markets.

Rice, Jowári and Bájri.—The exports of *rice* fell off to the extent of somewhat over Rs. 12½ lákhs (10,267 tons) and of *jowári* and *bájri* to a little under Rs. 16½ lákhs (22,092 tons). Deficiency in the Bengal crops was the cause of the diminution in the rice trade, and the same reason was partly applicable to jowári; but increased exports from Karáchi also tended to diminish this trade *vid* Bombay.

Gram and Barley.—The exports of *gram*, which were chiefly confined to Mauritius, Aden and Ceylon, showed an increase of nearly Rs. 2 lákhs in value, and in *barley* there was an improvement of Rs. 58,166, the greater part of the trade being confined to the United Kingdom.

Gums and Resins.—There was a falling off in the exports to the extent of Rs. 1,77,164, principally due to lower prices ruling in London to such an extent as to make its collection not sufficiently remunerative.

Hemp (Raw).— The crops were larger than usual, and the quantity was better; hence the increase.

Hides and Skins.—In the case of hides (dressed and tanned) there was a decrease of nearly Rs. 3 lákhs, but with skins the trade showed an increase of over Rs. 11 lákhs. The causes were less mortality amongst cattle owing to seasonable weather and abundant rain, and low prices in Europe. With skins, on the contrary, the higher rates ruling in England gave an unusual impetus to the trade.

Horns.—These were mostly collected from dead animals; the exports depend to a great extent on whether the conditions of existence are favourable or the reverse. A favourable season with good rainfall increased the food supply and diminished the mortality of cattle, and with it the trade in horns.

Manures.—These principally consisted of bones. Better prices in England accounted for the increase.

Provisions.—The exports of *flour* constituted the principal part of this trade, which showed a general increase of nearly Rs. 10 lákhs in value. Of this the increase attributable to flour was nearly Rs. 6 lákhs.

Fish-maws and shark-fins came next with an increase of nearly Rs. 1 lákh, and *ghi* accounted for Rs. 87,336. The remainder was made up by an improvement in the trade in *dried fruits* and *dried and salted fish* and other miscellaneous provisions.

Seeds.—Under this head there was a net increase of Rs. 213½ lákhs in value and of 173,430 tons in weight. The principal increase was in *rapeseed* to the value of Rs. 144¾ lákhs, *linseed* nearly Rs. 84 lákhs, *mowra seed* Rs. 19¼ lákhs, and *poppy seed* Rs. 14⅛ lákhs. *Til* or *gingelly* seed showed a decrease of Rs. 25¾ lákhs, *groundnuts* Rs. 16⅝ lákhs, *castor* Rs. 4⅗ lákhs, and *mustard* nearly Rs. 1⅛ lákhs.

Spices.—The increase of the exports under this head was principally due to *ginger* to the value of over Rs. 2¼ lákhs, and to *chillies* Rs. ¾ lákh. The trade in *cardamoms* and *pepper* fell off to the extent of Rs. 50,774 and Rs. 13,251 respectively. A considerable portion of the increase in the exports of ginger was due to the fact that during the year under report a large quantity was imported at Bombay from Cochin, and subsequently exported by local speculators.

Tea.—The trade showed an increase of Rs. 8,80,026, owing principally to larger exports to Persia to the extent of Rs. 7,08,056, and the shipments to Egypt, Turkey in Asia and Arabia were also considerably larger than in the previous year. The cause of the large shipments to Persia was the reported intention of the Persian Government to levy a heavy duty.

Wool (Raw).—There was a decrease in this trade of 569,198 lbs. in weight and of Rs. 2,61,447 in value, due to smaller imports from Karáchi, that place now sending most of its wool direct.

Woollen goods.—The decrease in the exports of wool was partly compensated for by an increase in the exports of *woollen shawls* to the extent of Rs. 80,826.

Trade with Countries.

The following statement shows the figures of the total trade in merchandise only of the Port of Bombay—combined exports and imports—with the several divisions of the world during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
With Europe	41,88,47,212	44,99,00,965
With Africa and adjacent Islands ...	3,53,74,844	3,72,31,689
With America	22,59,247	36,38,899
With Asia...	19,95,11,199	18,84,60,140
With Australia	7,54,241	7,59,242
Total ...	65,67,46,743	67,99,90,935

In the year 1893-94 the trade with Europe increased by 7·4 per cent., with Africa by 5·2, and with America by 61 per cent., while there was a falling off in the Asiatic trade of 5·5 per cent. The trade with Australia was comparatively small, being almost the same as in the previous year. The large expansion of the trade with America was due to the increased exports of kerosine oil from the United States, practically the only country on that continent with which trade was carried on.

The following table shows the value of the merchandise interchanged in the last two years with the principal countries with which commercial relations were maintained:—

Names of Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Europe—				
United Kingdom	15,32,94,031	17,56,29,838	5,68,97,900	4,82,09,807
Austria	67,71,757	86,74,066	1,68,36,666	1,82,05,745
Belgium	84,92,732	96,52,365	3,15,59,795	3,87,73,608
France	66,61,720	73,68,776	5,88,99,027	5,64,71,662
Germany	71,89,289	82,88,341	2,73,91,410	3,28,25,606
Greece	1,194	986	4,640	1,30,783
Holland	3,50,213	2,92,358	47,22,012	98,17,408
Italy	20,64,203	22,14,683	2,75,31,146	2,45,96,091
Malta	32,376	26,257	1,17,589	1,00,074
Norway	2,39,380	2,91,447	.....	.....
Portugal	3,698	36,200	1,89,000	.....
Russia	.....	4,411	54,24,009	46,07,835
Spain—Gibraltar	1,16,231	66,968	12,20,022	3,63,169
Do. (excluding Gibraltar)	.....	.....	25,07,768	26,90,627
Sweden	1,25,497	1,94,362	1,57,950	2,41,185
Turkey	15,023	30,063	80,934	96,244
Total ...	18,53,07,344	21,27,71,121	23,35,39,868	23,71,29,844
Africa and adjacent Islands—				
Abyssinia	44,473	1,73,685	25,50,667	16,00,061
Eastern Coast of Africa—				
Mozambique...	5,59,705	3,17,895	30,59,906	22,23,576
Zanzibar	22,47,759	28,10,378	60,89,588	57,45,385
Other Ports...	92,905	96,857	1,96,882	2,67,685
Egypt	13,86,198	12,30,284	44,09,647	45,14,875
Madagascar	29,449	68,607	13,111	36,889
Mauritius	1,13,98,483	1,41,82,810	29,24,466	37,04,834
Natal	1,864	116	3,69,486	2,48,594
Other countries	250	.....	5	9,158
Total ...	1,57,61,086	1,88,80,632	1,96,13,758	1,83,51,057
America—				
South America	.....	90,000	.....	.....
United States	18,32,373	33,56,185	4,26,874	1,92,714
Total ...	18,32,373	34,46,185	4,26,874	1,92,714
Asia—				
Aden	9,25,090	10,42,602	75,78,677	76,65,671
Arabia—Muskat	31,40,627	25,66,701	46,21,624	37,31,051
Do. Other States	2,26,822	1,55,859	30,93,068	38,19,017
Ceylon	6,19,817	11,69,566	24,11,093	26,21,511
China—Hongkong	1,85,89,042	1,89,10,380	4,99,28,264	3,79,55,341
Do. Treaty Ports	59,26,367	98,23,365	4,38,16,862	3,78,01,695
Japan	7,21,950	15,27,369	1,33,55,687	1,22,47,612
Java	1,15,861	3,03,204	1,77,361	1,86,945
Mekran and Sonmiani	2,48,759	2,94,950	1,90,162	82,568
Persia	59,82,516	65,15,678	1,71,43,354	1,63,21,830
Russia	54,69,672	66,86,792	1,250	.....
Siam	2,33,564	4,67,587	96,935	1,34,679
Straits Settlements	32,64,788	39,44,516	38,82,834	48,18,647
Turkey	32,90,118	34,89,493	43,90,889	40,64,419
Other countries	22,858	10,362	45,288	1,00,710
Total ...	4,87,77,851	5,69,08,454	15,07,33,348	13,15,51,686
Australia	5,64,768	6,17,743	1,89,473	1,41,499
Grand Total ...	25,22,43,422	29,26,24,135	40,45,03,321	38,73,66,800

European Trade. United Kingdom.

The total value of merchandise imported from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 17½ crores, being larger than the preceding year by over Rs. 2 crores. Cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods contributed to the increase to the extent of Rs. 177 lákhs. The following were the principal other articles in which there were larger transactions to the extent noted against each:—Woollen piece-goods Rs. 17 lákhs; metals (chiefly copper, iron and steel) Rs. 12 lákhs; articles imported by parcel post Rs. 6 lákhs; apparel Rs. 3½ lákhs; railway materials and rolling stock Rs. 3 lákhs; and umbrellas Rs. 2 lákhs. The largest items under decrease were machinery and millwork, and coal, the imports under the former being valued at Rs. 103 lákhs against Rs. 120 lákhs in 1892-93. In this last mentioned year, however, they were much in excess of the previous year 1891-92; while the receipts on account of coal in this year amounted to Rs. 67 lákhs against Rs. 82 lákhs in 1892-93, this trade having continuously declined every year since 1891-92. The value of foreign merchandise exported was Rs. 44 lákhs against Rs. 37 lákhs in the previous year. The principal articles re-exported were apparel, gums and resins, ivory (unmanufactured), fishmaws and shark-fins, shells, and wool (raw). Under the first three there was a larger trade. The exports of Indian produce have been declining in value for some years past, the trade going direct to the countries on the Continent of Europe instead of through the English ports. There was a decrease in the value of wheat exported of nearly a crore, and of more than Rs. 14, Rs. 11 and Rs. 2 lákhs under indigo, cotton (raw) and wool (raw) respectively;

whilst myrabolams and articles exported by post showed an increase to the extent of Rs. 10 lákhs and Rs. 2 lákhs respectively. The exports of hides and skins were smaller in quantity, but showed a higher value of more than Rs. 8 lákhs; and seeds (chiefly castor, linseed and rape) were shipped of the value of Rs. 54 lákhs, being nearly the same as in the previous year.

Austria. The imports have been largely increasing for the last three years. Apparel (the head under which gold thread is registered), cotton piece-goods (white and coloured), aniline and alizarine dyes, glassware, hardware and cutlery, jewellery, copper (chiefly lametta), paper of all kinds, silk piece-goods, stationery and woollen piece-goods were the staple imports, almost all of which shared in the improvement noticeable in the year under review. Sugar, casually imported, was valued this year at Rs. 1,72,190 against Rs. 3,93,631 in 1892-93. The export trade confined chiefly to Indian produce was also larger, oil-seeds having been shipped to the aggregate value of over Rs. 13 lákhs as compared with the exports of the previous year which amounted to a little under Rs. 3 lákhs only. The shipments of raw cotton were valued at Rs. 163 lákhs, nearly the same as last year, whereas the trade in myrabolams was smaller and showed a diminished value.

Belgium. The upward tendency of the imports from this country continued. There were larger transactions in aniline and alizarine dyes, hardware and cutlery, copper, steel, paints and colours writing and other paper, silk piece-goods, and toys and requisites for games. Iron, however, showed a falling off in value to the extent of Rs. 3 lákhs, as compared with the imports of 1892-93, but as in that year Belgium doubled her exports of iron amounting in value to Rs. 24 lákhs agains, Rs. 12 lákhs in 1891-92, the trade was well kept up. Gum-arabic was the only important articlt of foreign merchandise exported in which, however, there was a restricted trade. In the shipmente of Indian produce all the staple articles of export showed a larger trade, except wheat and flours the former having declined in value from Rs. 28 lákhs in 1892-93 to Rs. 12 lákhs, and the latter, from Rs. 1,04,000 to Rs. 7,000. The value of oil-seeds exported amounted to Rs. 181 lákhs against Rs. 129 lákhs in 1892-93.

France. There was an improvement in the value of the imports from this country to the extent of nearly Rs. 7 lákhs, chiefly attributable to a larger trade in clocks and watches, glass beads and false pearls, spirits and wines, dried fruit (chiefly almonds), and woollen goods. There was a large and sudden development of the trade in dried fruit, the value rising in the year under report to Rs. 4,43,000 from Rs. 24,000 in 1892-93. Much foreign merchandise was not exported to France, but a large trade was done in Indian produce. This year cotton (raw), wheat and horns showed together a diminution in value of Rs. 62 lákhs, counterbalanced to some extent by larger transactions in oil-seeds which showed an improvement of Rs. 38 lákhs.

Germany. There was an improvement in the value of the imports to the extent of Rs. 11 lákhs as compared with the preceding year. The most prominent items in the trade were sugar, woollen piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, apparel, aniline and alizarine dyes, glass and glassware, ivory, matches, metals (copper, iron and steel), and silk piece-goods. The receipts of sugar were smaller in value by nearly Rs. 12 lákhs, the other item showing a comparatively smaller decline being silk piece-goods. In the exports of foreign merchandise ivory was the only important article, the value of which was this year smaller. The trade in Indian produce was increasing and amounted this year to Rs. 327 lákhs, being treble that of 1889-90. Oil-seeds and cotton (raw) were sent in larger quantities, but there was an absence of any shipments of wheat, which were valued at Rs. 29 lákhs in 1892-93.

Greece. Imports were almost *nil*. Raw cotton was occasionally sent to this country, the value of which amounted this year to more than a lákh.

Holland. Imports of aniline and alizarine dyes declined, but those of cotton piece-goods seldom received from this country were valued at Rs. 86,000 against Rs. 5,000 only in 1892-93. In the exports the shipments of oil-seeds were considerably larger, but those of wheat, as in the case of the other European countries, declined to a large extent.

Italy. The import trade with this country was large and varied. Glass beads and false pearls, apparel, dried fruit, silk thread and works of art (pictures, statuary, &c.) were received in larger quantities, but there was a restriction in the trade in cotton piece-goods (coloured), aniline and alizarine dyes and silk piece-goods. Old iron was the only important article of foreign merchandise sent to this country, the exports of which were this year smaller. Exports of Indian produce comprised chiefly cotton (raw), indigo, wheat and oil-seeds. Cotton (raw) and wheat were shipped this year in smaller quantities, but indigo and seeds showed a large increase.

Malta. Cigars were the only important articles imported, the value of which this year was smaller than previously. Apparel, cabinetware and furniture and silk and woollen piece-goods were the principal articles shipped to this island, the trade in which varies every year in accordance with the local requirements.

Norway. The trade was confined to imports only which comprised lucifer matches, iron nails, paper and timber.

Portugal. A quantity of port and other wines formed the bulk of the import trade. There were no exports.

Russia in Europe. The imports are usually small and unimportant. The export trade represented this year shipments of cotton (raw), myrabolams and oil-seeds (chiefly castor) to Odessa.

A quantity of pellitory (akalkara) and port and sherry wines were received this year from Gibraltar, while apparel, cabinetware, silk piece-goods and wheat were the articles exported. There was a large drop in the shipments of wheat as in the case of other places in Europe. Spain—Gibraltar.

There were no imports. Exports of Indian produce comprised cotton (raw), wheat, cutch and oil-seeds, while those of foreign merchandise a consignment of old iron valued at Rs. 9,000 sent for the first time this year. The exports of wheat were smaller, but those of cotton (raw) larger. Spain—Other Ports.

Lucifer matches, iron and timber (white wood) were the principal articles imported from this country. In all of them there was an increased trade. Cotton (raw) was almost the only article exported, the shipments of which showed an increase. Sweden.

Tobacco (unmanufactured) and dried fruit were the only articles of import from this country worth mentioning, the trade in which was valued at nearly Rs. 17,000. In the exports of foreign merchandise apparel, works of art (pictures, &c.), woollen goods and tea formed the bulk of the trade, while in the exports of Indian produce essential oil was the principal article, the value of which amounted to Rs. 61,000 out of a total trade of Rs. 77,000. Turkey in Europe.

Ivory and shells were the only important articles received, the value of which was larger in the year under report and helped to swell the trade. In the export trade, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods (foreign and Indian), jowári, bájri, and flour were the largest items. Under the first of these the shipments more than trebled, but in the other two there was a drop to the extent of Rs. 13 lákhs in one case and rather more than a lákh in the other. Africa: Abyssinia.

Ivory, an article of staple import, showed this year a smaller trade to the amount of Rs. 2 lákhs. Exports comprised almost all the necessaries of life and the falling off in the value of the trade was chiefly due to restricted transactions in cotton goods, rice, gunny bags and flour. Ivory, cloves and cocoanut kernel were the staple articles of import. Eastern Coast of Africa: Mozambique.

During the past twelve months ivory and cocoanut kernel were received in almost the same quantity as last year, but cloves showed a larger value by Rs. 7 lákhs. The trade in the exports of foreign merchandise was much the same as last year, but the value of the shipments of Indian produce showed a falling off chiefly attributable to a large drop in the exports of rice the value of which was this year smaller by more than Rs. 3 lákhs. Amongst other articles *ghi* and flour showed a larger trade, whilst apparel and cotton piece-goods decreased. Zanzibar.

Imports usually comprise a quantity of gums and shells the value of which was almost the same as in 1892-93. Cotton piece-goods, dried fruit and grain (chiefly rice) are the articles usually shipped to these ports. The piece-goods and the grain were sent this year in larger quantities. Other Ports.

The value of the imports from Egypt rose to over Rs. 13 lákhs in 1892-93 from about Rs. 8 lákhs in the previous year and the development continued, the value in the year under review being only slightly smaller than that in 1892-93. Receipts of cotton (raw) were on a smaller scale, the value having declined to Rs. 4,72,000 from Rs. 8,67,000 in 1892-93, but there were larger transactions under apparel, articles imported by post, ivory and silk (raw). Exports both of foreign and Indian merchandise showed almost the same value as in 1892-93, the only important fluctuations being a smaller trade in wheat and a larger one in pepper; but these exports to Egypt represented in part cargo sent to Port Said or Suez to be there transhipped to some continental market. Egypt.

The trade was, as usual, very small. The imports were confined to tortoise shells and *lava* wood registered in the trade returns under wood—ornamental. The exports represented occasional shipments of cotton piece-goods and a few other articles of comparatively small value. Madagascar.

The imports comprised skins (raw), cocoanut oil and sugar, the trade practically being confined to the last article. Skins were not received this year and oil showed a slight falling off, but sugar came in larger quantities and represented a value of Rs. 1,39,48,000 against Rs. 1,11,17,000 in the year 1892-93. The exports represented foreign and Indian merchandise in the ratio of 2 to 5, and consisted chiefly of cotton piece-goods, metals and manufactures of metals, grain and pulse, flour, dried fruit, and other sorts of provisions, the transactions under all of which were larger except under metals and manufactures of metals. Mauritius.

Imports from this colony were practically *nil*. Exports consisting principally of the necessaries of life sent there for the use of the coolie population emigrated from India, were divided almost equally between foreign and Indian merchandise. The trade in cotton piece-goods, apparel and flour was smaller this year. Natal.

These represented Cape Colony and Réunion, the trade with which was, as usual, insignificant. Other Countries in Africa.

A quantity of refined petroleum was imported this year from Rio de Janeiro, the same being transhipment cargo from the United States. The oil was valued at Rs. 90,000. America: South America.

The imports from these States consisted chiefly of clocks and watches, grey piece-goods (drills), tobacco, hardware and cutlery, medicines, and kerosine and other mineral oils. There was an increase in the value of kerosine oil imported to the extent of Rs. 13 lákhs and in that of grey piece goods and clocks and watches together to the extent of Rs. 2 lákhs Foreign merchandise is seldom exported to a large extent. Cabinet-ware and furniture, earthen-ware and porcelain, jewellery, brass-ware, toys, &c., sent in 1892-93 for the Chicago Exhibition, helped to swell the exports of Indian produce in that year. United States.

Asia: Aden.

The principal articles received from Aden were gums and resins, ivory, pearls, fish-maws and sharkfins and shells. The trade in the first two articles improved. The exports to Aden, both of foreign and Indian merchandise, were large and varied. The aggregate value of exports was almost the same as in 1892-93, but compared with the average of the last five years the trade was larger by Rs. 5 lákhs. The most noticeable fluctuations were a sudden rise in the shipments of til or gingelly seed, the value of which rose from Rs. 28,982 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,49,898 last year, and a falling off under tobacco (unmanufactured) of more than Rs. 3 lákhs, nearly half the value of the exports in 1892-93. The trade in cotton twist and yarn of local manufacture and flour showed an increase, while jowári and bájri receded.

Arabia.

There was a decline in the value of imports, chiefly due to a smaller trade in pearls, fish-maws, shark-fins, and salted and unsalted fish. The decrease in the value of pearls received this year amounted to over Rs. 4 lákhs. In the export trade there were larger transactions under flour, silk piece-goods (mixed), ginger, cotton-twist and yarn (of local manufacture) and tea; while shipments of rice, jowári and bájri, cotton piece-goods (foreign), and coffee were smaller. The rice exported showed a smaller value by over Rs. 5 lákhs, which was balanced, however, to the extent of Rs. 4 lákhs by a rise in the value of flour.

Ceylon.

Coffee, cocoanut oil, cardamoms and tea were the principal imports. The trade in cardamoms was the same as last year and that in coffee slightly better, but the value of the receipts of cocoanut oil and tea respectively rose from Rs. 48,400 and Rs. 2,76,000 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,82,000 and Rs. 4,91,000 in the year under review. The value of the exports of Indian produce was almost the same as in the previous year, but that of foreign merchandise exhibited an improvement of over Rs. 2 lákhs, chiefly due to larger shipment of cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods.

China.

The trade with this country was next in importance to that of the United Kingdom and exceeded the largest trade with any other country. The imports of merchandise showed this year a larger value; but there was a considerable falling off in the exports, due to the fluctuations in exchange and to the recent currency legislation. Under imports the value of raw silk and of tea was larger by more than Rs.34 lákhs and Rs. 8 lákhs respectively than the trade of the previous year. As regards other articles, there were somewhat larger transactions under apparel, camphor, and silk piece-goods, and a diminution in the trade under sugar, glass-ware (bangles) and cassia lignea. The falling off under sugar alone amounted in value to more than Rs.3 lákhs. The depression in the outward trade was confined chiefly to the staple articles of export—cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods and opium, which constituted practically the bulk of the trade and represented together this year a value of only Rs. 737 lákhs as against Rs. 908 lákhs in 1892-93. The twist and yarn forwarded was valued at Rs.413 lákhs and grey piece-goods at Rs. 6 lákhs, being smaller by Rs. 154 and Rs. 7 lákhs respectively than the previous year's figures. Opium exported this year amounted to 27,235 chests valued at Rs. 317 lákhs against 27,219 chests of the value of Rs. 326 lákhs in 1892-93. In the case of other exports, raw cotton was a prominent item, the trade in which, however, was gradually declining and the minimum was perhaps reached this year when the value of the exports amounted to Rs. 35,000 only as against Rs. 7,45,000 in the preceding year. Foreign merchandise sent to China was valued this year at Rs. 12 lákhs. against Rs. 14 lákhs in 1892-93, the prominent articles in the trade being ivory, iron, fish-maws and shark-fins, dried fruit and cloves.

Japan.

The import trade with Japan has been gradually rising during the last few years, but the development this year, owing to direct steam communication recently opened with this country, was remarkable, the value of the trade being more than double that of 1892-93. The improvement was attributable to larger transactions in apparel, camphor, copper and matches, and coal was imported for the first time this year of the value of more than a lákh and a half. Exports of foreign merchandise were trifling; but those of Indian produce represented more than a crore of rupees in value, principally due to raw cotton sent for spinning purposes.

Java.

Tea was the only article in the import trade with this country. It was received this year of nearly treble the value of that received in 1892-93. This increase was due to the reduction in freight caused by the establishment of the direct line of steamers between Japan and India, which called at Batavia on their way.

Mekran and Sonmiani.

The exports comprising, chiefly cotton twist and yarn of local manufacture showed this year a larger trade. Cotton (raw), mats, fish-maws and shark-fins, and dried and salted fish are the articles usually received from this country. The imports of cotton and fish improved.

Persia.

The exports consisted chiefly of raw silk, cotton piece-goods and rice, all of which were shipped in smaller quantities than in the previous year. The import and export trade between Bombay and Persia was very considerable. The aggregate value amounted to Rs. 228 lákhs. The imports were valued at Rs. 65 lákhs, being more than those of the previous year by Rs. 5 lákhs. The improvement was chiefly due to larger transactions in assafœtida, skins and wool, and also to the larger number of horses imported. Pearls and silk (raw) were, however, received in smaller quantities. Exports of foreign merchandise predominated over those of Indian produce, the value of the former being usually four or five times as large as that of the latter. Foreign merchandise was shipped this year of the

value of Rs. 120 lákhs against Rs.136 lákhs in 1892-93. The decrease was spread over several items, the most noticeable of them being cotton piece-goods and refined sugar. The exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 43 lákhs, being higher than those of the previous year by Rs. 8 lákhs; the improvement being chiefly due to larger transactions in indigo and tea.

Russia in Asia.

The trade was confined to imports only, which again comprised one article—kerosine oil —received from Batoum. This trade has been increasing year by year.

Siam.

There were only two articles—raw silk and teakwood—imported in any large quantities from Siam. In the former there was a smaller trade, but under the latter the imports were were valued at Rs. 4,40,000 against Rs. 1,73,000 in 1892-93. Exports comprised cotton piece-goods both of foreign and local manufacture, the value of the shipments of which increased in 1893-94.

Straits Settlements.

The chief items in the import trade with these settlements were coffee, canes and ratans, benjamin, tin, raw silk, betel-nuts, nutmegs and other spices, timber, and rice not in the husk. The improvement in the value of the imports was connected with most of these items. The trade under the last mentioned—rice—being new last year. 2 cwt. only, valued at Rs. 8, were imported. This year the imports were 69,019 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,87,086. The export trade was also larger both in foreign merchandise and Indian produce. The improvement under the former was chiefly due to increased transactions in cotton piece-goods (grey, white and coloured), and under Indian produce the trade in cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods (grey), also increased.

Turkey in Asia.

The trade with this country resembled that with Persia, and was carried on with the ports in the Persian Gulf. The value of the imports of merchandise was this year larger by Rs. 2 lákhs, principally owing to dates and rice in the husk (paddy) being received in greater quantities. The former showed an increased value of Rs. 3 lákhs and the latter Rs. 1 lákh. The number of horses imported was also larger, 3,267 horses of the value of Rs. 10,83,050 having been received this year against 2,671 valued at Rs. 8,39,460 in 1892-93. In the items of restricted trade wheat and *ghi* showed a falling off in value of over Rs. 2 lákhs and Rs. 1 lákh respectively. The decrease of more than Rs. 5 lákhs in the value of foreign merchandise exported was chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods (grey, white and coloured), aniline and alizarine dyes, earthenware and porcelain, hardware and cutlery, metals and manufactures of metals, and sugar. Under cotton piece-goods the falling off amounted to over Rs. 4 lákhs. The value of the exports of Indian produce was however larger by Rs. 2 lákhs. This was chiefly due to increased shipments of tea and coffee.

Other countries in Asia.

These represented Cochin China, Maldives, Philippines Sumatra, and Maccasar. In the year under review there was no trade with Cochin China, Maldives and Sumatra and the trade with the other places was small and unimportant.

Australia.

In the import trade with these colonies, horses formed the chief item. They were received this year to the number of 1,089 of the value of Rs. 4,60,300 against 792, valued at Rs. 4,47,120, in 1892-93. Coal also was imported to a comparatively large extent, the value of which was Rs. 1,11,441 against Rs. 82,461 in the previous year. In the outward trade, shipments of foreign merchandise represented casual exports, and Indian produce was taken by the colonies to a very limited extent. Myrabolams, skins, fish-maws and shark-fins and provisions (assorted) were the principal articles exported in the year under report.

Customs receipts.

The following tables contrast the collections of the year with those for 1892-93:—

Imports.

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	78,215	81,860	+ 3,645
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	44,199	44,925	+ 726
Cider and other fermented liquors	31	34	+ 3
Liqueurs...	16,668	21,777	+ 5,109
Spirits	16,03,323	16,93,300	+ 89,977
Wines	1,26,964	1,33,843	+ 6,879
Opium	477	134	— 343
Salt	15,669	13,122	— 2,547
Salted fish, wet or dry	.....	728	+ 728
Articles of food and drink	.....	1,07,024	+ 1,07,024
Metals and Manufactures of—			
Hardware and Cutlery	.....	11,314	+ 11,314
Metals	.....	2,80,626	+ 2,80,626
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—			
Chemicals	.....	2,326	+ 2,326
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	.....	4,663	+ 4,663
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	.....	7,830	+ 7,830
Oils	4,65,569	7,67,648	+ 3,02,079
Articles imported by post	1,164	9,574	+ 8,410
Other Articles—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	.....	1,32,404	+ 1,32,404
Total ..	23,52,279	33,13,132	+ 9,60,853

Exports.

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice whether husked or unhusked, including rice flour	2,30,687	1,92,921	—37,766

Gold and silver coin and bullion.

Transactions in treasure with foreign countries in the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 were as under :—

Imports	1893-94...	... Rs.	15,70,85,980
Do.	1892-93...	... „	14,47,37,397
		Rs.	1,23,48,583 = Increase.
Exports	1892-93...	... Rs.	6,12,93,358
Do.	1893-94...	... „	3,52,59,131
		Rs.	2,60,34,227 = Decrease.

The increase in the imports is made up of—

	Rs.
Gold	1,17,44,382
Silver	6,04,201
Total ...	1,23,48,583

and the decrease in the exports is made up of—

	Rs.
Gold	1,82,73,224
Silver	„ 77,61,003
Total ...	2,60,34,227

Gold was principally imported from the United Kingdom, China, Australia and Arabia, the imports from these countries alone amounting in value to nearly Rs. 225 lákhs. The United Kingdom sent Rs. 136½ lákhs against Rs. 59 lákhs, China Rs. 44½ lákhs against Rs. 27 lákhs, Australia Rs. 26¾ lákhs against Rs. 3 lákhs in 1892-93. The larger increases in the imports occurred particularly during the months of October and November 1893, when the Banks found it more remunerative to import gold than to buy Council Bills owing to the high rates of exchange ruling just before that period. The imports of silver were valued much the same as in the previous year. The receipts, however, decreased from China and France, but those from Mauritius, Aden, Arabia, Persia and Turkey in Asia were larger. The value of gold exported this year was smaller by Rs. 2 crores, and that of silver by Rs. 78 lákhs as compared with the year 1892-93, but the exports in the latter year, 1892-93, were abnormally high. Gold was chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, but the exports of silver were made for the most part to the Asiatic and African ports, the value of silver taken by European countries being comparatively small. The smaller transactions in silver in the year under report were due to the diminished exports to Mauritius.

Balance of trade.

The following statement shows excess of exports or imports including treasure as well as merchandise and Government transactions for each of the last five years 1889-90 to 1893-94 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	42,80,42,010	41,06,06,980	.....	1,74,35,030
1890-91	45,75,26,010	39,61,88,403	.....	6,13,37,607
1891-92	37,48,42,657	43,53,53,693	6,05,11,036	.....
1892-93	40,62,18,265	46,62,84,332	6,00,66,067	.....
1893-94	45,69,13,501	42,36,77,317	.....	3,32,36,184

Excluding Government transactions the above figures are as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	42,21,29,533	40,97,36,893	.....	1,23,92,640
1890-91	45,09,38,841	39,54,22,879	.....	5,55,15,962
1891-92	36,73,23,303	43,30,68,463	6,57,45,160	.....
1892-93	39,69,80,819	46,57,96,679	6,88,15,860	.....
1893-94	44,97,10,115	42,26,25,931	.....	2,70,84,184

Foreign Shipping : Entries and clearances with cargoes.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	978	1,140,713	910	1,127,570	— 68	—13,143
Cleared	928	1,086,573	815	1,057,299	—113	—29,274
Total ...	1,906	2,227,286	1,725	2,184,869	—181	— 42,417

The proportion of steam to sailing vessels entered and cleared with cargoes in the year 1893-94 was as follows :—

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	581	1,063,414	329	59,156	910	1,127,570
Cleared	536	1,021,924	279	35,375	815	1,057,299
Total ...	1,117	2,090,338	608	94,531	1,725	2,184,869

Nationality of vessels.

The nationality of vessels (steam and sailing) entered and cleared with cargoes was as follows :—

Nationality.	Number of vessels entered.	Number of vessels cleared.
British	495	454
Austrian	37	35
Dutch	1	1
French	8	5
German	43	24
Italian	25	26
Norwegian	2	1
Portuguese	10	8
Swedish	.....	1
American	.....	1
Arab	118	109
Japanese...	3	1
Persian	1	.....
Siamese	1	.....
Turkish	3	2
Native Craft	163	147
Total ...	910	815

Entries and clearances in ballast.

The total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered from and cleared to foreign external ports in ballast were as under :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	71	107,624	69	104,114	—2	—3,510
Cleared	26	34,729	20	31,142	—6	—3,587
Total ...	97	142,353	89	135,256	—8	—7,097

In the total of entries and clearances the number of vessels entered and cleared was less by 8 and the tonnage by 7,097. Of the total number of vessels entered 53 were British, 1 German, 1 Italian, 7 Arab, 3 Turkish, and 4 native craft; of those cleared, 16 were British, 1 German, 1 Norwegian, 1 Arab, and 1 native craft.

Coasting Trade: Total import and export.

The statistics of the Coasting Trade of the Port of Bombay, corresponding to those shown for the Foreign Trade, are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to—

(1) Foreign Indian Ports.

(2) British Ports in other Presidencies, including Sind.

(3) British Ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government stores and treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—				
Merchandise	10,20,32,981	12,97,68,009	2,77,35,028	.....
Treasure	3,82,739	14,43,358	10,60,619	.....
Total ...	10,24,15,720	13,12,11,367	2,87,95,647	.....
Government Stores	4,89,301	9,09,773	4,20,472	.....
Do. Treasure	20,236	58,808	38,572	.....
Exports (including Re-exports)—				
Merchandise	8,40,78,232	9,64,31,071	1,23,52,839	.....
Treasure	50,01,038	51,19,804	1,18,766	.....
Total ...	8,90,79,270	10,15,50,875	1,24,71,605	.....
Government Stores	15,77,121	15,46,006	.....	31,115
Do. Treasure	1,22,87,000	87,32,000	.....	35,55,000
Total Trade—				
Merchandise	18,61,11,213	22,61,99,080	4,00,87,867	.....
Treasure	53,83,777	65,63,162	11,79,385	.....
Total ...	19,14,94,990	23,27,62,242	4,12,67,252	.....
Government Stores and Treasure	1,43,73,658	1,12,46,587	.....	31,27,071

The value of the total coasting trade of the Port of Bombay amounted this year to Rs. 23,27,62,242 against Rs. 19,14,94,990 in 1892-93, showing the large improvement of Rs. 4,12,67,252. Imports of merchandise amounted in value to Rs. 12,97,68,009 against Rs. 10,20,32,981 in 1892-23, while those of treasure were valued at Rs. 14,43,358 against Rs. 3,82,739. Under exports, merchandise was valued at Rs. 9,64,31,071 and treasure at Rs. 51,19,804 against Rs. 8,40,78,232 and Rs. 50,01,038 respectively in the previous year. The import coasting trade of the port of Bombay represented for the most part shipments from coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries; while the export coasting trade comprised principally foreign merchandise sent from Bombay to the interior *via* the coast ports.

The import coasting trade is recorded under two divisions:—(1) Imports of Indian produce and (2) Imports of foreign merchandise. The former was valued this year at Rs. 12,80,59,795 against Rs. 10,00,45,975 and the latter at Rs. 17,08,214 against Rs. 19,87,006, the one showing an improvement of Rs. 2,80,13,820 and the other a falling of Rs. 2,78,792. The principal articles comprised in the imports of Indian produce were the following:—Coal, coffee, coir, cordage and rope, cotton (raw), cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning materials (chiefly indigo, myrabolams and turmeric), cocoanuts, cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse (chiefly jowári and bájri, rice and wheat), hemp (raw), skins (raw), gunny bags, gunny cloth, country spirit, castor oil, cocoanut oil, provisions (chiefly fish-maws and shark-fins, dried fruit, *ghi*, and dried and salted fish), salt, seeds (chiefly castor, ground nuts, linseed, rape and til or gingelly), spices, sugar, tea, teakwood and raw wool. In all these articles there were larger transactions in the year under review except in cotton twist and yarn, indigo, gunny bags, sugar, teakwood and raw wool, which showed a falling off. Foreign merchandise was imported to a smaller extent. The principal articles forming the bulk of the trade were cotton piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, ale, beer and porter, brandy, machinery, matches, dried fruit, seeds—sajira, sugar (refined), wool and woollen piece-goods. In all these the trade was larger except in cotton piece-goods, brandy and sugar, which showed a diminution. In the imports of treasure gold was valued at Rs. 16,500 and silver at Rs. 14,26,858 against Rs. 15,070 and Rs. 3,67,669 respectively in the previous year. Like the import coasting trade, the export trade is also divided into two classes:—(1) Exports of Indian produce and (2) Exports of foreign merchandise. The former was valued at Rs. 4,78,44,787 against Rs. 3,97,90,252 in the previous year, and the latter at Rs. 4,85,86,284 as compared with Rs. 4,42,87,980, both showing a larger trade by Rs. 80½ lákhs and nearly Rs. 43 lákhs respectively. Exports of treasure amounted in value to Rs. 51,19,804 against Rs. 50,01,038 in 1892-93, the transactions in gold being valued at Rs. 2,62,549 against Rs. 1,29,760, and those in silver at Rs. 48,57,255 against Rs. 48,71,278 in the previous year. The principal articles of Indian produce exported from Bombay were the following, being the same as in the previous year:—Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse, gunny bags and gunny cloth, metals, vegetable oils, flour, seeds, spices, sugar and teakwood. In all these the transactions this year were larger, except in sugar, which showed a smaller value. The largest items comprised in the exports of foreign merchandise were the following:—Apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, aniline and alizarine dyes, hardware and cutlery, liquors, metals, paper and pasteboard, silk and silk piece-goods, spices, sugar, woollen piece-goods, kerosine oil, dried fruit (chiefly dates), glass and glassware, and matches. Most of them showed an increased value.

Imports.

The import coasting trade with each Presidency or Province, and with Indian Ports not British, is exhibited in the following statement:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	1,33,48,502	1,24,88,450	.....	8,60,052
Madras Presidency	1,11,55,653	1,15,58,460	4,02,807	.....
British Burma	52,20,903	89,71,043	37,50,140	.....
Sind	1,03,12,367	99,71,838	.....	3,40,529
Total ...	4,00,37,425	4,29,89,791	29,52,366	.....
British Ports within the Presidency ...	2,23,51,872	2,12,82,092	.....	10,69,780
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch	18,28,712	45,23,957	26,95,245	.....
Káthiáwár	2,81,68,392	4,18,20,035	1,36,51,643	.....
Foreign Konkan	2,51,092	3,06,365	55,273	.....
Gáikwár's Territory	5,26,547	4,48,543	.....	78,004
Cambay	2,10,104	2,36,750	26,646	.....
State of Travancore	32,00,391	33,24,841	1,24,450	.....
State of Cochin	93,696	11,526	.....	82,170
Goa	56,16,564	1,61,82,027	1,05,65,463	.....
Daman	11,933	1,158	.....	10,775
Diu	78,180	65,422	.....	12,758
Pondicherry	30,635	17,763	.....	12,872
Mahé	10,177	1,097	.....	9,080
Tota ...	4,00,26,423	6,69,39,484	2,69,13,061	.....
Total of all Ports ...	10,24,15,720	13,12,11,367	2,87,95,647	.....

Exports.

The export coasting trade with each Presidency or Province, and with Indian Ports not British, is noted in the following statement :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	1,16,11,384	1,43,22,383	27,10,999	.....
Madras Presidency	1,99,71,438	1,98,84,812	.....	86,626
British Burma	43,31,306	43,28,868	.....	2,438
Sind	1,89,45,560	2,28,72,310	39,26,750	.....
Total ...	5,48,59,688	6,14,08,373	65,48,685	.....
British Ports within the Presidency... ...	98,22,949	1,14,26,272	16,03,323	.....
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch	28,48,592	37,85,756	9,37,164	.....
Káthiáwár...	1,48,73,392	1,74,27,148	25,53,756	.....
Foreign Konkan	2,20,702	1,99,004	.....	21,698
Gáikwár's Territory	6,72,470	7,55,783	83,313	.....
Cambay	1,80,717	1,69,857	.....	10,860
State of Travancore	9,75,248	10,34,464	59,216	.....
State of Cochin	9,762	4,319	.....	5,443
Goa	44,36,844	51,22,216	6,85,372	.....
Daman	18,144	27,572	9,428	.....
Diu	68,809	76,995	8,186	.....
Pondicherry	90,853	1,13,116	22,263	.....
Mahé	1,100	.. ...	.....	1,100
Total ...	2,43,96,633	2,87,16,230	43,19,597	.....
Total of all Ports ...	8,90,79,270	10,15,50,875	1,24,71,605	.....

Coasting shipping.

The following statement shows, in comparison with the previous year, the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to coast ports :—

Details.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
British...	553	5,64,069	629	6,30,842	+76	+66,773
British Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	337	3[illegible],215	333	35,836	—4	+3,621
Native Craft	45,700	7,36,503	42,439	6,86,735	—3,261	—49,768
Total ...	46,590	1,332,787	43,401	1,353,413	—3,189	+20,626
Cleared—						
British...	565	5,71,138	650	6,36,627	+85	+65,489
British Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	276	46,988	260	70,326	—16	+23,338
Native Craft	10,897	2,84,703	11,928	3,08,540	+1,031	+23,837
Total ...	11,738	902,829	12,838	1,015,493	+1,100	+112,664

Summary of trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay.

The entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarised and compared with the results of the previous year in the subjoined statements :—

Trade (Foreign and Coasting).

Details.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—				
Merchandise	35,42,76,403	42,23,92,144	6,81,15,741	.....
Treasure	14,51,20,136	15,85,29,338	1,34,09,202	.....
Government Stores	97,26,747	77,53,159	.....	19,73,588
Do. Treasure	20,236	4,18,808	3,98,572	.....
Total ...	50,91,43,522	58,90,93,449	7,99,49,927	.....
Exports (including Re-exports)—				
Merchandise	48,85,81,553	48,37,97,871	.....	47,83,682
Treasure	6,62,94,396	4,03,78,935	.....	2,59,15,461
Government Stores	18,59,774	18,72,392	12,618	.. ...
Do. Treasure	1,24,92,000	94,57,000	.....	30,35,000
Total ...	56,92,27,723	53,55,06,198	.....	3,37,21,525
Total—				
Merchandise	84,28,57,956	90,61,90,015	6,33,32,059	.....
Treasure	21,14,14,532	19,89,08,273	.....	1,25,06,259
Government Stores	1,15,86,521	96,25,551	.....	19,60,970
Do. Treasure	1,25,12,236	98,75,808	.....	26,36,428
Total ...	1,07,83,71,245	1,12,45,99,647	4,62,28,402	.....

Shipping (Foreign and Coasting).

Details.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	
	Vesssels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
With cargoes	47,568	24,73,500	44,311	24,80,983	—3,257	+7,483
In ballast	3,120	1,94,046	3,175	2,07,624	+55	+13,578
Total ...	50,688	26,67,546	47,486	26,88,607	—3,202	+21,061
Cleared—						
With cargoes	12,666	19,89,402	13,653	20,72,792	+987	+83,390
In ballast	28,775	6,48,325	26,495	6,09,497	—2,280	—38,828
Total ...	41,441	26,37,727	40,148	26,82,289	—1,293	+44,562
Grand total—						
With cargoes	60,234	44,62,902	57,964	45,53,775	—2,270	+90,873
In ballast	31,895	8,42,371	29,670	8,17,121	—2,225	—25,250
Total ...	92,129	53,05,273	87,634	53,70,896	—4,495	+65,623

Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper.

Trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency proper.

The total value of the trade of the Continental ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 6,93,22,511 in 1893-94, being Rs. 73,951 less than in the previous year. The figures of the total trade in each of the last five years are shown below :—

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,70,91,107	6,77,21,101	6,98,32,389	6,93,96,462	6,93,22,511

The whole trade is compared with that of the preceding year under the usual sub-heads as follows :—

Names of Divisions.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports	4,56,009	4,61,366	5,357	.....
Foreign Indian Ports	83,04,209	94,17,819	11,13,610	.....
British Ports in other Presidencies	94,17,128	78,68,253	.....	15,48,875
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency	5,12,19,116	5,15,75,073	3,55,957	.....
Total ...	6,93,96,462	6,93,22,511	.....	73,951

The following table shows separately the value of imports and exports in the trade with foreign countries during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :— Foreign Trade.

		1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	Merchandise	4,52,376	4,52,021	.....	355
	Treasure	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
	Total	4,53,376	4,52,021	.....	1,355
Exports	Merchandise	333	45	.....	288
	Treasure	2,300	9,300	7,000	.....
	Total	2,633	9,345	7,000	288
Total	Merchandise	4,52,709	4,52,066	.....	643
	Treasure	3,300	9,300	6,000	.....
	Grand Total	4,56,009	4,61,366	6,000	643

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the coast ports was much the same as in 1892-93. It represented partly direct trade and partly transhipments of merchandise effected at Bombay.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade according to countries :— Foreign Imports.

Countries.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom...	1,59,384	1,77,232	17,848	.....
Marseilles	1,440	.....	.....	1,440
Eastern Coast of Africa—Other Ports	75	.....	.....	75
Arabia—Muskat ...	23,773	26,751	2,978	.....
Mekran and Sonmiani	30,050	41,971	11,921	.....
Turkey in Asia—Bassorah	2,38,654	2,06,067	.....	32,587
Total	4,53,376	4,52,021	.....	1,355

United Kingdom.—The imports registered against this country comprised chiefly coal, iron and steel received at Broach and Surat *viâ* Bombay. The coal was imported for the use of the mills newly erected at Broach and was valued at Rs. 1,62,295.

France, Marseilles and Eastern Coast of Africa—Other Ports.—The trade recorded in the previous year against these places represented casual transactions.

Arabia—Muskat.—Limestone pebbles are usually received at Surat from this port and the value of them was larger this year.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—The increase in the value of the imports was due mainly to larger transactions in dates landed at Anjanvel in the Ratnágiri District.

Turkey in Asia—Bassorah.—The decrease was caused by a smaller trade in dates, the staple article of import.

The following statements show the countries to which goods were exported, and the various articles of export :— Foreign Exports.

Countries to which exported.

Countries.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mekran and Sonmiani	2,633	45	.....	2,588
Turkey in Asia—Bassorah	.....	9,300	9,300	.....
Total	2,633	9,345	9,300	2,588

Articles.

Articles.	Quantities. 1892-93.	Quantities. 1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.	Values. 1892-93.	Values. 1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
INDIAN PRODUCE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—						
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Vegetables, Fresh ... ... Val.	...	...	...	1	...	—1
Grain and Pulse—						
Rice not in the husk... ... Cwt.	31	11	—20	114	43	—71
„ Flour ... ... „	...	1	+1	...	2	+2
Provisions—						
Flour ... ... Lbs.	41	...	—41	1	...	—1
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	1	...	—1	2	...	—2
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—						
Hemp ... ... Cwt.	1	...	—1	5	...	—5
Mowa or Mowra Flowers ... „	1	...	—1	5	...	—5
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—						
A.—Yarn and Textile Fabrics—						
Jute—						
Twist and Yarn ... ... Lbs.	168	...	—168	24	...	—24
Articles, not enumerated ... Val.	...	...	...	181	...	—181
Treasure—						
Silver ... ... Tolas.	2,230	9,300	+7,070	2,300	9,300	+7,000
Total ...	...	...	...	2,633	9,345	+6,712

The direct export trade to foreign countries from the subordinate ports was practically *nil*.

Foreign Shipping.

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Details.	1892-93. Vessels.	1892-93. Tons.	1893-94. Vessels.	1893-94. Tons.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94. Vessels.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94. Tons.
Entered	102	5,784	114	6,168	+12	+384
Cleared	47	5,786	1	16	—46	—5,770
Total ...	149	11,570	115	6,184	—34	—5,386

Of the 114 vessels that entered, 43 were foreign, 15 of these being Arab and 28 Portuguese. The remaining 71 were native craft. In the clearances there was only one vessel, a native craft.

Coasting Trade.

The coasting trade of the continental ports, exclusive of the transactions in Government stores and treasure, was valued this year at Rs. 6,88,61,145, being nearly the same as in 1892-93. The value of merchandise imported amounted to Rs. 2,53,84,236 against Rs. 2,30,23,620 in the previous year, showing an improvement of more than Rs. 23 lákhs, but the exports of merchandise amounted in value to Rs. 4,25,14,863 against Rs. 4,51,87,971 in 1892-93, thus exhibiting a falling off of over Rs. 26 lákhs. The transactions in treasure amounted to Rs. 5,59,787 under imports, being only very slightly larger than those of the previous year, but those under exports showed a considerable increase, being valued at Rs. 4,02,259 against Rs. 1,91,512 in 1892-93. The imports and exports of Government stores and treasure were valued at Rs. 7,85,514 against Rs. 7,79,875 in 1892-93.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of private merchandise and treasure imported at coast ports from all ports in India, whether British or Foreign :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	.....	9,454	9,454	.....
Madras Presidency	17,90,283	20,99,819	3,09,536	.....
British Burma	.....	8,780	8,780	.....
Sind	92,389	77,057	.....	15,332
Total ...	18,82,672	21,95,110	3,27,770	15,332
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	3,12,438	.....
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...	1,91,47,329	2,10,27,091	18,79,762	.....

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa	8,11,417	7,88,837	.....	22,580
Daman	5,730	5,431	.....	299
Diu	66,804	89,017	22,213	.....
Mahé	5,368	3,288	.....	2,080
Foreign Konkan	1,12,449	1,08,128	.....	4,321
Cutch	11,051	4,014	.....	7,037
Káthiáwár	11,74,727	14,02,701	2,27,974	.....
Gáikwár's Ports	2,61,664	2,37,395	.....	24,269
Cambay	81,759	83,011	1,252	.....
Total ...	25,30,969	27,21,822	2,51,439	60,586
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	1,90,853	.....
Total of all Ports ...	2,35,60,970	2,59,44,023	23,83,053	.....

The following table shows the value of exports of private merchandise and treasure from one coast port to another including Bombay and to the rest of India :— Exports.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	15,89,210	14,77,354	.....	1,11,856
Madras Presidency	57,27,325	39,86,415	.....	17,40,910
Sind	2,17,921	2,09,374	.....	8,547
Total ...	75,34,456	56,73,143	.....	18,61,313
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency ..	3,20,71,787	3,05,47,982	.....	15,23,805
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa	9,32,283	11,81,425	2,49,142	.....
Daman	6,387	4,055	.....	2,332
Diu	64,814	70,264	5,450	.....
Foreign Konkan	87,174	1,01,528	14,354	.....
State of Cochin	3,88,331	3,74,403	.....	13,928
State of Travancore	11,00,327	15,13,769	4,13,442	.....
Cutch	7,75,473	7,94,311	18,838	.....
Káthiáwár	21,35,047	23,94,883	2,59,836	.....
Gáikwár's Ports	1,52,782	1,15,128	.....	37,654
Cambay	1,30,622	1,46,231	15,609	.....
Total ...	57,73,240	66,95,997	9,76,671	53,914
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	9,22,757	.....
Total of all Ports ..	4,53,79,483	4,29,17,122	.....	24,62,361

The following table shows the actual gross collections of the customs revenue at the continental ports of the Presidency of Bombay during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :— Continental Customs.

Items.	Realized in 1892-93.	Realized in 1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
Continental Ports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Customs	316	3,932	+3,616
Export Customs	17,578	16,100	—1,478
Miscellaneous	7,833	7,682	—151
Total ..	25,727	27,714	+1,987

Land Trade of the Presidency Proper.

During the year under report the Bhávnagar-Gondal branch line was extended from Jetalsar to Rájkot, 46¼ miles, and the Godhra-Rutlám line was extended from Limkheda to Dohad, a distance of 26 miles. Besides these extensions Pálanpur was connected with Deesa by a line of 17½ miles. All these sections are included in the Gujarát and Káthiáwár block. The extent of the rail-borne trade of the Presidency proper as compared with that of the previous year is given below :— Rail-borne Trade.

Description of Trade.	Quantity in Maunds.			Valuation in Rupees.		
	Average of 5 years ending 1892-93.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Average of 5 years ending 1892-93.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Lákhs of Maunds.					
Imports from External Blocks	324	342	385	1,896	1,945	2,140
Exports to do.	102	112	118	1,083	1,159	1,329
Total ...	426	454	503	2,979	3,104	3,469
Internal or Local Trade	293	300	329	2,268	2,435	2,670
Grand Total ..	719	754	832	5,247	5,539	6,139

The volume of trade was above that of last year and the average by 10·34 per cent. and 15·7 per cent. respectively. The external trade, made up of the imports (46·3 per cent.) into the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind, which for the purpose of this report is treated as an external block) and of exports (14·2 per cent.) to external blocks, accounted for 60·5 per cent. of the total trade. The remainder (39·5 per cent.) was local trade or trade between the several internal blocks of the Presidency—export and import. The total trade showed improvement both in volume and value in all descriptions. The increase in the quantities of import, export and local trade, over last year was 12·6, 5·4 and 9·6 per cent. respectively; that over the average being 18·8, 15·7, and 12·3 per cent. respectively. The value of the total trade also increased correspondingly with its volume—being 10·83 per cent. over that of last year.

The external trade is summarised in the following table, which exhibits the sources from which the trade of Bombay is drawn and its places of destination:—

Imports into			Exports into		
Articles.	Bombay Port.	Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.	Articles.	Bombay Port.	Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.
	Thousands of maunds.	Thousands of maunds.		Thousands of maunds.	Thousands of maunds.
Coal and Coke	23	2,724	Coal and Coke	61	276
Cotton (raw)	3,042	76	Cotton Manufactured (European),	811	7
Dyes and Tans	543	131	Do. do. (Indian) ...	203	244
Wheat	7,418	215	Wheat	3	343
Food-grains other than Wheat ...	3,630	3,067	Food-grains other than Wheat ...	66	533
Metals	9	33	Jute (Gunny bags and cloth) ...	182	41
Oil-seeds	13,708	619	Liquors	48	60
Opium	55	1	Metals	1,057	92
Provisions (*Ghi*)	104	41	Oils (Kerosine)	422	123
Spices	79	61	Provisions (Dried Fruits and Nuts)	430	56
Stone and Lime	5	327	Salt	398	3,596
Sugar	3	777	Spices	204	162
Wool (raw)	115	1	Sugar	361	121
Others	764	892	Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	...	197
			Others	1,007	694
Total ...	29,498	8,965	Total ...	5,253	6,545

Of the total imports and exports Bombay Port claimed 76·69 and 44·52 per cent. respectively against 79·3 and 41·29 per cent. of last year. The principal articles of import were cotton, wheat and other food-grains, oil-seeds, dyes and tans, wool (raw) and spices which were chiefly intended for shipments to foreign markets. *Ghi* was also imported in large quantities for local consumption and distribution in some of the internal blocks. The export trade consisted chiefly of manufactured articles received from abroad for distribution in up-country markets. In the preceding year the imports were 34,165 and the exports 11,220 thousands of maunds.

Imports.

There was an increase of 21·4 per cent. under coal and coke, due to larger receipts of coal from Bengal, the Central Provinces, Berár and the Nizám's territory. Imports of cotton (raw) though below average, were 4·8 per cent. above last year, the deficit (2¾ lákhs maunds) caused by shorter receipts from Rajputána, Central India and the Central Provinces, being more than counterbalanced by increased imports from elsewhere, notably from Berár, where the crop was much better than in the previous year. The imports from Berár were, however, considerably below average. The North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb had a very favourable cotton season, but imports from those blocks though higher than last year were considerably below the average owing to the diversion of the North-Western Provinces cotton to Calcutta, where it had a better demand, and that of the Panjáb to the nearer market of Karáchi. The special feature in this year's import of cotton trade was the sudden development in cotton imports from Madras. This trade has been steadily improving, but during the year under review it

rose more than fivefold, being materially helped by enlarged cotton cultivation. Of the total imports under cotton, Bombay Port received 97·5 per cent. The import trade in wheat showed a fall of 30·5 per cent. below last year and 34·4 per cent. below average. Most of the wheat imports were as usual intended for foreign export (Bombay, the port of shipment taking not less than 97 per cent. of the total imports), and were thus regulated more by the state of European markets than by the effects of the season. The wheat crop of 1892-93, the produce of which was imported during the year under review, varied considerably, but in none of the principal wheat-producing provinces was the yield less than in the previous year, the estimated outturn varying from 7 per cent. higher in the Central Provinces, where the crop suffered from one of the severest attacks of rust, to 57 per cent. higher in the Panjáb. Such a harvest should have at least arrested further decline in the imports, but the European markets being abundantly stocked, the demand for Indian wheat became slack and the imports from the interior to the port of shipment were naturally contracted. Again, as there was an increase in the export of wheat from Karáchi, occurring simultaneously with a decrease in that from Bombay, it seems probable that some shippers acting under the influence of low prices obtained their supply from the cheaper port of Karáchi. Apparently acting under the same influence Panjáb wheat dealers increased their supplies to the near market of Karáchi in preference to Bombay. In the depressed state of the wheat trade, it is satisfactory to note that exports of wheat-flour continued to increase. Among European countries, the United Kingdom and Belgium alone took some quantity of flour; but the bulk of the exports went to Mauritius, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon and the East African Coast. Imports under the head of food-grains other than wheat rose by 18·07 per cent. over last year and 58·1 per cent. over average, chiefly due to larger imports of jowár and bájri, which more than counterbalanced small decreases under rice not in husk, gram and pulse. The Panjáb, the Central Provinces, Rajputána, Central India and the Nizám's territory were the chief provinces which contributed to the increased imports of jowár and bájri. These imports appeared to have been more for consumption within the Presidency than for export beyond the sea. Of the increase in millets Gujarát and Káthiáwár took more than half, Bombay Port one-fourth, and the Southern Marátha Railway and other internal blocks except Poona and Sholápur took the rest. The excess of these imports into Bombay Port appeared to have been to supplement shorter receipts from the internal blocks, which took more millets than they sent out. The same inactive demand restricted the exports of rice beyond sea and the receipts under this grain from the Central Provinces fell considerably. There was, however, an increase in the sea exports of pulse, in spite of a decrease in imports from the external blocks. This increased demand was more than met by increased imports into the port of Bombay from internal blocks as well as by coast. Trade in oil-seeds showed a remarkable improvement, the import having increased up to a figure it had never before attained. In the year under review the imports were 65·2 per cent. over last year and nearly double the average. The fluctuations in the oil-seed trade depend as much (or perhaps more) upon demand for export beyond the sea as upon seasonal causes. The abnormal import noticed above was the combined result of brisk export demand and a plentiful harvest. Rape, mustard and linseed contributed most to the increase, while earthnuts, under which imports were insignificant, alone showed a slight decrease. The Indian rapeseed crop was very good, and at the same time the European colza crop was very bad, and hence large imports of rapeseed flowed into the port of shipment for export to Europe. The Panjáb, which had gathered an almost bumper harvest, more than trebled its exports, Rajputána and Central India doubled theirs, and even the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though the crops were damaged by frost and wet, contributed very substantially to the increase under this seed. The receipts from the Central Provinces were a little shorter than last year. Next to rapeseed, linseed showed a large increase, but much of it was only apparent, this year's imports following restricted imports of the previous year, which was the result of a deficient crop. Among the principal suppliers of linseed to the Bombay Port, the Central Provinces nearly doubled its export, Berár raised it by 66 per cent. and Rajputána and Central India by 23 per cent. The Nizám's territory and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also showed very considerable increases, but the imports from these blocks were on the whole comparatively small. The imports from Madras rose from 35,000 to 130,000 maunds. Gingelly followed linseed with an increase of 13 per cent., the deficit in the imports from the Central Provinces and Nizám's territory being more than covered by receipts from Rajputána and Central India and North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Imports under poppy were almost wholly from North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Rajputána and Central India, the latter block contributing 90 per cent. to the net increase. To the imports under castor-seed, the Nizám's territory contributed 72 per cent. with a rise of 48 per cent. over last year. Imports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh fell by 80 per cent., while those from Mysore and Madras more than trebled. The receipts from these two blocks suddenly rose from a few hundred maunds in 1891-92 to the present magnitude of nearly 2 lákhs. The imports under other oil-seeds also rose from 40,000 to 3 lákhs of maunds. Opium showed a small fall, the slight excess in the imports into Bombay Port being more than counterbalanced by a deficit in the imports into Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar. Under other articles of less importance dyes and tans indicated an increase of 32·9 per cent., chiefly claimed by myrabolams imported from the Central Provinces. Metals improved by 19 per cent. owing to iron transactions, brass and copper remaining stationary. Under provisions, *ghi*, owing to larger receipts into Bombay Port, Gujarát, and Káthiáwár from the North India blocks, showed an improvement of 15 per cent. On the other hand, transactions under spices

went 16 per cent. below last year owing principally to shorter receipts of chillies from Madras, Mysore, and Nizám's territory into the port of Bombay and Poona-Sholápur. The expansion under stone and lime was due to larger imports into Gujarát-Káthiáwár from Rájputána and Central India. Under sugar, the excess imports of refined varieties were too small to cover the deficit under unrefined varieties caused by smaller imports particularly from the distant block of Bengal, the local crop of sugarcane being an excellent one. Wool (raw), which was almost wholly taken by Bombay Port, showed an increase of 11 per cent. over last year, chiefly owing to larger consignments from Rajputána and Central India.

Exports.

The trade in coal and coke experienced a very rapid fall. It was 68·4 and 62·6 per cent. under last year and average. The fall was not only most marked but continuous in the exports from the Bombay Port which distributed foreign coal received from Europe. In 1887-88, the year of commencement of this downfall of coal trade, the export from the port of Bombay was nearly 4½ lákhs of maunds; in 1893-94 it was only a little above half a lákh. Figures for the past six years show this fall very clearly. In the year under report the fall of 7¼ lákhs in coal exported from the Presidency was chiefly due to smaller consignments to Rajputána and Central India from Gujarát-Káthiáwár. In the previous year Rajputána and Central India had taken a very large quantity and probably it had some stock on hand. Again, this province has shown a tendency to draw more of the cheaper coal from the collieries in the Central Provinces and the richer fields of Bengal, since the completion of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway. Fluctuations in cotton (manufactured) are tabulated in the margin, which shows improvement under all descriptions. Increase under twist and yarn, European, was chiefly due to larger receipts by North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Rájputána and Central India. The Indian twist and yarn showed a steady advance by small increment in all directions. Piece-goods, Indian, would have shown a still larger improvement but for a fall of 50,000 maunds in transactions between Gujarát-Káthiáwár and the North-Western Province and Oudh. The latter provinces as well as the Panjáb took more from Bombay Port. Comparison of the figures of the last 3 years shows that European cloth exhibited only a nominal progress in the Bombay Presidency. For the figure of 1893-94, though above that of last year, did not compare favourably with that of 1891-92—a result not incompatible with the exchange difficulties which the importers had to meet throughout the year and the existence of the growing competition of the Indian mills. The European twist and yarn escaped similar effects, probably because the higher counts were largely imported for hand-looms. The progress made by the Indian goods was more substantial than that made by the European. For the former showed 19 and 112 per cent. increase over last year and average against 10·2 and 25·4 per cent. of the latter. European goods would have been still less in demand if they had not received a temporary stimulus from the closing of the mints. An immediate effect of that measure was that there was a temporary rise in exchange and the merchants took advantage of that opportunity to import a very large stock of European goods and place them on the Indian markets. This explanation was supported by a large percentage of increase under the export of those goods occurring in the second quarter of the year (quarter ending September last) in spite of the slackness of the season. A large increase under metals also took place about the same period. The total trade under this head, however, did not show much variation. The appreciable increase caused by brass and copper and "Others" was to a large extent covered by a fall under iron, its exports from Bombay Port to Berár, Rajputána and Central India having declined. The trade in jute (gunny bags and cloth) showed an increase as compared with last year, but was under average, the improvement being in sympathy with the expansion of import grain and seed trade. Nine-tenths of the trade in oils was in kerosine oil, which claimed a large part of the increase (43 per cent.) though there was an increase under all sub-heads. The improvement was most observable in exports from Bombay Port to the Central Provinces, Berár and Rajputána and Central India and from the West India Portuguese Railway block to Mysore and Madras. For the fall under provisions, dried fruits and nuts were responsible, their exports from Bombay Port to Rajputána and Central India and the Central Provinces being smaller. Salt showed an expansion of 6¼ lákhs or 18·5 per cent., because North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rájputána and Central India increased their imports from Gujarát and Káthiáwár by 3½ and 1 lákh of maunds respectively. The Central Provinces again took more than one lákh of maunds from south of the Narbada and below the Ghats. Consignments to Mysore also increased by ¾ of a lákh. Total spices increased 24 per cent. by small fluctuations under pepper, ginger and chillies. The increase (72·7 per cent.) under sugar was emphasized by the previous year's fall. The trade was only slightly in excess of the average and below the figures for 1890-91 and 1891-92. The increase in the year under review was caused by the North and Central Indian blocks increasing their demand. Unrefined sugar also improved slightly. Among other articles liquors exhibited some increase chiefly due to improvement in exports of beer from Poona-Sholápur. The transactions under grain and pulse showed but a small net increase. The large increase (46 per cent.) under wheat was caused chiefly by larger exports of that grain from the Dakkhan and Southern Marátha Railway blocks to Madras, Mysore and the Nizám's territory. Fluctuations under tobacco were unimportant.

Articles.	Exported in			Increase over last year.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	(000 omitted.)			
Twist and yarn, European ...	126	107	173	+66
Do. do. Indian ...	131	129	181	+52
Piece-goods, European ...	673	635	645	+10
Do. Indian ...	164	245	265	+20

The chief articles of local trade were coal and coke, cotton (raw), wheat, other food-grains, metals, oil-seeds, provisions, salt and sugar. The volume was 9·6 per cent. above last year and 12·3 per cent. above the average, mainly due to a considerable expansion under oil-seeds. The value of the trade rose from Rs. 2,43,523 to Rs. 2,66,988. Local Trade.

Under the rotation system sanctioned by Government, the road-borne traffic was registered during the year at the following six selected nákas:— Road-borne Traffic.

Nákas.	*District.*
Possina	Mahi Kántha.
Outramghát	Khándesh.
Puntámba	Ahmednagar.
Popnus	Sholápur.
Sholápur	Do.
Ilkal	Bijápur.

The trade registered records only a portion of the total road-borne traffic of the Presidency, and a detailed review is therefore unnecessary. The cost of registration of the traffic at Sholápur and Ilkal was, as usual, borne by the municipalities of those places; elsewhere the expenditure was met from the annual grant of Rs. 2,000.

(2) SIND.

Chief Port—Kara'chi.

The entire value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Karáchi, viz., imports and exports of merchandise and treasure, exclusive of Government stores, amounted during the year under report to Rs. 15,63,43,791 against Rs. 11,28,48,968 in the year previous, being an increase of Rs. 4,34,94,823, or 38·54 per cent., of which about four crores were in foreign and over a quarter of a crore in coasting trade. The following statement contrasts the value of the trade of the Port of the Karáchi for the past 5 years with foreign countries and coast ports, separately, exclusive of transactions on Government account:— Total private trade.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade—						
Imports	3,50,39,710	3,78,71,673	4,08,41,299	3,55,46,125	4,81,42,069	+1,25,95,944
Exports	5,06,89,398	4,72,43,937	7,37,90,312	4,18,54,753	6,85,24,810	+2,66,70,057
Total ...	8,57,29,108	8,51,15,610	11,46,31,611	7,74,00,878	11,66,66,879	+3,92,66,001
Coasting Trade—						
Imports	2,25,62,883	2,61,98,893	2,88,15,797	2,20,72,812	2,72,77,782	+52,04,970
Exports	1,40,30,410	1,29,25,915	1,26,54,281	1,33,75,278	1,23,99,130	—9,76,148
Total ...	3,65,93,293	3,91,24,808	4,14,70,078	3,54,48,090	3,96,76,912	+42,28,822
Grand Total ...	12,23,22,401	12,42,40,418	15,61,01,689	11,28,48,968	15,63,43,791	+4,34,94,823

Imports from foreign countries rose from Rs. 3,55,46,125 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,81,42,069 in the year under notice, being an increase of Rs. 1,25,95,944 or 35·43 per cent. An improvement amounting to Rs. 2,66,70,057, or 63 72 per cent., was noticeable in exports to foreign countries, the figures being Rs. 6,85,24,810 in 1893-94 against Rs. 4,18,54,753 in the year previous. Imports from coast ports exhibited an increase of Rs. 52,04,970, or 23·58 per cent., compared with 1892-93. Exports to coast ports declined from Rs. 1,33,75,278 in the year 1892-93 to Rs. 1,23,99,130 in the past year, being a decrease of Rs. 9,76,148 or 7·30 per cent.

The import trade of merchandise not liable to duty rose from Rs. 3,15,55,707 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,81,79,130 in the year under notice. An increase of Rs. 66,23,423, or 20·99 per cent., was observable in apparel, books and printed matter, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods grey, white and coloured, aniline and alizarine dyes, glass sheet and plate, hardware and cutlery, hides and skins raw, machinery and millwork, copper unwrought and wrought, iron, steel, zinc or spelter, writing paper and envelopes, dates, toys, woollen piece-goods and other manufactures of wool. Trade, however, declined in coal and coke, earthenware and porcelain, glass beads and false pearls, glass other ware, ivory unmanufactured, brass wrought, metals unenumerated, paints and colours, ghi, fruits other than dates, other sorts of provisions, seeds, soap, and wool raw. Imports of dutiable merchandise increased by Rs. 13,74,562, or 52·63 per cent., having risen from Rs. 26,11,978 in 1892-93 to Rs. 39,86,540 in 1893-94. The trade improved in ale, beer and porter, brandy, whisky, gin, champagne, port and sherry, and oils kerosine, and declined in arms and ammunition, claret, liquor other sorts, and oils mineral and other kinds. Imports of treasure from foreign countries showed a considerable improvement, as they amounted to Rs 59,76,399 in the year under notice against Rs. 13,78,440 in 1892-93. The great fall which took place in the price of the white metal on the closing of the Indian mints led to heavy purchases by the natives, the bulk of which was reported to have been sent up-country. Chief features of the foreign trade: Imports.

In comparison with the year 1892-93 an advance of Rs. 2,65,11,906, or 76·83 per cent., was observed in exports of Indian produce and manufactures free of duty. The trade rose from Rs. 3,45,04,750 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,10,16,656 in the year under notice. The increase was Exports.

chiefly in cotton raw, pulse, bájri, jowári and wheat, grain other sorts, lac other kinds, natural curiosities, linseed, rapeseed, and til or gingelly seed, tea and tobacco manufactured. There was, however, a falling off in apparel, cotton piece-goods, indigo, hides raw, jute gunny bags, oils vegetable not essential, oils other kinds, and wool raw. The exports of dutiable merchandise (rice) to foreign countries fell from Rs. 6,60,924 in 1892-93 to Rs. 5,08,128 in the year under report, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,52,796 or 23·12 per cent. Foreign merchandise exported to foreign countries showed an increase of Rs.5,83,357, or 9·52 per cent., in comparison with the previous year when it amounted to Rs. 61,29,557 against Rs. 67,12,914 in 1893-94. The principal articles in which the increase occurred were iron, sugar refined, and wool raw. There was a decrease, however, in cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods and twist and yarn. Compared with the year 1892-93 there was a decline in exports of treasure to foreign countries to the extent of Rs. 2,72,410 or 48·69 per cent. The figures were Rs. 5,59,522 and Rs. 2,87,112 in the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively.

Government transactions.

The following statement shows the entire transactions on Government account both with foreign countries and coast ports during the past and previous four years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign Countries.						
Imports.						
Stores	79,45,433	96,86,446	60,75,329	57,54,777	66,56,870	+9,02,093
Treasure	2,000	1,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	79,47,433	98,36,446	60,75,329	57,54,777	66,56,870	+9,02,093
To Foreign Countries.						
Exports.						
Stores ... Foreign ...	62,313	54,118	1,46,237	1,20,433	55,796	—64,637
Stores ... Indian... ...	7,328	4,643	7,019	4,181	2,640	—1,541
Treasure	44,020	26,220	35,000	94,295	29,550	—64,745
Total ...	1,13,661	84,981	1,88,256	2,18,909	87,986	—1,30,923
From Coast Ports.						
Imports.						
Stores ... Foreign ...	4,60,797	6,42,825	10,85,923	6,10,943	4,84,974	—1,25,969
Stores ... Indian... ...	2,95,911	2,77,716	2,72,155	3,11,541	3,34,351	+22,810
Treasure	61,35,000	76,05,000	1,12,80,000	57,17,000	78,70,000	+21,53,000
Total ...	68,91,708	85,25,541	1,26,38,078	66,39,484	86,89,325	+20,49,841
To Coast Ports.						
Exports.						
Stores ... Foreign ...	1,09,119	4,11,492	2,23,555	1,62,349	3,16,831	+1,54,482
Stores ... Indian... ...	18,377	27,170	28,368	33,487	4,739	—28,748
Treasure	.....	8,000	.....	3,563	965	—2,598
Total ...	1,27,496	4,46,662	2,51,923	1,99,399	3,22,535	+1,23,136

There was an improvement in imports of stores from foreign countries of Rs. 9,02,093, or 15·68 per cent., in comparison with the year 1892-93. The increase was owing to larger importation of railway materials by the North-Western Railway. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 66,178, or 53·11 per cent., in exports of both foreign and Indian stores to foreign countries. The trade declined from Rs. 1,24,614 in 1892-93 to Rs. 58,436 in 1893-94. The decrease was noticeable principally in fire-arms, drugs (other sorts) and telegraph materials. Exports of treasure to foreign countries amounted to Rs. 29,550 against Rs. 94,295 in the year previous, the decrease being Rs. 64,745, or 68·66 per cent., due to less treasure having been exported to Gulf Ports. There was a decrease in imports of foreign stores from coast ports amounting to Rs. 1,25,969, or 20·62 per cent., the trade having fallen from Rs. 6,10,943 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,84,974 in the year under review, chiefly in stores from Bombay. The value of Indian stores imported from coast ports exhibited an increase of Rs. 22,810 compared with 1892-93. The value of treasure imported from coast ports (wholly from Bombay) showed an improvement of Rs. 21,53,000, having risen from Rs. 57,17,000 in 1892-93 to Rs. 78,70,000 in the year under review. The export of foreign stores to coast ports amounted to Rs. 3,16,831 in 1893-94 against Rs. 1,62,349 in the preceding year, the rise being Rs. 1,54,482, whereas in exports of Indian stores to coast ports there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 28,748. The uncurrent and defaced coin exported to Bombay fell off from Rs. 3,563 in 1892-93 to Rs. 965 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,598.

Private trade with foreign countries: United Kingdom.

Compared with the year 1892-93 there was an improvement amounting to Rs. 66,42,668, or 27·39 por cent., in imports of merchandise both free and dutiable from the United Kingdom. The trade rose from Rs. 2,42,48,863 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,08,91,531 in 1893-94. The increase was chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, grey, white and coloured piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, hardware and cutlery, ale, beer and porter, brandy and whisky, machinery and millwork, iron, copper, steel and zinc or spelter, railway plant and rolling stock, silk piece-goods, sugar refined, tobacco manufactured, and woollen piece-goods. There was, however, a decrease in arms, coal and coke, drugs and medicines, earthenware and porcelain, glass other ware, wines and liqueurs, oils, provisions and wool raw. The value of treasure imported amounted to Rs. 58,63,028 against Rs. 13,12,400 in 1892-93, the advance being Rs. 45,50,628 or 346·74 per cent., chiefly in imports of silver in bars from the United Kingdom. In comparison with the year 1892-93 there was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 72,92,063, or 61·02 per cent., in the exports of Indian merchandise, the figures being Rs. 1,92,41,648 in the year under report against Rs. 1,19,49,585 in the previous one. The increase was chiefly in cotton raw, wheat, grains other sorts, hides raw, lac other kinds, oils vegetable not essential and other kinds, linseed, mustard and rape seeds, til or gingelly seed and tea. There was, however, a decline in apparel, indigo, lac dye, provisions, saltpetre, spices, wood other timber, wool raw and wool manufactures. Exports of foreign merchandise showed a rise of Rs. 4,51,857, or 8·55 per cent., in comparison with the year 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 52,87,835 against Rs. 57,39,692 in 1893-94. The principal articles in which the increase occurred were apparel, books, cotton grey piece-goods, sugar refined and wool raw. In hardware, earthenware and porcelain, provisions other sorts, and wool manufactures other sorts there was a decrease.

France.

Imports showed a decline of Rs. 11,761 contrasted with the year 1892-93. The trade declined from Rs. 97,254 in 1892-93 to Rs. 85,493 in the year under notice. The falling off was principally in apparel, brandy, claret, still burgundy and liqueurs, provisions, silk piece-goods and wool piece-goods. The trade improved in clocks and watches, dyeing and colouring materials, hardware and cutlery, jewellery and lead. The value of merchandise, both Indian and foreign, exported to France exhibited a large increase to the extent of Rs. 1,05,72,170, or 287·70 per cent., and Rs. 70,423 or 1,190·98 per cent., in comparison with 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 36,74,713 and Rs. 5,913, against Rs. 1,42,46,883 and Rs. 76,336 respectively. The rise occurred principally in cotton raw, wheat, skins raw, linseed, rapeseed, poppy, til or gingelly seed, tea, wool raw, and manufactures of wool. The increase in grain and pulse was owing to favourable crops. In apparel, hardware, cutlery and hides raw, the trade declined.

Belgium.

Imports of both free and dutiable merchandise exceeded those of the year 1892-93 by Rs. 8,45,238 or 68·66 per cent. The figures were Rs. 20,76,252 in the year under review against Rs. 12,31,014 in the year previous. The following principal articles showed an increase:—apparel, aniline and alizarine dyes, glass, sheet and plate, glass other ware, champagne, iron, steel, writing paper and envelopes, and woollen piece-goods. In candles, cotton coloured piece-goods, hardware and cutlery and sugar refined, there was a decline. Compared with the year 1892-93, the exports of Indian produce and merchandise were more by Rs. 34,77,940 or 43·61 per cent. The trade rose from Rs. 79,75,365 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,14,53,305 in the year under report. In cotton raw, wheat and pulse, and rapeseed, there was an improvement, while a decease was observable in hides and skins raw, manures, and til or gingelly seed.

Austria.

In comparison with 1892-93 there was an increase amounting to Rs. 34,261, or 15·99 per cent., in imports. The figures were Rs. 2,14,205 against Rs. 2,48,466 in the year under review. The increase occurred in apparel, cabinetware and furniture, cotton coloured piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, copper, paper and pasteboard, silk piece-goods, and woollen piece-goods. In the following articles there was, however, a decrease:—clocks and watches, earthenware and porcelain and glass beads and false pearls. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was falling off of Rs. 19,100 compared with the year preceding, when they were Rs. 23,550 against Rs. 4,450 in the year under notice. The trade declined in hides raw, and wool raw. Exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 750 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,500 in 1893-94, the increase amounting to Rs. 2,750, being in cabinetware and furniture.

Italy.

The trade declined in imports of both free and dutiable merchandise from Rs. 23,288 in 1892-93 to Rs. 17,452 in the year under report, being a decrease of Rs. 5,836, mainly in apparel, clocks and watches, cotton twist and yarn, and cotton coloured piece-goods. The trade, however, improved in glass beads and false pearls. There was an advance in exports of Indian produce and manufactures from Rs. 97,442 to Rs. 1,20,509 or to the extent of Rs. 23,067, that is 23·67 per cent. The increase was mainly in cotton raw. In hides raw, there was however a decrease.

Germany.

In 1892-93 the import trade amounted to Rs. 16,88,691 against Rs. 23,23,063 in the year under notice, being an increase of Rs. 6,34,372, or 37·57 per cent., in apparel, cabinetware and furniture, cotton coloured piece-goods, dyeing and tanning materials, glass, hardware and cutlery, ale, beer and porter, brandy, whisky and gin, iron and steel, sugar refined and woollen piece-goods. In cotton other sorts, drugs other sort, brass and matches, trade declined. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures during the year just ended nearly trebled that of the year previous, the figures being Rs. 78,88,307 and Rs. 26,64,532 respectively. The improvement was chiefly in cotton raw, wheat, animal bones, and rape and gingelly seeds. The trade declined in hides and skins raw, oil vegetable not

essential, oil other kinds, and tea. Exports of foreign merchandise exceeded those of any other year and were Rs. 44,976 more than in 1892-93.

Egypt.

The imports of merchandise were short of the imports of last year by Rs. 3,746, being respectively Rs. 4,254 and Rs. 8,000. The decrease was principally in hardware and cutlery. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures dwindled from Rs. 54,81,763 in 1892-93 to Rs. 46,20,192 in the year under report. The falling off, amounting to Rs. 8,61,571, or 15·72 per cent., was chiefly in wheat. The export trade was not in reality with Egypt, the goods on arrival of steamers at Port Said being either transhipped or carried in the same bottom to some continental port.

Mauritius.

The value of imports of merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 1,24,287, or 5·30 per cent., in comparison with the year 1892-93, when it amounted to Rs. 23,43,643 against Rs. 22,19,356 in the year just ended. The decline was in sugar refined. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported made considerable progress, the figures being Rs. 31,762 in 1892-93 against Rs. 1,50,800 in the year 1893-94. The increase was chiefly in wheat, pulse and dried fish not salted. The trade in foreign merchandise revived to a small extent, viz. Rs. 445.

Persia.

Imports of merchandise fell from Rs. 8,42,633 in 1892-93 to Rs. 7,82,846 in the year under report, or to the extent of Rs. 59,787, or 7·09 per cent., principally in apparel, books, cotton raw, and *ghi*. The trade, however, improved in cotton white and coloured piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, gums and resins, dates, til or gingelly seed, shells and cowries, silk piece-goods, sugar refined, and wool raw. Imports of treasure increased from Rs. 22,100 in 1892-93 to Rs. 51,550 in 1893-94. The rise amounting to Rs. 29,450 was chiefly in Persian coins. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures the trade showed a falling off of Rs. 44,633 or 5·13 per cent., compared with 1892-93, when it amounted to Rs. 8,70,620 against Rs. 8,25,987 in the year under review. The decline was principally in rice not in the husk, wheat, other sorts of grains, hides raw, and tea. There was, however, an increase in apparel, chemical products, cotton piece-goods grey, drugs other sorts, indigo, gunny bags power-loom, provisions, tobacco manufactured, and til or gingelly-seed. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted during the year under report to Rs. 3,23,802 against Rs. 3,02,107 in the preceding year, showing an improvement of Rs. 21,695 or 7·18 per cent. chiefly in candles, cotton grey and coloured piece-goods, copper, iron, lead, kerosine oil, and sugar refined. The trade fell off principally in cotton white piece-goods, steel, and provisions other sorts. Exports of treasure showed a decrease of Rs. 2,03,172 or 46 per cent., in comparison with the year 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 4,41,672 against Rs. 2,38,500 in the year under report.

Arabia.

Compared with the year 1892-93 imports of merchandise exhibited an increase of Rs. 29,269 or 16·35 per cent., the figures being Rs. 1,79,053 against Rs. 2,08,322 in the year under review. In animals living, drugs and medicines, copper coin, dates, shells and cowries, the trade improved, while in cotton twist and yarn, fruits fresh, *ghi* and wool raw, it fell off. There was a decline in imports of treasure from Arabia to the extent of Rs. 5,321, contrasted with the year 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 13,880 against Rs. 8,559 in 1893-94. There was an improvement of Rs. 1,02,054 or 69·59 per cent. in Indian produce and manufactures exported to Arabia. The figures for the past two years were Rs. 1,46,640 and Rs. 2,48,694 respectively. The increase was in pulse, bájri and jowári, wheat, gram, hides raw, coriander and cummin seeds and sugar refined. There was, however, a decline in copper. There was a small decrease of Rs. 5,066, or 5·20 per cent., in exports of foreign merchandise, principally in cotton grey and coloured piece-goods and kerosine oil. In sugar refined, the trade improved. Exports of treasure more than doubled those of the year 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 3,100 against Rs. 6,812 in the year just ended.

Turkey in Asia.

Imports of merchandise exhibited a decrease to the extent of Rs. 3,87,995 or 37·35 per cent., contrasted with the year 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 10,38,921 against Rs. 6,50,926 in the year under report. In apparel, wheat, pulse, grain other sorts, and *ghi*, the trade declined. In rice not in the husk, and dates, it improved. The value of treasure imported from Turkey in Asia increased from Rs. 11,125 in 1892-93 to Rs. 31,300 in 1893-94, or in other words nearly trebled. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 14,638 in exports of Indian produce and manufactures in comparison with 1892-93, when they were Rs. 64,071 against Rs. 49,433 in the year under notice. The decrease was principally in cordage and rope, wheat, gunny-bags powerloom, and copper. In apparel, cabinetware and furniture, pepper, and tallow, there was however an increase. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted in the year under report to Rs. 1,57,633 against Rs. 60,732 in the year previous, being an improvement of Rs. 96,901 or 159 per cent., chiefly in apparel, matches, iron bar and nails, kerosine oil, silk piece-goods and sugar refined. The trade declined in cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and provisions other sorts. In exports of treasure a falling off of Rs. 64,750, or 60·77 per cent., was noticeable compared with the year 1892-93, when the figures were Rs. 1,06,550 against Rs. 41,800 in the year under review.

Mekrán and Sonmiani.

Imports of merchandise fell from Rs. 7,88,312 in 1892-93 to Rs. 5,33,091 in the year 1893-94, the decrease being Rs. 2,55,221, or 32·38 per cent., chiefly in *ghi*, salted-fish, rapeseed, and wool raw. In hides and skins raw and dates there was however an improvement. There was an increase amounting to Rs. 2,527 in imports of treasure during the

year under notice in comparison with the year previous, when they amounted to Rs. 18,935 against Rs. 21,462 in 1893-94. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported to Mekrán and Sonmiani during the year just ended was Rs. 2,91,624 against Rs. 3,71,172 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 79,548 or 21·43 per cent. The decline occurred in cotton grey and coloured piece-goods, turmeric, rice not in the husk, and bájri and jowári. But the trade increased in indigo, wheat, gram, jute gunny bags powerloom, oils vegetable not essential, oils other kinds, and til or gingelly seed oil. In exports of foreign merchandise the falling off amounted to Rs. 77,958, or 33·87 per cent., in comparison with the year 1892-93. The figures went down from Rs. 2,30,141 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,52,183 in 1893-94. The decrease was principally in cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, dried fruits, sugar refined, and tea. In apparel, drugs other sorts, hardware and cutlery and brandy the trade progressed. No treasure was exported during the year under report. The figures of the preceding year were Rs. 8,200.

Trade *vid* the Suez Canal.

The import trade which passed through the Suez Canal amounted during the year under notice to Rs. 3,73,95,146 against Rs. 2,88,53,201 in 1892-93, being an improvement of Rs. 85,41,945 or 29·60 per cent. Imports of treasure rose from Rs. 13,12,400 in 1892-93 to Rs. 58,63,528 in the year under review, having advanced by Rs. 45,51,128 or four times as much as last year. The export trade progressed from Rs. 3,85,17,378 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,49,08,399 in the year under report. The increase amounted to Rs. 2,63,91,021 or 68·52 per cent. There was an improvement of Rs. 9,00,244, or 15·65 per cent., in Government stores imported *via* the Suez Canal in comparison with the year 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 57,52,141 against Rs. 66,52,385 in the year 1893-94.

Foreign Trade: Merchant Shipping.

The number of steamers entered with cargo fell from 151 and tons 209,483 in 1892-93 to 141 steamers and tons 199,925 in 1893-94, being a decline of 10 vessels 9,558 tons. The decrease was more than made up by the increase in the number of steamers that entered with cargo *via* Bombay. Entrances of steamers with ballast amounted to 50 of 95,289 tons in the year 1893-94 against 32 of 52,995 tons in 1892-93, or 18 steamers of 42,294 tons more, due to greater demand for tonnage for conveyance of grain and seeds to the continent of Europe. During the year under report the number of sailing vessels with cargo was 263 and 21,961 tons, against number 316 and tons 23,691 in the year previous. The decline, viz. 53 sailing vessels and 1,730 tons, was due to less imports from the Persian Gulf ports. The number of steamers with cargo cleared outward amounted during the year under review to 201 and 333,244 tons, against 135 steamers and 196,649 tons in the preceding year, or 66 steamers and 136,595 tons more, which was ascribed to the improved export trade. Clearances of sailing vessels with cargo showed a decline of 35 in number but an excess of 859 in tonnage, contrasted with 1892-93, when they amounted to 254 sailing vessels and 17,030 tons, against 219 vessels and 17,889 tons during the year under notice.

Customs revenue.

The gross import duty collections improved from Rs. 6,96,095 in 1892-93 to Rs. 7,79,631 in 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 83,536, or 12 per cent., mostly due to reimposition of duty on articles under the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, which came into force on the 10th March 1894. The gross revenue derived from export duty amounted during the year under report to Rs. 42,513 against Rs. 60,350 in the preceding year, the decline being Rs. 17,837, or 29·56 per cent., owing to less exports of rice to Arabia, Persia, Turkey in Asia, Mekrán and Sonmiani and Cutch and Káthiáwár ports. The total amount of refunds and drawbacks of import duty was Rs. 26,197 in the year under report against Rs. 15,658 in the year previous. The increase, viz., Rs. 10,539, or 68·07 per cent., was principally on wines and spirits transmitted under bond to the territory of His Highness the Mahárája of Cashmere and Jammu under Government of India orders. The sum paid on account of drawbacks on kerosine oil re-exported to foreign ports amounted during the year under report to Rs. 6,661 against Rs. 7,585 in the preceding year.

Coasting Trade: Imports.

The total value of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures imported from and exported to Indian ports during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,94,09,666 against Rs. 3,53,54,650 in the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 40,55,016 or 11·47 per cent. Imports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures from Bengal more than doubled those of the year 1892-23, the figures being Rs. 4,15,749 in that year against Rs. 8,81,546 in 1893-94. The increase was principally in jute, gunny bags and cloth power-loom, rope and twine, cotton coloured piece-goods, coal, and woollen piece-goods. There was, however, a decrease in cotton white piece-goods, tea and betelnuts. There was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 33,08,774, or 25·54 per cent., in the total value of foreign merchandise imported from Bombay in comparison with 1892-93, when it amounted to Rs. 1,29,55,794 against Rs. 1,62,64,568 in 1893-94. The increase was principally in apparel, arms and ammunition, cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods, dyeing and tanning materials, wines and liqueurs, brass, silk raw, and silk piece-goods, sugar refined, tea, and woollen goods. The trade declined in brandy, spirits other sorts, copper, iron, steel, and paper and pasteboard. In imports of Indian produce and manufactures from Bombay the trade rose from Rs. 66,67,882 in 1892-93 to Rs. 87,00,233 in 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 20,32,351, or 30·48 per cent., chiefly in apparel, cordage, cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods, tobacco, drugs other sorts, turmeric, cocoanut-kernel, jute, gunny bags and cloth power-loom, spirits, country fruits dried, provision other sorts, pepper, sugar unrefined, and teak. There was a falling off in coffee,

rice not in the husk, pulse, grain other sorts, betelnuts, cardamoms, and wood other timber. Imports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures from Madras amounted during the year under report to Rs. 2,70,112 against Rs. 2,79,559, the decrease, Rs. 9,447, or 3·50 per cent., being mainly in apparel, coir and cordage, cocoanut kernel, cigars, hardware and cutlery. There was, however, an increase in fruits dried, betelnuts, pepper and wood other timber. Contrasted with the year 1892-93, there was a falling off of Rs. 4,96,394, or 76·56 per cent., in imports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce from British Burma, the figures being Rs 6,48,369 against Rs. 1,51,975 in 1893-94. The principal articles in which there were decreases were tea and teak and wood other kinds. The figures showed an advance in imports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufacture from British ports within the Province to the extent of Rs. 80,651, or 28·82 per cent., having risen from Rs. 2,79,859 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,60,510 in 1893-94. The increase was noticeable principally in cotton grey, coloured and white piece-goods, grains other sorts, skins raw, *ghi*, rapeseed, betelnuts, pepper, sugar refined and unrefined, and wool raw. The trade, however, declined in rice not in the husk, gingelly seed, cardamoms, spices other sorts, brandy, iron, and paper and pasteboard. The value of imports of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures from Indian ports not British amounted during the year under report to Rs. 4,05,196 against Rs. 7,41,191 in the year previous, which gave a decrease of Rs. 3,35,995, or 45·33 per cent., chiefly in cotton coloured piece-goods, snuff, cocoanuts, silk piece goods, and til or gingelly seed. In vegetables fresh, jute gunny bags power-loom, *ghi*, spices other sorts, and wood other timber, the trade advanced.

Exports.

Exports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce to Bengal during the year just ended were short of the exports of the year before by Rs. 16,686 or 55·50 per cent., having dwindled from Rs. 30,066 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,380 in 1893-94. The decline was principally in apparel, hides raw, cotton grey and white piece-goods, spirits other sorts, and sugar refined. The trade, however, improved in salted fish, woollen shawls and tobacco other sorts. In exports of foreign merchandise to Bombay there was a falling off of Rs. 1,55,759 or 9·77 per cent. The trade declined from Rs. 15,93,882 in 1892-93 to Rs. 14,38,123 in the year under review. The decrease was principally in apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey and white piece-goods, wines and liquors, iron, steel, and sugar refined. There was, however, an increase in cotton coloured piece-goods, ale, beer and porter and brandy. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported to Bombay amounted during the year under report to Rs. 84,40,910, against Rs. 96,30,194 in 1892-93, the decrease, viz., Rs. 11,89,284, or 14·09 per cent., being chiefly in indigo, rice, gums other sorts, hides and skins raw, jute gunny bags power-loom, linseed, mustard, rapeseed, seeds other sorts and wool raw. There was, however, an improvement in cotton raw, bájri and jowári, wheat, pulse, grain other sorts, fruits dried, *ghi* and til or gingelly seed. In 1892-93 a decrease amounting to Rs. 3,523 was noticed in exports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures to Madras. A further decline of Rs. 53,852, or 25·20 per cent., was observable under this head during the year under report contrasted with 1892-93, when the trade amounted to Rs. 2,13,664 against Rs. 1,59,812 in 1893-94. The falling off was chiefly in rice (paddy), gram, mustard and seeds other sorts. In rice not in the husk, pulse, jowári and bájri trade advanced. Exports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures to British Burma amounted to Rs. 33,450 in the year under review against Rs. 77,745 in the preceding year, being a diminution of Rs. 44,295, or 56·97 per cent., principally in apparel, salted fish and fish dried not salted. In comparison with the year 1892-93 the value of exports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures to British ports within the Province showed an improvement of Rs. 35,718, or 12·21 per cent. The trade rose from Rs. 2,92,447 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,28,165 in 1893-94 chiefly in apparel, cotton grey and white piece-goods, steel, sugar refined, wheat, pulse and grain other sorts, gunny bags power-loom, spirits other sorts, *ghi*, salt, rapeseed, betelnuts, pepper, and wool raw. It declined in cotton coloured piece-goods, dyeing and tanning materials, brandy, iron, rice not in the husk, hides raw, gingelly seed and cardamoms. There was an increase to the extent of Rs. 4,33,162, or 28·34 per cent., in both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures exported to Indian ports not British in comparison with 1892-93, when the figures were Rs. 15,28,249 against Rs. 19,61,411 in the year under report. The improvement was chiefly in indigo, wheat, pulse, bájri and jowári, gingelly seed, seeds other sorts, and sugar refined and unrefined. In rice (paddy), gram, jute gunny bags power-loom, *ghi*, rapeseed and wood other timber, there was however a decline.

Merchant Shipping.

Entrances of steamers with cargo during the year under review were 231 in number and 224,643 tons, against 192 in number and 191,063 tons in the preceding year, being 39 steamers and 33,580 tons more. The increase was owing to the opening of the Shepherd line of steamers plying between Karáchi and Bombay. The number of steamers entered in ballast rose from 9 of 14,592 tons in 1892-93 to 28 of 54,184 tons or an increase of 19 steamers and 39,592 tons. Entrances of sailing vessels with cargo coastwise were 1,199 in number and 57,097 tons in 1893-94, against 1,099 steamers of 51,757 tons in the year before, or 100 steamers of 5,340 tons more. The number of steamers cleared outward during the year under report was 248 and 238,611 tons against 233 steamers, 248,421 tons in 1892-93 or 15 steamers more, but 9,810 tons less, which was due to steamers of smaller tonnage having engaged in trade during 1893-94. Clearances of sailing vessels with cargo were more by 88 and tons 3,834 contrasted with 1892-93, when there were 864 vessels of 46,671 tons against 952 vessels of 50,505 tons in 1893-94.

Subordinate Ports of Sind.

Keti Bandar.

The value of trade both imports and exports with foreign countries, viz., Mekrán and Sonmiani and Turkey in Asia, amounted during the year under report to Rs. 351 against Rs. 494 in the year previous. Imports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 1,85,757 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,88,734 in 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 2,977, or 1·60 per cent., principally in apparel and cotton grey and white piece-goods. The trade, however, declined in cotton coloured piece-goods, iron and sugar refined. The total value of Indian produce and manufactures imported during the year under review was Rs. 1,00,355 against Rs. 88,148 in the year before, showing an improvement of Rs. 12,207, or 13·85 per cent., chiefly in cotton grey piece-goods, cocoanut kernel, jute gunny bags power-loom, sugar, betelnuts and pepper. In cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, cotton canvas, pulse and iron the trade declined. No treasure was imported during the year. Exports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures exhibited an increase of Rs. 2,57,986 or 57·71 per cent. contrasted with the year 1892-93, when they amounted to Rs. 4,47,021 against Rs. 7,05,007 in 1893-94. The increase occurred mainly in rice (paddy), jowári and bájri, pulse, grain other sorts, *ghi*, gingelly and rapeseeds and seeds other sorts. In dyes other sorts, hides raw, and wool raw, there was, however, a decrease. There was a small increase in export duty on rice, which rose from Rs. 6,740 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,883 in the year under review.

Sirganda.

The only coast ports with which Sirganda had trade communications during the year under report were Karáchi and Cutch. The aggregate value of imports of both foreign and Indian merchandise amounted during the year under review to Rs. 73,471 against Rs. 65,737 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 7,734, or 11·76 per cent., principally in cotton grey, white and coloured piece-goods, drugs other sorts, cocoanut kernel, iron, salt, betelnut, pepper and sugar refined. The trade, however, declined in apparel, silk-piece goods, and jute gunny bags power-loom. Imports of treasure fell from Rs. 42,364 in 1892-93 to Rs. 41,398 in 1893-94 or a decrease of Rs. 966. Compared with the year 1892-93, exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise exhibited a decrease of Rs. 63,330, or 23·95 per cent., having dwindled from Rs. 2,64,390 in that year to Rs. 2,01,060 in the year under report. The falling off was chiefly in rice in and not in the husk, jowári and bájri, grains other sorts, and hides raw. The trade, however, progressed in rapeseed and wool raw. The falling off noticed in the last review in export duty on rice continued in 1893-94. The figures were Rs. 15,505 in 1892-93 against Rs. 12,999 in 1893-94, the decrease, Rs. 2,506, or 16·16 per cent., being attributed to less shipments of rice to Cutch, where the rice crop was good.

Sind External Land Trade.

Sind External Land Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits in a contrasted form the entire value of the external land trade of the Province of Sind and British Beluchistán with countries external to British India and British Beluchistán, viz. Afghanistán and Beluchistán, during the past three years: —

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	57,76,340	35,40,611	47,98,869
Exports	63,30,056	39,43,707	42,90,812
Total ...	1,21,06,396	74,84,318	90,89,681

The total value of the external land trade amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 90,89,681 against Rs. 74,84,318 in the year previous, showing an improvement of Rs. 16,05,363 or 21·45 per cent.

The following table shows the extent of the external import land trade with foreign countries for the year 1893-94 compared with the years 1892-93 and 1891-92: —

Imports.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Afghanistán.			
From Kandahar	46,92,536	23,44,284	33,58,490
„ Zhob and Loralai	1,57,942	1,16,898	1,79,190
„ Gazni	.....	.....	3,200
„ Girishk	9,990	.....	.....
„ Herat	40,182	5,610	600
„ Gurmsel	.....	97,458	1,29,134
From Beluchistán.			
From Kalat Territory	4,37,843	5,71,233	6,46,763
„ Las Beyla Territory	4,37,847	4,05,128	4,81,492
Total ...	57,76,340	35,40,611	47,98,869

The value of the import trade showed an increase of Rs. 12,58,258 or 35·54 per cent., compared with the year 1892-93, having risen from Rs. 35,40,611 to Rs. 47,98,869 in the year under report. The increase was noticeable chiefly in animals, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, assafœtida, munjit, fruits and nuts, wheat, grain other than wheat, gums and resins, skins of sheep, brass and copper, *ghi*, rape and mustard seed, til or gingelly seed, wool raw, and woollen piece-goods. The trade declined in dyes, hides of cattle, leather unmanufactured, iron, oils, saline substances, spices, sugar refined and unrefined, and tobacco.

The subjoined statement compares the extent of the external export land trade with foreign countries for the year 1893-94, with the preceding two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPORTS.			
To Afghanistán.			
To Kandahar	52,61,910	29,76,569	32,81,724
„ Herat	24,450	.....	.....
„ Gurmsel	.....	1,380	8,842
„ Zhob and Loralai	7,00,720	4,82,855	4,85,206
To Beluchistán.			
To Kalat Territory	1,06,516	2,04,809	2,64,573
„ Las Beyla Territory	2,36,430	2,78,094	2,50,467
Total ...	63,30,056	39,43,707	42,90,812

The trade rose from Rs. 39,43,707 in 1892-93 to Rs. 42,90,812 in the year under report, being an improvement of Rs. 3,47,105 or 8·80 per cent. The principal articles in which there were increases were – horses, ponies and mules, coal and coke, twist and yarn, indigo, turmeric, dyes, gram and pulse, spirits, brass and copper, iron, oils, salt, silk manufactured, spices, and woollen piece-goods. In the following principal commodities decreases were noticeable : arms and ammunition, cotton raw, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods European and Indian, jute gunny bags, hides, beer, sugar refined and unrefined, tea foreign and Indian, *ghi*, provisions, timber and wool.

Imports. The total number of horses, ponies and mules imported during the year under report amounted to 657, value Rs. 1,21,568 against 599, value Rs. 1,13,758, showing an increase in number of 58, value Rs. 7,810. Compared with the year 1892-93, there was an improvement in imports of animals other than horses, ponies and mules to the extent of 15,861, value Rs. 63,916. The trade rose from 12,507, value Rs. 53,649, to 28,368, value Rs. 1,17,565. The trade in assafœtida rose from maunds 15, value Rs. 1,800, in the year 1892-93, to maunds 197, value Rs. 23,640, in the year just ended, being an increase of maunds 182, value Rs. 21,840, wholly in imports from Kandahar. In drugs other kinds, the import trade declined to the extent of maunds 340, value Rs. 714, chiefly from Kandahar. The trade in the imports of madder from Kandahar revived during the year under report. This is ascribed to trade fluctuations. An improvement to the extent of maunds 53,489, value Rs. 6,53,070, was noticeable in fruits and nuts, the figures being maunds 136,514, value Rs. 16,39,341, in 1893-94, against maunds 83,025, value Rs. 9,86,271, in the year previous. The increase was due to an increased demand in the Sind market and to favourable crops. In the total quantity of grains, there was an improvement amounting to maunds 59,509, value Rs. 92,796. The trade rose from maunds 66,645, value Rs. 2,11,663, to maunds 126,154, value Rs. 3,04,459. The increase was attributed to good crops and increased cultivation. *Ghi* showed an increase of maunds 2,056, value Rs. 39,787, compared with the year 1892-93, when it amounted to maunds 7,939, value Rs. 2,63,940 against maunds 9,995, value Rs. 3,03,727, in 1893-94. The increase was owing to better demand, which led to greater importation from Las Beyla and Kalat territories, where there were favourable rains and increase in stock and milk. There was an increase in imports of rape and mustard-seeds to the extent of maunds 3,364, value Rs. 24,163. The trade rose from maunds 31,369, value Rs. 1,45,762, in 1892-93, to maunds 34,733, value Rs. 1,69,925, in the year just ended. The improvement was due to good crops and increased cultivation. The decline in tobacco of maunds 1,919, value Rs. 20,295, was attributed to fluctuations in trade. The trade in wool raw, amounted to maunds 143,659, value Rs. 15,69,541, against maunds 110,071, value Rs. 12,50,476, being an improvement of maunds 33,588, value Rs. 3,19,065, due to larger clip and greater demand for exportation.

Exports. The export trade fell off considerably in cotton piece-goods European and Indian, provisions other sorts, and improved principally in iron and oils.

Exports declined of the undermentioned articles to the extent shown against each : —

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
Cotton Goods :—		
(1) Twist and Yarn, Indian ...	... 540	14,119
(2) Piece-goods, European ...	... 2,681	2,19,950
(3) Do. Indian ...	... 3,819	1,40,252

Grain and Pulse :—	Mds.	Value. Rs.
(4) Rice	2,094	7,790
(5) Other sorts	764	11,871
(6) Sugar, unrefined	1,052	10,877
(7) Tea, Indian	224	11,240
(8) Tea, Foreign	118	9,440

The decreases were ascribed partly to trade fluctuations and partly to restrictions placed by the Afghan authorities. Increases were noticeable in the export of (1) indigo, of 157 maunds, value Rs. 9,885; (2) iron, of 31,641 maunds, value Rs. 2,77,657; (3) oils, 1,343 maunds, Rs. 26,330. The improvement in indigo and oils occurred chiefly in exports to Kandahar. The increase in iron was due to railway and trade requirements.

(3) ADEN.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade for the year 1893-94 (excluding Government stores and Government treasure, and cargo manifested for direct shipment on importation without invoice) amounted to Rs. 8,13,83,799 against Rs. 8,17,55,104 in the year previous, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,71,305 or 45 per cent. Foreign trade declined by Rs. 17 lákhs, while Indian and inland trade increased by Rs. 11½ and Rs. 1¾ lákhs respectively. The partial destruction of the coffee crop by locusts accounted for less import of the article, the quantity imported being 15,995 cwts., and the value over Rs. 7⅛ lákhs less than in the previous year. The quantity exported was also less by cwts. 14,079 or by over Rs. 7¾ lákhs in value. The value of American grey shirtings decreased by over Rs. 3⅜ lákhs. Exports, however, of the article increased by Rs. 4¼ lákhs, accounting for the large stock of last year's imports that remained in hand at the commencement of the year under report. Import of Bombay or country grey shirtings decreased by Rs. 1½ lákhs, but exports increased by Rs. ¼ lákh. Owing to direct shipments of grain from India to Berbera, the quantity of rice imported was less than the year previous by cwts. 46,179 and the value by Rs. 5¼ lákhs. The quantity of grain exported showed an increase of cwts. 12,219, but a decrease in value to the extent of Rs. 1⅛ lákhs. The decrease in value was due to an increase in the export of jowári against shipments of rice. Owing to the failure of one old established firm at Aden the value of import of skins fell from Rs. 32 to Rs. 31½ lákhs. Exports were less by Rs. 2 lákhs. Gums decreased by Rs. ½ lákh value in imports and the same in exports. Imports of ivory increased by nearly Rs. 2 lákhs and exports by one lákh; the increase was due to the Abyssinians paying off their debt to the Italian Government. Shells decreased by Rs. 3½ lákhs in import value and by a similar amount in exports, indicating that a better market for the article had been found elsewhere. Spices increased by Rs. ¼ lákh in value of imports, but decreased by a like sum in exports. The value of sugar imported increased by over Rs. ¼ lákh and the exports by one lákh of rupees. Tobacco decreased by Rs. 4½ lákhs in imports, but increased by Rs. ½ lákh in exports. An increase of one lákh was observed in the imports from Arabian Gulf ports; but there was a decrease of Rs. 3½ lákhs from Bombay of Surat tobacco. This was due to the action of the Societi du Tombac, which purchased the tobacco produce of the Hadramut. Treasure increased by Rs. 14 lákhs in imports—Austria contributing Rs. 11½ lákhs, Italy Rs. 1 lákh and Arabia Rs. 10 lákhs. Decreases, however, were noticed from Africa of Rs. 3¾ lákhs, Mauritius and Mahé Rs. ¾ lákh, and Bombay Rs. 4 lákhs. Exports showed an increase of Rs. 12 lákhs, Holland one lákh, Africa Rs. 5½ lákhs and Bombay Rs. 16½ lákhs. Decreases, however, were observed in Austria of Rs. ¼ lákh, France Rs. ¾ lákh, Arabia Rs. 10 lákhs and Perim Rs. ½ lákh.

The trade of Aden is divided into Foreign, Inland and Indian. The following is a comparative table of the trade under the three heads during the past two years :—

Divisions.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	6,24,72,004	6,07,62,053	—17,09,951
Indian do.	1,41,96,168	1,53,58,488	+11,62,320
Inland do.	50,86,932	52,63,258	+1,76,326
Total ...	8,17,55,104	8,13,83,799	—3,71,305

Foreign trade : Imports.

Merchandise imported showed a decrease of Rs. 22,32,871 or 9·30 per cent., but treasure showed an increase of Rs. 17,82,547 or 34·48 per cent., or taking both together a decrease of Rs. 4,50,324 or 1·54 per cent. Merchandise exported exhibited a decrease of Rs. 7,81,974 or 2·77 per cent. and treasure also a decrease of Rs. 4,77,653 or 13·95 per cent., or taking merchandise and treasure together a decrease of Rs. 12,59,637 or 3·98 per cent. The following table shows imports distributed according to countries and compared with the figures of the past year :—

Countries.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94. Increase.	1893-94. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	42,58,300	40,35,735	.....	2,22,565
Austria	13,69,386	25,73,561	12,04,175	.....
France	3,20,159	2,32,884	.....	87,275
Italy	1,23,210	2,80,364	1,57,154	.....
Other countries in Europe	1,17,950	94,518	.....	23,432
United States of America	22,33,549	17,44,633	.....	4,88,916
Egypt	4,55,895	4,90,428	34,533	.....
East Coast of Africa. Massowah	10,29,505	3,90,197	.....	6,39,308
East Coast of Africa. Suakin	3,21,836	1,14,455	.....	2,07,381
East Coast of Africa. Other Ports	48,36,678	53,70,285	5,33,607	.....
East Coast of Africa. Zanzibar and Mainland	3,52,968	3,59,590	6,622	.....
Mauritius and Mahé	2,37,853	1,05,215	.....	1,32,638
Arabia	1,22,19,716	1,16,93,309	.....	5,26,407
Perim Island	28,034	19,759	.....	8,275
Turkey in Asia	8,71,628	9,47,613	75,985	.....
Persia	2,15,968	1,49,421	.....	66,547
Straits Settlements...	3,27,522	2,15,086	.....	1,12,436
China (Hongkong)	2,56,774	2,83,391	26,617	.....
Other countries in Asia	51,817	70,761	18,944	.....
Australia	436	7,655	7,219	.....
Total ...	2,96,29,184	2,91,78,860	20,64,856	25,15,180

United Kingdom.—The imports decreased by Rs. 2,22,565 or 5·51 per cent. chiefly in hardware, machinery, matches, metals, provisions, sugar, ships and parts thereof, telegraph materials, and treasure. Increases occurred in cotton piece-goods and feathers.

Austria.—Under this head merchandise increased by Rs. 51,965 or 13·15 per cent. and treasure by Rs. 11,52,210 or 52·88 per cent. Merchandise increased chiefly in apparel, cabinetware and furniture, glass beads, leather manufactures and sugar, but decreased in paper and timber. The large advance in the import of treasure was due to traders importing dollars (Maria Theresa) on account of the exchange having fallen.

France exhibited a decrease of Rs. 87,275 or 37·47 per cent. chiefly in candles, coffee, vegetables, metals, ships and parts thereof, and sugar; there were increases, however, under the heads of ivory and liquors.

Other Countries in Europe showed a decrease also of Rs. 23,432 or 23·73 per cent. in glass beads, matches and sugar, and an increase in arms.

America—United States decreased by Rs. 4,88,916 or 28·25 per cent. in cotton grey shirtings, oil, provisions and timber. A slight increase was observed in carriages.

Italy showed an increase of Rs. 1,57,154 or 56·05 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, earthenware, sugar and treasure, but a decrease under the head of hardware.

Egypt.—An increase occurred of Rs. 34,533 or 7·04 per cent. in provisions, silk and tobacco, but a decrease under drugs and treasure.

Suakin.—The trade of this port decreased by Rs. 2,07,381 or 181·19 per cent. observed chiefly in gums, shells and treasure.

Massowah showed a large decrease of Rs. 6,39,308 or 163·84 per cent. in grains, gums, skins, ivory, jute manufactures, and mother-of-pearl shells; there were increases, however, in coffee and treasure.

Zanzibar and Mainland.—An increase took place of Rs. 6,622 or 1·84 per cent. in spices and treasure, but decreases were noticed in articles by post, grains, gums, seeds, shells, sugar and wood.

Africa—Other Ports showed a large increase of Rs. 5,33,607 or 9·93 per cent. in animals, coffee, skins, ivory, pearls and provisions; but feathers, gums, natural curiosities, shells, seeds, wood and treasure decreased.

Mauritius and Mahé decreased by Rs. 1,32,638 or 126·06 per cent. in sugar and treasure, but slightly increased under the head of oil.

Arabia decreased largely by Rs. 5,26,407 or 4·50 per cent., chiefly in coffee, skins, gums, mats, perfumery, seeds, shells, sugar and tobacco. Increases, however, occurred in chemicals, provisions and treasure.

Perim.—Imports decreased by Rs. 8,275 or 41·88 per cent. in treasure.

Turkey in Asia showed an increase of Rs. 75,985 or 8·02 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, fruits, leather manufactures, provisions, and wool manufactured; there was, however, a decrease in soap.

Persia.—A decrease of Rs. 66,547 or 44·54 per cent. took place in cotton piece-goods, tobacco and wool manufactured; but gum increased.

Straits Settlements also showed a decrease of Rs. 1,12,436 or 52·27 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, coffee, drugs, earthenware and gums; there was an increase in metals.

China increased by Rs. 26,617 or 9·07 per cent. in sugar, but there was a decrease in spices.

Other Countries in Asia increased by Rs. 18,944 or 26·77 per cent. in mineral oil, but decreased in jewellery, tea and treasure.

Australia.—The trade under this head was insignificant: the increase of Rs. 7,219 was in treasure.

The following table gives the exports distributed according to countries as compared with the trade of the preceding year :— Foreign trade: Exports.

Countries.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	21,98,667	26,19,692	4,21,025	.....
Austria	11,01,758	6,80,813	.....	4,20,945
France	40,45,379	38,32,040	.....	2,13,339
Italy	2,56,400	2,69,445	13,045	.....
Turkey in Europe	53,238	48,325	.....	4,913
Other countries in Europe	4,02,106	4,14,186	12,080	.....
United States of America	76,07,052	59,32,357	.....	16,74,695
Egypt	5,35,550	8,05,693	2,70,143	.....
East Coast of Africa, Massowah	11,00,341	20,77,138	9,76,797	.....
East Coast of Africa, Suakin	1,25,892	1,02,143	.....	23,749
East Coast of Africa, Other Ports	50,75,269	49,09,458	.....	1,65,811
East Coast of Africa, Zanzibar and Mainland	7,70,717	9,24,104	1,53,387	.....
Mauritius and Mahé	52,638	35,775	.....	16,863
Arabia	88,58,497	83,52,154	.....	5,06,343
Perim Island	2,63,811	1,72,690	.....	91,121
Turkey in Asia	1,40,008	1,57,037	17,029	.....
Persia	88,379	56,221	.....	32,158
Straits Settlements	95,893	89,660	.....	6,233
Australia	25,902	23,622	.....	2,280
China (Hongkong)	18,402	63,515	45,113	.....
Other countries in Asia	26,921	17,125	.....	9,796
Total	3,28,42,820	3,15,83,193	19,08,619	31,68,246

United Kingdom.—The exports showed an increase of Rs. 4,21,025 or 16·07 per cent. due to articles by post, skins, ivory and curiosities, but coffee, gums, perfumery and shells declined.

Austria decreased by Rs. 4,20,945 or 61·83 per cent. in coffee, feathers, gums, shells and treasure, and increased in hides.

France.—A decrease of Rs. 2,13,339 or 5·56 per cent. occurred chiefly in coffee, gums and treasure; skins, ivory and perfumery advanced.

Other Countries in Europe showed a falling off of Rs. 79,320 or 24·57 per cent. in the trade proper, but with treasure included, an increase of Rs. 12,080 or 2·91 per cent.: the decrease was in coffee, skins, gums and wool; the increase was in shells and treasure.

Turkey in Europe exhibited a decrease of Rs. 4,913 or 10·16 per cent. in skins, but an increase in gums and raw hides.

United States of America showed a decrease of Rs. 16,74,695 or 28·23 per cent., chiefly in coffee, feathers, skins, ivory, perfumery, shells, spices and wool; gums, however, advanced.

Egypt.—An increase occurred of Rs. 2,70,143 or 33·52 per cent. in cabinet ware and furniture, articles by post, apparel, coffee, aloes, fibre, provisions and tobacco. There was a decline in drugs and medicines, feathers, gums and treasure.

Suakin showed a decrease of Rs. 23,749 or 23·25 per cent. in animals and cotton piece-goods, but an increase in tobacco and treasure.

Massowah.—The large increase of Rs. 9,76,797 or 47·02 per cent. took place in cotton piece-goods, grains, gums, oils, provisions, silk, sugar, spices, tobacco, wood, wool manufactures and treasure. There were decreases, however, in animals, apparel, Chinese and Japanese ware and coffee.

Africa—Other Ports decreased by Rs. 1,65,811 or 3·37 per cent., chiefly in apparel, arms, chemicals, skins, grains, mats, provisions and spices, but cotton piece-goods, sugar, tobacco and treasure increased.

Zanzibar and Mainland increased by Rs. 1,53,387 or 16·59 per cent. in books and printed matter, coffee, cotton piece-goods, fruits and vegetables, grains, provisions, tobacco and treasure, but decreased in apparel, articles by post, liquors, spices and sugar.

Mauritius and Mahè.—A decline to the extent of Rs. 16,863 or 47·13 per cent. occurred in salt and provisions, but coffee and silk manufactures improved.

Perim.—The supplies sent to this island decreased by Rs. 91,121 or 52·76 per cent. in apparel, cabinet ware and furniture, feathers, fruits and vegetables, provisions, tobacco, wood and treasure.

Arabia.—A decrease of Rs. 5,06,343 or 6·06 per cent. took place in arms and ammunition, cabinet ware and furniture, candles, carriages and parts thereof, chemicals, cotton piece-goods, drugs, fruits and vegetables, gums, hardware, machinery, metals, paints and colours, paper, perfumery, seeds, tobacco, wool manufactures and treasure; the increase occurred in apparel, animals, canes and manufactures, Chinese and Japanese wares, coffee, cotton twist, dyeing and colouring materials, earthenware, aloes fibre, glass and glassware, grains, leather manufactures, liquors, matches, oils, pipes, provisions, silk manufactures, spices, sugar and wool. There was increase in the trade proper with Arabia of Rs. 4,83,285 or 6·99 per cent., but on account of the prohibition to import dollars into the Turkish ports, treasure fell by Rs. 9,94,628 or 72·76 per cent.

Turkey in Asia increased by Rs. 17,029 or 10·84 per cent. in coffee, cotton piece-goods, hides, spices and sugar, but decreased in glass and glassware, provisions, soap, and other articles.

Persia showed a decrease of Rs. 32,158 or 57·16 per cent. in cotton piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, grains and hides, but an increase in coffee, sugar and soap.

Straits Settlements.—A decrease occurred under this head of Rs. 6,233 or 6·95 per cent. in animals, shells, and treasure, but apparel, gums, provisions and salt advanced.

China increased by Rs. 45,113 or 71·02 per cent. in arms, coffee, and treasure.

Other Countries in Asia showed a decrease in coffee, but an increase in treasure; the decrease in the trade was Rs. 9,796 or 57·30 per cent.

Australia decreased by Rs. 2,280 or 90·65 per cent. in apparel, but increased in feathers.

Indian Trade: General.

The total trade increased by Rs. 11,62,320 or 7·56 per cent. Merchandise decreased by Rs. 1,02,450 or ·84 per cent., whilst treasure increased by Rs. 12,64,770 or 39·02 per cent.

Imports and Exports.

The import trade decreased by Rs. 6,64,632 or 5·92 per cent., merchandise by Rs. 2,83,678 or 2·60 per cent., and treasure by Rs. 3,80,954 or 120·14 per cent. The export trade increased by Rs. 18,26,952 or 44·11 per cent., merchandise by Rs. 1,81,228 or 14·88 per cent., and treasure by Rs. 16,45,724 or 56·28 per cent.

North-East African trade.

Under this head are included all ports on the coast of Africa from Massowah to Rás Hafun, comprising the ports in the protectorate of the British, French, and Italian Governments, and those belonging to the Mijjertain and Danákil. The total value of the trade was Rs. 1,02,79,743 against Rs. 99,11,947 in the preceding year, showing an advance of Rs. 3,67,796. Imports increased generally with the exception of those from the Mijjertain ports, while the Somáli Coast alone showed a decline under the head of exports consequent upon the prevalence of drought.

Inland Trade: Imports and Exports.

During the year under report the number of camel-loads of produce brought into Aden from the mainland of Arabia increased by 14,085 or 7·8 per cent. chiefly in fruits, vegetables, wood and charcoal. The value of the land import trade rose from Rs. 32,32,347 to Rs. 32,54,272 and that of the land export trade from Rs. 18,54,585 to Rs. 20,08,986. The increase both in export and import occurred mainly in animals and cotton piece-goods.

General Trade.

Imports.—Coal fell in quantity by 7,812 tons, but rose in value by Rs. 12,474 in consequence of the enhanced price of the article due to frequent strikes in the United Kingdom. As a result of a partial destruction of the crop by locusts, coffee decreased in quantity by 15,995 cwts. and in value by Rs. 7,14,475. Cotton piece-goods fell off by Rs. 5,37,495 on account of an overstock in the market of American grey shirtings. Grains and pulse declined by Rs. 5,25,935, due to direct shipments of rice from Calcutta to the Somáli Coast. Tobacco fell by Rs. 4,33,799, the market being overstocked. Treasure increased by Rs. 14,01,593, the Maria Theresa dollar being largely traded in on account of the fall in exchange. Other fluctuations were too small to need special notice.

Exports.—Increase occurred mainly in cotton piece-goods and treasure, and decrease in coffee, feathers, gums, skins, shells and tobacco.

Merchant Shipping.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels that entered the Port of Aden for the past two years are given in the following comparative table:—

Description.		1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered ...	Steam	1,359	2,212,476	1,287	2,243,011	—72	+30,535
	Sailing	3	2,463	...	.....	—3	—2,463
	Country Craft	1,338	48,627	1,513	51,199	+175	+2,572
	Total ...	2,700	2,263,566	2,800	2,294,210	+100	+30,644
Cleared ...	Steam	1,360	2,213,887	1,285	2,238,884	+75	+24,997
	Sailing	3	2,463	...	.....	—3	—2,463
	Country Craft	1,344	49,873	1,491	50,026	+147	+153
	Total ...	2,707	2,266,223	2,776	2,288,910	+69	+22,687

This showed a decrease in the number of 72 or 5·59 per cent., but an increase in the tonnage of 30,535 or 1·36 per cent. of merchant steamships that entered the port during the year, due to larger ships and of greater capacity than those engaged in the trade in preceding year. No sailing ships visited Aden against 3 of 2,463 tons the previous year. Country craft showed an increase of 175 or 11·56 per cent. of 2,572 tons or 5·02 per cent. Of the total number of vessels that entered the port during the year, 33 discharged coals, 307 called for coals, 916 called for or landed cargo, 5 called for provisions, 3 for water, 5 for orders, 9 for bills of health, 4 for repairs, 3 to repair cables, and 2 to land sick patients.

Public Works.

Civil Works.

General.

The total expenditure of the year on Civil Works was Rs. 53,22,665, as below :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Outlay in India.			
Imperial		3,87,136	
Suspense		—58	
			3,87,078
Provincial		33,51,154	
Suspense		9,206	
			33,60,360
Contributions	Provincial	67,723	
	Excluded Local Funds	2,85,889	
			3,53,612
Incorporated Local Funds			12,16,118
			53,17,168
Add—			
Outlay in England		3,332	
Loss by Exchange		2,165	
			5,497
Grand Total			53,22,665

In round figures the expenditure on new works was a little more than Rs. 21$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs; on repairs about 19$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs; on establishment a little more than 11$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs; and on tools and plant about $\frac{4}{5}$ lákh.

Under Imperial Services the outlay of the year was required mainly by the Salt Department for which new buildings were constructed at Castle Rock. On the Somáli Coast the principal works were camel savárs' lines at Dubár and a Customs pier at Berbera. Under Provincial Services new Collectors' offices were completed or in progress at Dhárwár, Sholápur, Belgaum, Godhra and Alibág. Quarters for the Assistant Residents at Steamer Point and Aden were commenced, and a Court for the Assistant Political Agent at Sádra was finished. Improvements were made to the Government Houses at Bombay and Ganesh Khind. Additions were in progress to the distilleries at Dhulia and Surat, and the erection of a new distillery at Godhra was undertaken. Improvements were carried out to Magistrates' Courts at Byculla (Bombay), Kalyán and Poóna. The Ahmedábád Central Jail was virtually completed, and the jails at Dhárwár, Hyderábád and Bijápur were under improvement. Police lines were constructed in the Surat, Kaira, Poona, Khándesh, Kánara, Ratnágiri, Shikárpur and Hyderábád Collectorates. At Bombay, Ahmedábád, Poona, and Thána additions and improvements were made to various educational institutions. Under the head Communications the gross outlay amounted to Rs. 4$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs. The total expenditure under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements was Rs. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, principally on account of the Dhulia, Hubli, and Panvel Water-works. The actual cost of establishments of all classes was Rs. 19,26,203 as against Rs. 18,18,828 in 1892-93, the percentage on outlay being Rs. 28·82 as against Rs. 28·8 in 1892-93. The revenue realised rose from Rs. 15,39,018 to Rs. 16,32,152. Rs. 5,14,581 fell under the head Irrigation Major Works (Imperial) and Rs. 8,41,015 under the head Civil Works. Toll revenues yielded Rs. 6,67,236 against Rs. 6,86,051 in the preceding year. The scheme for the reorganisation of the Engineering Establishment of the Public Works Department was brought into operation during the year under report.

Civil Buildings.

Imperial Services.

The expenditure under Imperial Services was Rs. 3,92,575, subdivided as under :—

	Rs.
Original Works	2,63,539
Repairs	73,289
Establishment	52,388
Tools and Plant	3,417
Suspense	—58
Total	3,92,575

The expenditure in 1892-93 was Rs. 2,67,429.

Salt.

Of the roads in connexion with the Mátunga salt pans, described in previous reports, No. 3 was completed during the year, and the line of No. 4 having been altered, revised plans and estimates for a road from the Rowli Magazine to Salt Chowkey No. 35 at Mátunga, the latter amounting to Rs. 15,680, were prepared and sanctioned. This road was 4,550 feet long and 16

feet wide, and was similar in construction to the already completed roads Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The total estimated cost of the four roads was Rs. 60,043, and the total outlay incurred was Rs. 53,602, of which Rs. 16,465 were expended during the year. In the Surat Collectorate, quarters for Inspectors, with out-houses, at Bagváda and Namdha, on the Daman frontier, were in progress, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 13,256, and the outlay of the year Rs. 9,989. In the Ahmedábád Collectorate, the tank at Kharághoda, mentioned in the last report, having again filled, the work of puddling the dam was not continued, and as the leakage was diminishing, it was thought that no more puddling would be needed; a sum of Rs. 1,161 was, however, spent on repitching and improving the slopes of the main bund; the total outlay being Rs. 14,359, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs 30,636. In order to serve the extension of the salt-works, the old line of water pipes was taken up and relaid, with an additional length of 1,600 feet, at a cost of Rs. 3,039. Alterations and additions to the salt sidings at Khárághoda were carried out during the year by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, at a cost of Rs. 4,334, against the estimate of Rs. 5,043. In the Dhárwár Collectorate, at Castle Rock, the work of constructing offices and quarters for the Customs and Salt Departments, commenced in the past year, the sanctioned estimates for which amounted to Rs. 60,229, was continued and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 56,055, of which Rs. 46,046 were expended during the year. A shed, platform and sidings, estimated to cost Rs. 80,397, were under construction by the Railway Company, and Rs. 76,600 expended up to the close of the year. The Assistant Collector's bungalow, with out-houses and quarters for establishment and police guards, was also commenced and nearly completed during the year, in which Rs. 24,915 were spent against the estimate of Rs. 32,663. In the Belgaum Collectorate, Inspectors' bungalows, with out-houses, at Kumkumbi and Talewadi, were commenced and nearly completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 7,088 and Rs. 7,843 respectively against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 7,690 for each; and an office for the Sar-kárkún at Talewadi was commenced and nearly completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,677. In the Kánara Collectorate a bungalow with out-houses for the Salt Inspector at Diggi, sanctioned for Rs. 8,377, was commenced, and Rs. 4,742 were expended during the year on the collection of materials.

Post Offices.

At Poona, a separate building for Post Master's quarters was constructed, and the old quarters, which were attached to the Post Office, were converted so as to provide additional office accommodation, at an outlay of Rs. 9,740, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,555. No other major work was carried out under this head.

Somáli Coast. Works.

The budget grant under this head for the year was Rs. 60,000 under all heads, and the principal original works carried out were as follows:—The camel savárs' lines at Dubár, which were in progress in the past year, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,370. The work of constructing a Residency and Court-house at Zaila was commenced, without authority, through a misunderstanding, and the foundations of the former and its out-houses were excavated and filled in, and sheds for housing lime and other materials were put in hand. The work was stopped in January 1894, at which date the liabilities incurred amounted to Rs. 2,200, to cover which reappropriations of budget grants to that extent were proposed and sanctioned, and, so far as could be arranged, the materials collected were used on other works. The actual outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 2,018, and from the commencement Rs. 2,023. A customs pier was commenced at Berbera. The rubble walling was completed for a length of 500 feet, and the concrete blocks were nearly all made. The outlay of the year was Rs. 8,638 against the estimated cost of Rs. 32,690. Boring for water in the vicinity of Dadab, in the Mandaha plain, was sanctioned in July last, and commenced at once. A boring 60 feet in depth, was sunk near Dadab, the first 40 feet being through sand, necessitating the use of lining tubes, and the remainder through very hard conglomerate and rock, but no water was found; attempts were then made by trial diggings to follow up the underground course of the Labar Kabdli water in the direction of Dadab. The extreme rockiness of the soil made digging most difficult, and, so far, the course of the water was not found. The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,516 against the estimated cost of Rs. 5,000.

Provincial Services.

The expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions, including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings, was Rs. 21,17,363, subdivided as under:—

	Rs.
Original Works	11,34,742
Repairs	3,98,728
Establishment	5,51,976
Tools and Plant	31,917
Total ...	21,17,363

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 21,60,959.

Administration.

Mámlatdárs' kacheris, on the standard plan, were commenced and in progress at Chikhli in the Surat Collectorate, of which the estimated cost was Rs. 26,245, and on which Rs. 5,511 were spent; at Nevása in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 36,218, on which Rs. 7,479 were spent; at Sinnar, in the Násik Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 28,378, on which Rs. 1,067 were spent; at Shirpur in the Khándesh Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 32,371, on which Rs. 6,688 were spent; at Dahiváda in the Sátára Collectorate, on which Rs. 14,038 were spent, against the estimate of Rs. 30,586; and a defensive kacheri at Mátar in the Kaira Collectorate, on which Rs. 6,946 were spent, against the estimate of Rs. 26,319. Improvements

to the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Pen in the Ratnágiri Collectorate were in progress, and Rs. 4,761 expended against the estimate of Rs. 6,489. Quarters for kárkuns of the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Kalvan in the Násik Collectorate were in progress, and Rs. 1,454 spent against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,322; and the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Hubli in the Dhárwár Collectorate, in progress during the past year, was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 29,148 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 29,367. New Mahálkaris' kacheris were commenced and in progress at Hánsot in the Broach Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 14,751, on which Rs. 6,011 were spent; at Ghoda in the Poona Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 19,106, on which Rs. 15,205 were spent; at Guhágar in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, on which Rs. 7,514 were spent, against the estimate of Rs. 14,367; and special repairs costing Rs. 2,629 were carried out to the existing kacheri at Paud in the Poona Collectorate. In Sind, the Mukhtyárkarate at Nausháhro in the Hyderábád Collectorate, in progress from the past year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 20,392 against the estimate of Rs. 21,594, the outlay of the year being Rs. 1,864; a new Mukhtyárkarate was completed ar Mirpur Khás at a cost of Rs. 15,170 against the estimate of Rs. 17,074; another at Kipra in the Thar and Párkar District was nearly completed, the outlay of the year being Rs. 17,534 against the estimate of Rs. 21,737; and additions and alterations to the Mukhtyárkarate at Sanghar in the same district, estimated to cost Rs. 6,840, were commenced and nearly completed, the outlay to the close of the year being Rs. 5,811. Record accommodation was under provision at Poona for the District Survey records, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,242, of which Rs. 1,981 were spent during the year in the collection of materials; and a record-room for the Assistant Collector was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,849. A record-room for survey records at Sátára was put in hand, and Rs. 2,096 expended during the year. A general record-room for the Collector's kacheri at Ratnágiri, in progress in the past year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 11,716, against the estimate of Rs. 11,857, and record stands provided at a cost of Rs. 4,329. A new record-room for the Collector's kacheri at Sukkur in the Shikárpur Collectorate, was in progress, and Rs. 2,503 expended against the estimate of Rs. 4,249. Additional office accommodation for the Collector at Godhra, estimated to cost Rs. 5,300, was commenced during the year, in which the outlay was Rs. 2,974. Additions and alterations to the Collector's kacheri at Sholápur were in progress, and Rs. 8,206 expended to the close of the year, against the estimate of Rs. 21,405. The work of adding an upper story to the Collector's record office at Belgaum, for the purpose of providing office accommodation for the Collector and his Assistants, was in progress, and Rs. 11,964 expended against the estimate of Rs. 25,682. New offices for the Collector of Dhárwár, commenced in 1891-92, were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 29,104, against the revised estimate of Rs. 31,662. Additions and alterations to the Collector's office at Alíbág in the Kolába Collectorate were in progress, and Rs. 10,054 spent against the estimate of Rs. 19,750. Additions and alterations to the Collector's bungalow at Sukkur in the Shikárpur Collectorate were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,554, and special repairs at a cost of Rs. 2,513. A site was purchased for the proposed new Collectorate buildings at Lárkhána in the Shikárpur Collectorate at a cost of Rs. 8,565. A new district bungalow at Hirekerur in the Dhárwár Collectorate, was commenced and nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 4,950, against the estimate of Rs. 5,355. Under Political buildings, the Court and Police office for the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, at Sádra, commenced last year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,130, against the estimated cost of Rs. 3,425, from contributions; and the quarters for the Assistant Residents at Steamer Point and the Crater, Aden, alluded to in the last report, were taken in hand, and by the close of the year the main buildings were half, and the out-houses entirely, completed. The outlay of the year was Rs. 8,658. In connexion with Government houses, the work of laying a new 6" water pipe in the compound of the Government House at Malabár Point, Bombay, commenced in the past year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,390; and a storm-water drain for the compound of Government House, Parel, was taken in hand and completed for Rs. 2,428; certain sanitary improvements to the premises of the Government House at Ganesh Khind were commenced and completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 2,068; improvements to the Park Road, estimated to cost Rs. 4,560, commenced, and Rs. 1,984 expended up to the close of the year; and the roof covering of the stables improved at a total cost of Rs. 6,859. Additional quarters for clerks of the Military and Private Secretaries at Mahábaleshvar were commenced during the year, and Rs. 2,735 expended, against the estimate of Rs. 2,904. Under distillery buildings, improvements to the drainage of the distillery at Surat, were in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,303, of which Rs. 917 were expended during the year; and a new distillery at Godhra, estimated to cost Rs. 71,616, for the supply of the Broach and Panch Maháls districts, was commenced late in the year, and nearly Rs. 8,000 were spent. Additional accommodation for the distillery at Dhulia, for the storage of mhowra, was in progress, and Rs. 5,483 were expended up to the close of the year, against the estimate of Rs. 6,420.

Minor Department.

Under this head, the repairs to the Juma Masjid at Chámpáner in the Kaira Collectorate, were in progress, and the balance of the grant expended on the domes; further progress was deferred pending the inspection of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and more complete consideration of the subject. The total outlay was Rs. 2,445, against the estimate of Rs. 2,792, and the outlay of the year Rs. 1,111. The archæological buildings and remains at and near Ahmedábad were kept in repair at a total outlay of Rs. 3,630. At Bijápur special repairs to the Gol Gumbaz were in progress, and the outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,861, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 16,570, the outlay of the year being Rs. 2,499; special repairs to the Ibráhim Roza were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 3,323, against the estimate of Rs. 3,621; and Rs. 1,567 were spent on the conservation of

other buildings. A small outlay was incurred in removing debris and dangerous parts of the temples at Balsana in the Khándesh Collectorate, and an estimate for the necessary repairs prepared and submitted for sanction. Rs. 2,500 were paid as a grant-in-aid towards the general repair of the Juma Masjid at Tatta in the Karáchi Collectorate, which was to be undertaken by the Muhammadan community.

Law and Justice.

At Bombay, the work of constructing record racks in the High Court building was proceeded with and completed at a total outlay of Rs. 5,167, against the estimate of Rs. 5,986, the outlay of the year being Rs. 2,172. The additions and alterations to the Claremount premises at Nesbit Road, Byculla, for the accommodation of the Courts of the 2nd and 4th Presidency Magistrates, alluded to in the last report, were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 14,659, of which Rs. 6,883 were expended during the year. A new Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Kalyán in the Thána Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 19,601, was commenced. The outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 8,785. A building providing accommodation for two Subordinate Judges' and one Joint Subordinate Judge's Courts, and for the Small Causes Court, estimated to cost Rs. 52,284, was commenced at Poona during the year, and Rs. 19,790 were expended up to its close; special repairs were carried out to the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sukkur, at a cost of Rs. 4,850. Additional accommodation for the Benches of Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates at Poona was provided in the old City Jail, by constructing a new court room, with consulting and retiring rooms, and by making certain alterations and improvements to the old Magistrate's Court. The outlay was Rs. 4,716, against the estimate of Rs. 5,450.

Ecclesiastical.

At Bombay, quarters for the Chaplain of Christ Church at Byculla, estimated to cost Rs. 30,959, were under construction; the outlay to the close of the year being Rs. 10,716. At Poona, a Campanile or tower for the Church of the Holy Name, erected by the Public Works Department for the Society of St. John the Evangelist, at their cost, was commenced, and the foundations excavated and filled in, the outlay of the year being Rs. 594. A church for Native Christians of the Church Missionary Society at Poona was constructed during the year, from funds contributed by the Society, at a total outlay of Rs. 7,430, against the estimate of Rs. 8,253. A new cemetery at Dhárwár was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,893 against the estimate of Rs. 6,118; and Rs. 2,997 were expended on the water-supply of the new cemetery at Karáchi.

Jails.

The work of constructing a central jail for Gujarát at Ahmedábád, described in the report for 1891-92, was in progress during the year. Some delay was caused by materials indented for from England not having arrived, but the buildings were virtually completed, and the water-supply and drainage nearly so. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 59,999, and the total outlay from the commencement of the work Rs. 5,09,388, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,41,714. The buildings for the new central jail for Sind at Hyderábád, the general design and arrangement of which were described in the report for 1891-92, were practically completed. The entrance and show rooms were unfinished at the end of the year, but will be completed by the 30th May. The polygon enclosure walls were completed, and half the main enclosure wall, the remainder of which will be ready by the end of June 1894. Four-fifths of the bathing and feeding platforms were finished, and the remainder were in progress. The cement plastering to platforms, &c., was deferred till the water-supply was laid on, for which alternative schemes were proposed, one for a supply from the municipal main, the other for an independent supply from an infiltration well on the bank of the Fuleli. Estimates for both were prepared, and either can be carried out without causing any excess on the estimate. The jail will be ready for occupation by the end of October 1894. The outlay of the year was Rs. 1,64,799, and from the commencement Rs. 3,89,299, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,56,040. The site of the old civil jail at Hyderábád being required for the new Civil Hospital and Medical School, a new jail, on a site adjoining the District and Subordinate Judges' Court-houses, was commenced during the year. The outlay was Rs. 3,660, and the estimated cost Rs. 6,138. In the Dhárwár Jail the work of providing increased lateral ventilation was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,743, against the estimate of Rs. 3,240; and an enclosure wall and additions and alterations to windows and cells at the district jail at Bijápur were in progress, the outlay to the end of the year being Rs. 9,427 and Rs. 3,815, against the estimates of Rs. 15,951 and Rs. 5,971 respectively. The quarters of the Jail Superintendent at Karáchi were improved at a cost of Rs. 3,643, against the estimate of Rs. 4,216.

Police.

The budget estimate for the year contained a provision of Rs. 1,83,300 for new police buildings, of which Rs. 21,170 were for works in progress, and Rs. 1,62,130 for new major and minor works. The actual progress in detail is given in the following statement:—

District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated cost.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Thána	Bándra ...	Providing ventilators to the Police lines.	...	92	92	Completed.
Do.	Gowalwadi...	Police lines	5	1,607	377	Do.
Do.	Thána ...	Drain behind the latrines for the Military and Police lines to carry sewage to low tide limits.	...	275	239	In progress.
Surat	Chikhli ...	Police lines	29	11,161	7,752	Do.

District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated cost.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Surat	Kikarla ...	Police lines	4	987	972	Completed.
Do.	Hatiawad ...	Do.	4	987	962	Do.
Do.	Wapi ...	Lock-up	...	499	463	Do.
Do.	Pardi Kaned.	Police lines	3	988	932	Do.
Broach... ...	Wagra ...	Completing the railing round the Police lines.	...	447	447	Do.
Do.	Pakhajan ...	Providing a gate-way to the Police lines.	...	37	37	Do.
Kaira	Umreth ...	Police lines	15	4,846	195	Do.
Do.	Wadia ...	Do.	10	2,709	1,597	In progress.
Do.	Borsad ...	Providing wire netting ventilators in the Police lines.	...	58	64	Completed.
Rewa Kántha ...	Pandu ...	Police lines	3	865	539	Do.
Panch Mahals...	Kálol ...	Additions and alterations to the Chief Constable's office-room.	...	56	36	Do.
Do. ...	Jambughora.	Providing a window in the office of the Chief Constable.	...	30	26	Do.
Ahmedábád ...	Satlasna ...	Chief Constable's quarters and office...	1	1,136	742	In progress.
Do. ...	Bhimpura ...	Police lines	4	930	624	Do.
Do. ..	Wakhtapur.	Police lines and Thánadár's kacheri ...	21	15,751	752	Do.
Do. ...	Ahmedábád.	Laying 1½" pipe in the Magisterial lock-up.	...	200	33	Completed.
Do. ...	Pálanpur ...	Corrugated iron latrine with 2 seats for women.	...	129	115	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Additions and alterations to the latrine for policemen.	...	69	40	Do.
Poona	Paud ...	Police lines	20	6,533	2,732	Completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,065.
Do.	Awlas ...	Do.	5	1,712	763	Completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,730.
Do.	Sirur ...	Do.	12	3,585	3,669	Completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,669.
Do.	Ghoda ...	Do.	8	2,423	976	In progress.
Do.	Poona ...	Re-roofing the detached portion of the Police Superintendent's quarters.	...	2,045	2,107	Do.
Do.	Do. ...	Additions and alterations to the quarters for European Constable at the Ghorpuri Bazár in the Cantonment.	...	1,137	1,100	Completed.
Násik	Barhe ...	Police lines	3	1,170	77	Completed. Rs. 1,092 spent in 1892-93.
Do.	Nandgaon ...	Record-room for Chief Constable ...	...	699	698	Completed.
Do.	Chándor ...	Wooden shelves in rooms of Police Constables.	...	133	132	Do.
Do.	Násik ...	Galvanized iron wire fencing on three sides of the City Police lines.	...	322	321	Do.
Do.	Igatpuri ...	Concrete floor to rooms, block I, of Police lines.	...	422	417	Do.
Do.	Nampur ...	Police lines	6	1,798	590	In progress.
Do.	Chándor ...	Do.	4	2,302	16	Work suspended pending sanction to revised estimate.
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar.	Certain additions to the Táluka Police Chief Constable's office.	...	1,258	1,187	Completed.
Khándesh ...	Shirpur ...	Police lines as an appendage of the new Mámlatdár's kacheri.	18	4,821	942	In progress.
Do. ...	Wasurdi ...	Construeting three rooms for the Police out-post.	3	1,027	451	Do.
Do. ...	Ghodgaon ...	Lines for the Police out-post... ...	4	1,231	421	Do.
Do. ...	Shelvi ...	Do.	4	1,149	1,096	Do.
Do. ...	Arvi ...	Do.	3	873	689	Completed.
Do. ..	Rodavli ...	Do.	4	1,045	82	In progress.
Do. ...	Rinkhed ...	Do.	4	1,099	132	Do.
Do. ...	Bhatpuri ...	Do.	4	1,337	115	Do.
Do. ...	Pal... ...	Do.	3	943	118	Do.
Do. ...	Boris ...	Police lines	4	1,058	163	Do.
Belgaum ...	Ankalgi ...	Do.	4	1,468	1,006	Do.
Dhárwár ...	Hubli ...	Lines for the Treasury Guard in the Mámlatdár's kacheri.	10	3,518	1,485	Completed. Rs. 1,686 spent in 1892-93.
Kánara ...	Honávar ...	Police lines	32	10,988	951	Completed. Rs. 10,001 spent in previous years.
Bijápur ...	Nidgundi ...	Out-post Police lines	6	2,417	119	Completed. Rs. 2,291 spent in previous years.
Do. ...	Bágevádi ...	Police lines	19	7,477	‡7	‡ Land compensation.
Sátára	Panchgani...	Latrines for the Police lines	...	99	90	Completed.
Do.	Sátára ...	Converting sheds in the Mámlatdár's kacheri for the accommodation of the Táluka Police.	10	1,504	1,320	In progress.
Do.	Do. ..	Police lines	100	28,965	15,864	Do.
Ratnágiri ...	Vengurla ...	Do.	40	14,384	6,733	Completed. Rs. 5,235 spent in previous years.
Do. ...	Ratnágiri ...	Office for the Head Quarter Chief Constable.	...	2,124	2,045	Completed.
Do. ...	Rájápur ...	Office for the Chief Constable ...	...	5,911	4,227	In progress.

District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of men to be accommodated.	Estimated cost.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Hyderábád Canals.	Kandiáro ...	Converting the old Mukhtyárkarate into Police lines.	22	5,353	4,666	Completed.
Do. ...	Naushahro..	Do. do. ...	21	171	127	Do.
Fuleli Canals ...	Talhar ...	Police lines	13	5,681	230	Do.
Eastern Nára ...	Umarkot ...	Stables in Police lines (for 6 horses)...	...	274	274	Do.
Karáchi Canals.	Jerruk ...	Constructing sun-shades for the stables.	...	170	160	Do.
Do. ...	Karáchi ...	Providing additional accommodation for the Police.	68	25,718	9,997	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Making certain additions to the store-room of the District Superintendent of Police.	...	3,212	2,303	Completed at a cost of Rs. 3,210.
Do. ...	Budhápur ...	Constructing Police thána	9	5,942	5,398	Completed.
Shikárpur Canals.	Kandhra ...	Police thána	14	6,833	4,979	Do.
Do. ...	Shikárpur ...	Demolishing the two back rows of, and building a compound wall round, the City Police lines.	...	1,576	1,425	Do.
Ghár Canals ...	Lárkhána ...	Constructing new Police buildings in the town.	20	7,533	6,000	In progress.
Western Nára...	Dádu ...	Adding a verandah to the two rooms of mounted Police lines and Sub-registrar's office.	...	500	492	Completed. Rs. 242 debitable to "12—Administration" and Rs. 250 to "17. Police."
Do. ...	Kherpur Nathesha.	Providing screen walls and enlarging windows of armed Police lines.	...	141	141	Completed.
Do. ...	Dokri ...	Constructing verandah to married men's quarters in Police lines.	...	313	269	Do.
		Total ...	596	2,26,244	1,06,338	

Educational.

In buildings classed as provincial the progress made was as follows: at Bombay, the low-lying ground to the south of the Elphinstone College was levelled and filled in at a cost of Rs. 2,980; and certain additional works were undertaken in connexion with the Elphinstone Middle School; a sum of Rs. 4,376 was expended during the year, bringing up the total outlay to Rs. 56,634, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 66,814. At Ahmedábád, additions and alterations to the Mahálakshmi Female Training College were taken in hand, and Rs. 9,590 spent against the estimate of Rs. 15,234. At Poona, minor improvements were carried out to the residence of the Principal of the Deccan College, bringing up the total outlay to Rs. 23,805, against the estimate of Rs. 25,436, and the materials were collected for commencing the work of constructing quarters for 32 resident students, the sanctioned estimate for which amounted to Rs. 25,995; Rs. 1,469 were spent during the year. A house was purchased for the official residence of the Superintendent of the workshops attached to the College of Science for a sum of Rs. 3,000. In connexion with High Schools, additions and alterations to the Byramji Jijibhoy High School at Thána were carried out at total cost of Rs. 3,509, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,444; the additional two rooms to the Nadiád High School, mentioned in the last report, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,506, against the estimate of Rs. 2,748; the Ráo Bahádur Govindráo Rámchandra Garud High School at Dhulia, mentioned in the last report, was commenced during the year, and Rs. 266 were spent, against the estimate of Rs. 60,686; and a residence for the head master, and quarters for resident students, with subsidiary out-houses, in connexion with the High School at Hyderábád, estimated to cost Rs. 13,350, were commenced during the year, and Rs. 8,369 spent up to its close. A hall in connexion with the same school, estimated to cost Rs. 15,584, to be designated the "Methárám Hall," was commenced, and Rs. 1,514 expended during the year. The progress made with buildings towards the cost of which Government contributed grants-in-aid was as follows:—At Bombay outbuildings for the Anjuman-i-Islám School were commenced and completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 7,025; and certain additions and improvements to the St. Peter's School at Mázagaon were carried out, from the unexpended balance of contribution, at an outlay of Rs. 5,323, against the estimate of Rs. 6,149. At Ahmedábád, material for the new Gujarát College building, to be commenced in 1894-95, was collected at an outlay of Rs. 13,105. Plans and estimates for the college and subsidiary buildings, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,79,985, were prepared and received the sanction of Government. A moiety of the cost of the buildings will be contributed by Government, and the other moiety will be borne by the College Board, assisted by contributions from Local Bodies. The late Surgeon-General David Wyllie having bequeathed a legacy of Rs. 50,000 for the benefit of the community of the city of Ahmedábád, it was arranged to spend Rs. 37,000 from this amount on the construction of lecture rooms in the college, to be called the "Wyllie" Rooms. A school for girls at Meethganj Peth, Poona, for the Church of Scotland Zanána Mission, estimated to cost Rs. 6,686, was commenced during the year, and Rs. 1,584 were expended. At Igatpuri, in the Násik Collectorate, a convent school for girls, estimated to cost Rs. 9,596, of which a moiety was contributed by Government, was commenced during the year, and the building practically completed within the

estimated amount. As regards buildings undertaken wholly from contributions, the only fact to report is that from the balance of the original contribution for the Framji Dinsha Petit Laboratory, at the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital at Bombay, apparatus costing Rs. 7,325 was obtained from England by the medical authorities and passed through the accounts of the Public Works Department. Under Local Fund and Municipal Buildingsa school-house at Chichondi Patel in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, for 100 boys, of the Khándesh standard pattern, was commenced and completed at a cost of Rs. 2,714. In the Khándesh Collectorate, 14 major school-houses were in progress, the outlay on which during the year amounted to Rs. 20,537, and 14 minor school-houses, the outlay on which amounted to Rs. 7,530. Revised plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 38,601, for a vernacular school-house for 600 boys at Dhulia, were prepared and submitted for sanction. The work was not in progress, but a small outlay was incurred in collecting materials and in laying the foundation stone. In the Belgaum Collectorate, school-houses were completed at Manoli for 200 boys, for Rs. 7,830; and were in progress at Benadi for 100 boys, Akol for 100, Jatrat for 75, Ainápur for 170 and Kagvad for 150 and Rs. 2,882, 1,639, 525, 3,402, and 370 respectively were expended. In the Dhárwár Collectorate, school-houses were completed at Mantur, Masun and Sanklepur, for 75, 100 and 150 boys, for Rs. 3,402, 4,680, and 2,495 respectively; and were in progress at Kurtkoti for 150 boys, and at Guttal, as well as additions and alterations to the school-house at Bankápur, and Rs. 410, 3,933, and 427 were expended. In the Bijápur Collectorate, a school-house in the Juma Masjid Peth at Bijápur was completed for Rs. 3,724; and one was in progress at Nagral, on which Rs. 1,578 were expended. In the Ratnágiri Collectorate, a school-house at Gohágar was completed for Rs. 3,059; and one was in progress at Murud in the Kolába Collectorate, the outlay being Rs. 3,382. In the Thána Collectorate, a new school-house for 75 boys at Karjat, commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,628. In the Hyderábád Collectorate, quarters for the students of the Agricultural School, situated in the model farm at Hyderábád, to replace those destroyed by a flood in 1892, were commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,532, against the estimate of Rs. 2,543; and the renewal of the roof of the school-house at Tharushah, commenced in the past year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,876, against the estimate of Rs. 2,885, the outlay of the year being Rs. 1,181. An office, school, store, and cart shed for the suburban municipality at Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 10,936, were in progress; and Rs. 3,856 expended.

At Bombay, water fittings to the male ward of the St. George's Hospital, completed in the past year, were carried out, as well as other minor items; a garden was laid out in the compound; and sculleries, one on each floor, each 10′ × 11′ 4″ and of the same construction as the hospital, were constructed, the outlay of the year being Rs. 5,509, and the total outlay Rs. 4,31,131, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,64,080. At the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Ward No. 1 was converted into an operating theatre at a cost of Rs. 2,650; and additions and alterations to the Nursing Sisters' quarters, consisting of the addition of a second floor, and extending the verandahs on all the floors, estimated to cost Rs. 13,107, were taken in hand, and Rs. 12,319 expended. At Poona, a large quarry in front of the Sassoon Hospital was filled up at an outlay of Rs. 7,098. An enclosure wall, with entrance gates, to the Hospital for Women and Children in the City of Poona, erected by the Church of Scotland Mission, assisted by a Government grant-in-aid, as described in the report for 1891-92, was constructed during the year, the outlay being Rs. 1,150, and the total from the commencement Rs. 37,402. A new Civil Hospital and Medical School at Hyderábád, estimated to cost Rs. 88,243, was commenced during the year; two wings and the ground floor of the main building, and the walls of the upper floor to a height of about 4 feet were finished, and nearly three-fourths of the out-buildings, the outlay of the year being Rs. 54,603, and the total from commencement Rs. 55,376. Additions and alterations to the European General Hospital at Steamer Point, Aden, estimated to cost Rs. 6,969, were commenced during the year, and about half finished, the outlay of the year being Rs. 3,291. A new ward to provide additional accommodation at the Civil Hospital, Sátára, was in progress, the outlay being Rs. 6,402, against the estimate of Rs. 6,638. Additions to the hospital at Kaira, a Local Funds building, estimated to cost Rs. 9,727, of which Rs. 4,300 were contributed from Provincial Funds, were commenced during the year, and Rs. 3,314 expended. The addition of an upper story to the Civil Surgeon's bungalow at Godhra, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,472, was commenced, and Rs. 2,408 were expended. A Local Fund dispensary at Kalvan in the Násik Collectorate, described in the last report, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,870, against the estimate of Rs.4,923; also a dispensary at Páchora in the Khándesh Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 8,394, against the estimate of Rs. 9,125; a dispensary at Navápur, estimated to cost Rs. 9,670, was nearly completed, the outlay of the year being Rs. 7,610; and a dispensary at Sháháda, commenced about the close of the past year, was in progress, the outlay being Rs. 3,980, against the estimate of Rs. 8,485. The construction of a new dispensary at Kotri in the Karáchi Collectorate was commenced, and Rs. 6,731 were spent, against the estimate of Rs. 8,884; and materials to the extent of Rs 1,017 and Rs. 4,500 respectively were collected, against estimates of Rs. 8,615 each, for the construction of dispensaries, on the standard plan, at Ubauro and Garhi Yásin in the Shikárpur Collectorate. Quarters for the Hospital Assistant at Sinnar in the Násik Collectorate, on the standard plan, estimated to cost Rs. 4,123, were commenced during the year, and Rs. 1,789 spent. Medical.

At Bombay, a wing to the south of the west end of the Public Works building was commenced during the year, of the same style of construction as the main building. Miscellaneous.

The estimated cost was Rs. 76,615, and the outlay of the year was Rs. 19,610. Additional iron record racks in the General Record-room, for the use of the Accountant General's office, were under provision during the year, and Rs. 5,164 spent, against the estimate of Rs. 10,620. At Poona, bungalow No. 310 in the Photozincographic buildings was re-roofed with corrugated galvanized iron sheeting and single tiles, at a cost of Rs. 3,363, against the estimate of Rs. 3,589.

Communications.

Roads. The total outlay on Communications was Rs. 24,39,307, subdivided as under :—

	Rs.
Original Works	4,79,995
Repairs	14,29,840
Establishment	4,92,195
Tools and Plant	37,277
Total ...	24,39,307

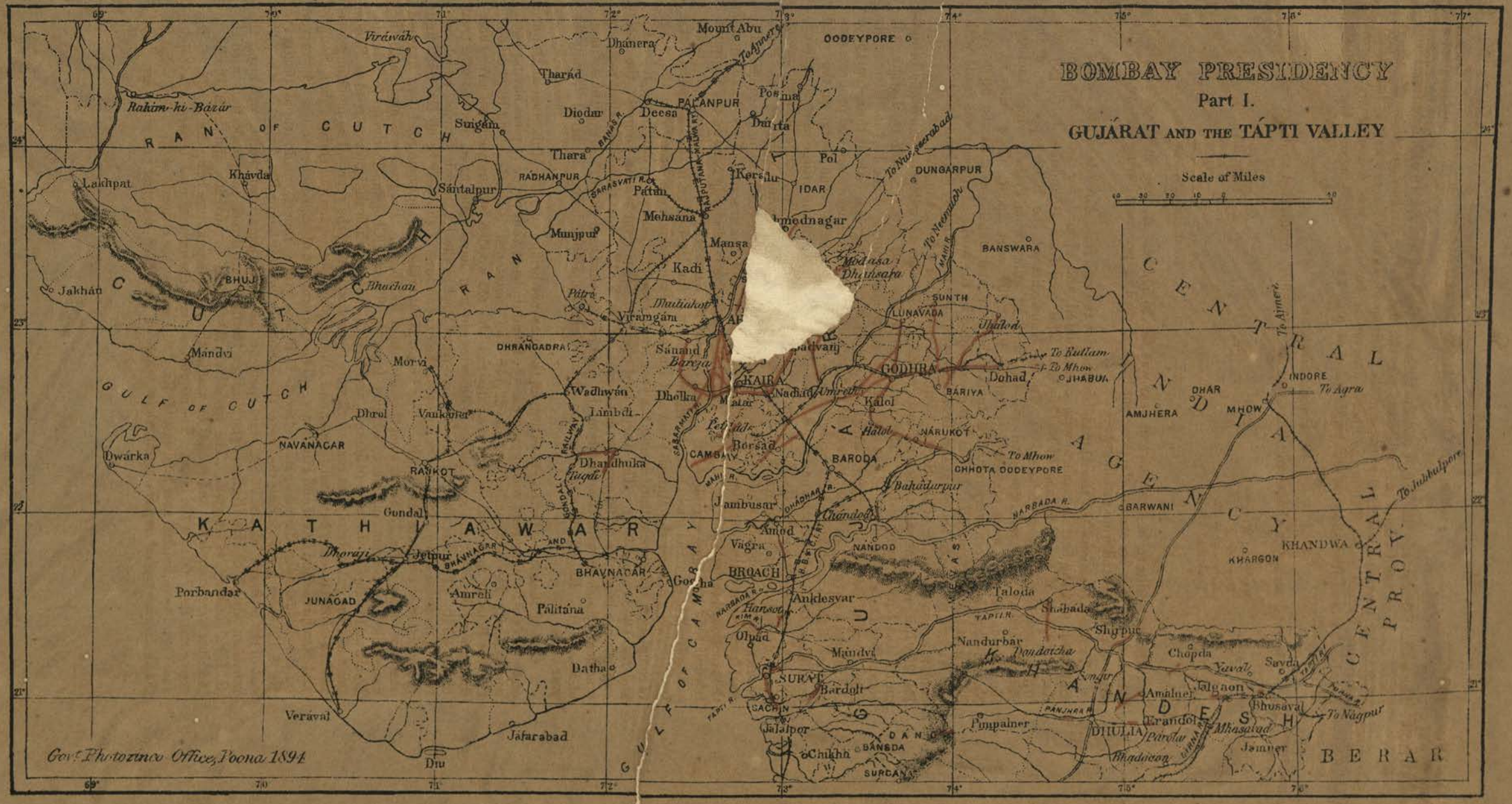
The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 26,50,054. A map in three sheets is attached on which are shown the principal lines of road in progress during the year. The chief works executed were as follows :—

Northern Division.—In the Ahmedábád district the road from Ahmedábád to Bareja was continued, and the first six miles were consolidated and opened for traffic at a cost of Rs. 13,790 out of an allotment of Rs. 15,000. The road from Dhanduka to Tugdi was further improved at a cost of Rs. 2,000. In the Kaira district the British portion of the Petlád-Cambay road was completed and the first 12 miles from Petlád, which included the Baroda section, were opened for traffic; Rs. 2,191 were spent. Two miles of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj road were metalled during the year, and metal was collected up to the full amount of the funds, Rs. 11,734 being expended on the work. Progress was made with the Wajería road. In the Surat and Broach district the metalling of the road from Surat to Sachin within the limits of the Sachin State was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 25,015 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 26,484; and a low-level wooden pile bridge on the Un Khádi was finished. The metalling of the road from Sachin to Lajpur was completed a total cost of Rs. 12,654 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,755. The roads from Surat to Bárdoli and from Bárdoli to Surbhon were in progress. About three-fourths of the required quantity of metal were collected for the Broach-Jambusar road, and progress was made with the foundation of the bridge across the Magnád Khádi. The bridge on the road from Hope Bridge to Bhátha and the work of providing a dip near the bridge were completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,068 and Rs. 2,780 respectively. Two other bridges, one on the same road over the Ránder Nála, and the other over the Morváni Nála, on the Puna-Saroli road were finished, while a third on the Balsár-Dharampor road was in progress. The road from Surat railway station to Varacha was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 11,132 out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,996. The bridge over the Dockmarda Nála on the Bajipura-Bárdoli road was also completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,054, the estimate being Rs. 3,062, and good progress was made with the reconstruction of the Un bridge in the Jaláipur táluka. In the Thána district the Mahim-Váda and Bhynder-Utan roads were brought to the verge of completion, the expenditure during the year (incurred chiefly on surfacing) being Rs. 4,192 and Rs. 1,338 respectively. The Karjat ford over the Ulhas river was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,795 against the estimate of Rs. 2,812. The Kalyán-Dhaisar road was practically finished, with the exception of a bridge over the Desái creek. Out of the estimate of Rs. 41,911, Rs. 32,410 were spent on this work, Rs. 10,937 being incurred during the year under report.

Central Division.—In the Poona district the masonry bridge over the Mula river at Dápuri on the Poona-Bombay road was in progress, the foundations of 3 out of the 12 piers having been commenced. The total outlay was Rs. 22,448, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 1,60,387. On the Bombay mail road in the same district the old wooden superstructures over three drains were removed and steel plates with wrought-iron hand rails fixed instead at a cost of Rs. 3,716. The metalling of the Bombay-Agra road in the Khándesh district, which has been in progress since 1887, was completed, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 1,579 and the sanctioned estimate Rs. 64,210. The Ovadi Nála bridge on the same road was finished at a total outlay of Rs. 13,882 against the estimate of Rs. 16,515. Progress was made with the unmetalled roads from Amalner to Chopda, from the Tápti to Chopda, Bhadgáon to Talváda, Bhusával to Jalgáon, Jalgáon to Jámner, and Neri to Jámner, while the junction road at Bhadgáon and the Jakriabari ghát road work were continued during the year. The metalling was pushed on of the roads between Jalgáon and Dharangáon, Chálisgáon and Outramghát, Sangir and Nandurbar and Sakri and Pimpalner. The construction of approaches to the Tápti river on the Dharangáon-Chopda road, referred to in last year's report, made rapid progress; Rs. 8,820 were spent during the year, the estimated amount being Rs. 24,401. Rs. 3,265 out of the estimate of Rs. 95,890 were spent on the Neri-Ajanta road, which will bring the northern portion of His Highness the Nizám's territory into direct communication with the G. I. P. Railway at Jalgáon. The roads from Dondaicha to Sháháda and from Dhulia to Amalner were completed and opened for traffic, the year's expenditure being Rs. 4,865 on the ormer and Rs. 7,661 on the latter. The improvements to the unraised road between Chálisgáon and Vághli were finished at a total cost of Rs. 2,949 against the estimate of Rs. 3,062. In the Násik district special repairs to the skew bridge on the Dhond-Manmád road were carried out,

1893
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH
Scale of Miles
Govt Photozinc Office, Poona 1894
GANDAVA
JACOBABAD
SHIKARPUR
KHAIRPUR
HYDERABAD
KARACHI
UMARKOT
JEYSULMERE
Shahdádpur
Garhi Yásin
Rato-dero
Sukkur
Rohri
Kambar
Larkhana
Ghaibi dero
Warah
Bákráni
Mehar
Tharari
Khairpur Náthoshah
Kandiáro
Dádu
Johi
Naushahro
Moro
Sehwan
Sakrand
Sánghar
Mánjhand
Hála
Shahdádpur
Khipra
Mirpur Khás
Tando Alahyar
Thano Bula Khan
Kotri
Tando Muhammad Khán
Jerruck
Dighri
Chachra
Bágo Tando
Mitti
Islámkot
Tatta
Mirpur Batoro
Badin
Mirpur Sakro
Sujawal
Dipla
Moghul Bhin
Nagar Parkar
Rahim ki Bázár
Shahbandar
Keti Bandar
Suigám
Basta Bandar
Khávda
Gadra
Jatáváda
Lakhpat
Luna
Náráyan Sarovar
Ádesar
Nakhatrána
Naliya
Jakhau
BHUJ
Paddhar
Bhachau
Anjar
Rapur
Sabrai
Vira
Mándvi
Mundra
Morvi
Vánkaner
Dhrol
NAVANAGAR
Dwárka
RAJKOT
Gondal
Dhoráji
Jetpur
Porbandar
JUNAGAD
MOUTHS OF THE RIVER INDUS
GULF OF CUTCH
RAN OF CUTCH
KHELAT
RAJPUTANA
PANJAB
From Sibi
To Dádar
From Gandava
Kashmor
To Mittankot
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
To Jeysulmere
To Jodhpore
To Somiani
Gadra
Ránáhu
Náru
Viráwah
Sind Panjab & Delhi R.
Indus R.
Khirthar Canal
Western Nara
E. Nara R.
Khohri R.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II
THE DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNÁTIC
Scale of Miles
Govt. Photozinco Office Poona 1894
SACHIN
DHULIA
Bhusaval
Pimpalner
Chikhli
BANSDA
Bulsár
Párdi
DHARAMPOR
DAMAN
SURGANA
Satána
Malegaon
Jámner
Páchora
Kalvan
Chalisgaon
Ajanta
Umbargaon
Chandor
Pimpalgaon Basvant
Nándgaon
Dindori
Niphad
Yeola
Dáhanu
NASIK
Kopargaon
Tárápur
Manor
JAWHAR
Sinnar
AURANGABAD
Máhim
Vada
Shirghat
Igatpuri
Sangamner
Agáshi
Bassein
Bhiwndi
Shahapur
Akola
Rahuri
Nevasa
Shevgaon
THANA
Kalyan
Murbad
Bándra
Panvel
Junnar
BOMBAY
Colaba
Karjat
AHMEDNAGAR
Párner
Khed
ALIBÁG
Pen
Khadkala
Sirur
Jamkhed
Chaul
Rona
Shrigonda
Karjat
Kharda
MURUD
JANJIR. FT.
POONA
Karmala
Mángaon
Sasvad
Supa
Barsi
GHOR
Indápur
Bánkot
Mahad
PHALTAN
Madha
Harnai
Vai
Dápoli
Medha
Malsiras
To Hyderabad
Koregaon
Dahivadi
Pandharpur
Khed
SATARA
Rahimatpur
Vadgaon
SHOLAPUR
Wagdari
AKALKOT
Anjanvel
Chiplun
AUNDH
Sangola
Mangalvedha
Patan
Atpadi
To Madras
Jaygad
Karad
Vita
Sangameshvar
Indi
RATNÁGIRI
Peth
Vasgaon
JATH
Devrukh
Sinnúgi
SANGLI
MIRAJ
VIJÁPUR
Rájápur
Aluni
KOLHÁPUR
KURUNDVAD
Bágevádi
Vishalgad
Devgad
Nipani
JAMKHANDI
Chikodi
Muddebihal
Malanpur
MUDHOL
Gad Hinglaj
Kalade
Bágalkot
Málvan
Gokak
Hukkeri
RAMDURG
Vengurla
SAWANTVADI
BELGAUM
Badami
Bagevadi
Sampgaon
Saundatti
Ron
Mapuca
Khánapur
Navalgund
PANJIM
Goa
DHARWAR
Hubli
Gadag
To Bellari
Mormugão
RAILWAY
Supa
Haliyal
Shirhatti
Hombal
Margao
Kundgol
Kalghatgi
Lakshmeshvar
Shiggaon
SAVANUR
Yellápur
KÁRWÁR
Karajgi
Hangal
Ankola
Sirsi
Kanchenmur
To Bangalore
Kumta
Honávar
Siddápur
Hirekerur
Talguppa
Gersappa
Bhatkal
MAISUR TER
MADRAS PRESY.
SAHYADRI
WESTERN GHATS
SATPURA RANGE
BERAR
GODAVARI R.
KRISHNA R.
BHIMA R.
TUNGABHADRA R.
WARDHA R.
PENGANGA R.
WAINGANGA R.
PAINGANGA R.
KARNÁTIC


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part I.
GUJÁRAT AND THE TÁPTI VALLEY
Scale of Miles
RAN OF CUTCH
CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
KATHIAWAR
GULF OF CAMBAY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROV.
BERAR
KHANDESH
GUJARAT
Mount Abu
Dhánera
Tharád
Diodar
Deesa
PALANPUR
Posina
Dánta
Pol
IDAR
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
Suigám
Thara
RÁDHANPUR
Sántalpur
Khávda
Lakhpat
Jakhán
BHUJ
Bhachau
Mándvi
Morvi
Dhrol
Vankaner
NAVANAGAR
Dwárka
RAJKOT
Gondal
Jetpur
Dhoráji
Porbandar
JUNAGAD
Amreli
Pálitána
BHAVNAGAR
Datha
Verával
Jáfarabad
Diu
Mehsána
Munjpur
Kadi
Mansa
Viramgám
Sánand
Bareja
DHRANGADRA
Wadhwán
Limbdi
Dholka
Dhandhuka
Tagdi
Kaira
Nadiad
Umreth
Borsad
CAMBAY
Jambusar
Amod
Vagra
BROACH
Anklesvar
Hansot
Olpad
SURAT
Bardoli
SACHIN
Jalalpor
Chikhli
BANSDA
SURGANA
Pimpalner
DHULIA
Erandol
Párola
Bhadaon
Amalner
Jalgaon
Bhusaval
Mhasavad
Jamner
Chopda
Yaval
Savda
Shirpur
Shahada
Nandurbar
Dondaicha
Taloda
NANDOD
Chándod
Bahádarpur
BARODA
CHHOTA DODEYPORE
NÁRUKOT
Halol
Kalol
GODHRA
BÁRIYA
Dohad
LUNAVADA
SUNTH
Jhalod
Modasa
Dhansara
Ahmednagar
Kerálu
Pátan
Pátra
Dhuliakot
Dhánera
Viráwáh
Rahim-hi-Bázár
To Ajmere
To Nusseerabad
To Neemuch
To Kutlam
To Mhow
To Agra
To Jubbulpore
To Nagpur
JHABUA
AMJHERA
DHAR
MHOW
INDORE
BARWANI
KHARGON
KHANDWA
Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona 1894

RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR.
Scale of Miles.
GULF OF CUTCH
LITTLE RAN
DHRANGADRA
JHALANAD
HALAR
GOHELVAD
KATHIAWAR
GULF OF CAMBAY
MORVI
DHOVA
VANKANER
DALADI
THAN ROAD
KUKDA
MULI
SAYLA ROAD
DOLIA
WADHWAN
LIMBDI
CHUDA
RANPUR
KUNDLI
BOTAD
NINGALA
UJALVAV
DHOLA
SANOSRA
SONGAD
SIHOR
VARTEJ
BHAVNAGAR
GHADHOI
SINDHAVADAR
KHORANA
HADMALIA
RAJKOT
RIBDA
GONDAL
VIRPUR
NAVAGAD
JETPUR
VAVDI
KHAKHANIA
KUNKAVAV
CHITAL
LUKIDHAR
JETALSAR
CHOKI
VADAL
JUNAGAD
SHAHIPUR
LUSHALA
KESHOD
MALIA
DHORVAD ROAD
VERAVAL PATAN
PORBANDAR
RANAVAV
SAKHPUR
JAM JODHPUR
PANELI MOTI
SUPEDI
VANSJALIA
SALAYA
KHAMBHALIYA
NAVANAGAR
DEB
ALIBARA
WANTHALI
HADMATIA
PARDHARI
DHROL
Dasada
Kharaghoda
Patri
Rajana
Viramgam
Vithalgad
Lakhtar
Nal Baoli
Tikar
HALVAD
Kodh
Sitha
Khoru
Talsana
Malia
Vavania
Charadva
Sara
Ambron
Balamba
Khanpur
Jodiya
Tankara
Latipur
Bataghari
Hadala
Chotila
Sudamra
Bamanbor
Dandalpur
Dhandhuka
Lodhika
Kalavar
Anandpur
Paliyad
Vichia
Dholera
Burvala
Sardhar
Atkot
Jasdan
Bhadli
Ningala
Shanagar
Kotda Sangani
Kotra Pita
Gadhara
Babra
Vala
Chamardi
Vasavad
Dhanagar
Naghanvadar
Gariadhar
AMRELI
Rafulia
Bagasra
Manekvada
Dhari
Lakhapadar
Gadhara
Kuntaura
Dadha
Gopnath
Taluja
Chok
PALITANA
Tanza
Bhilka
Mendarda
Sarsai
Gadhia
Dedan
Rajula
BABRIAVAR
Vankia
Shiali
JAFARABAD
UNA
Delvara
KODINAR
Chara
DIU Portuguese Settlement
Nora
Bidah
Ajar
Positra
OKA MANDAL
Varvala
DWARKA
Bara
Gurgol
Meripur
Moran
Bhatia
Gorakmadi
Kuranga
Fot
Ambardi
Lalpur
Raval
Bhanvar
Miani
Jodhpur
Dhank
Bardachola
Varasara
Kandorna
Adodar
Kutiyana
Bantva
Navibandar
Myari
Balagam
Madhavpur
Shil
Mangrol
Chorvar
Bhanvar
Mengni
Kalavar
Lodhika
Harmatia
Padana
Dhrol
Bhilka
Sarsai
Gadhia
Dedan
Mova
Chok
Gopnath
Dhanagar
Gurgol
Bhatia
Kuranga
Bhanvar
Dhanagar
Bhanvar
Bardachola
Kandorna
Adodar
Myari
Bhilka
Mendarda
Sarsai
Chorvar
Chara
Bhanvar
Dhanagar
Bhanvar
Bhilka
Mendarda
Sarsai
Gadhia
Dedan
Rajula
Vankia
Shiali
Dhanagar
Bhanvar
Bhilka
Mendarda
Sarsai
Gadhia
Dedan
Rajula
Vankia
Shiali
Dhanagar
Bhanvar
Bhilka
Mendarda
Sarsai
Gadhia
Dedan
Rajula
Vankia
Shiali
Dhanagar
Bhanvar
Bhilka
Mendarda
Sarsai
Gadhia
Dedan
Rajula
Vankia
Shiali
B. G. J. P. Railway — Open line.
Jamnagar — do. — Under survey.
Morvi — do. — Open line.
Govt. Photozinco Office Poona, 1894

the total expenditure being Rs. 5,680 and the estimate Rs. 5,700. The metalling of the Násik-Trimbak road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,938 against the estimate of Rs. 18,110. The unmetalled Hasteh-Barhe road was finished during the year, the total expenditure being Rs. 21,973 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 25,510. Masonry causeways over the Kalvan and Unan rivers were put in hand, and improvements effected to the Ghoti-Barighát and Dhalbari-Shelbari roads. In the Sholápur district Rs. 7,614 out of the estimate of Rs. 11,324 were spent on the construction of a raised road dam on the Shelgi Nála on the Poona-Hyderábád road, and the metalling of the Jeur-Karmála road was proceeded with. Thorough improvements were also carried out to the Sholápur-Bársi, Mohol-Pandharpur, Temburni-Málsiras, Akalkot-Honur, and Sangvi-Vagdari roads. In Ahmednagar an allotment of Rs. 8,348 was made for continuing the road from Randha to Samrad, and nearly the whole of the amount was spent during the year, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 28,663 against the estimated cost of Rs. 29,924. Of an allotment of Rs. 7,652, Rs. 7,327 were spent on continuing the road from Jámgaon to Kotul, and improvements were made to the Supa-Pimpalgáon Dipa, the Shrigonda-Karda, the Nevása-Shevgáon, and the Thugáon-Kotul roads.

Southern Division.—In the Dhárwár district Rs. 4,034 from the sanctioned sum of Rs. 8,354 were spent on the reconstruction of two bridges on the Poona-Harihar road, but the work was delayed by the non-receipt of iron girders ordered from England. Seven slab drains were completed on the Hubli-Sholápur road between Navalgund and Nargund at a cost of Rs. 7,695, the estimate being Rs. 12,415 for the fourteen drains needed, and nine out of 12 drains were finished on the same road between Nargund and Konur. In the Belgaum district the fourth section of the Nipáni-Mahálingpur road was taken up; the total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,10,759 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,54,632. The roads from Gokák to Navalgund, from Sankeshvar to Hukeri, and from Manoli to Saundatti were all completed at a total outlay of Rs. 4,03,985, Rs. 19,940, and Rs. 31,462 respectively against estimates of Rs. 4,05,165, Rs. 19,969, and Rs. 31,489. The roads between Saundatti and Dhárwár, Dhupdal and Gokák, Kurbet and Yádvad, Kágvad and Kempvad, and Kudchi and Terdal were in progress during the year. In the Ratnágiri district the reconstruction of a bridge on the Belgaum-Vengurla road was completed at an outlay of Rs. 3,026 against the estimate of Rs. 3,030, and the unmetalled road from Chiplun to Guhágar was finished at a cost of Rs. 20,163, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 20,606. Improvements to the Pen-Panvel road were in progress, and on the Poládpur-Hathkambe road a crossing was made over the Vashishti creek at a cost of Rs. 6,247 against the estimate of Rs. 6,320. In the Bijápur district the Kerur-Katgeri, Hungund-Ilkal, and Bijápur-Indi roads were proceeded with, while on the Bijápur-Sindgi road some of the masonry works and an inspection bungalow, which were under construction in the preceding year, were completed, the total outlay being Rs. 39,629 against the estimate of Rs. 2,14,546. In Kánara the road from the Mysore frontier near Talguppa to Gersappa was practically completed at a total outlay of Rs. 34,554 against the estimate of Rs. 37,507, and the South Kánara frontier road was proceeded with.

Sind.—In the Shikárpur Canals district the Rajibwah bridge was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,590. In the Ghár Canals district a bridge over the Shah Amir was completed for Rs. 3,485 against the estimate of Rs. 3,534. Eight small bridges over Zamindári kariahs on the Khairo Ghari-Shahdádpur road were also completed. In the Western Nára district two bridges on the Mondir-Málik and the Dádu-Lalum roads were completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,038 and Rs. 784 respectively, and bridges on the Dádu-Johi and Pat-Sita roads were in progress. In the Eastern Nára district the only major work carried out during the year was the widening of the spoil-banks of the Mithrao Canal, on which was incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 10,243 against the estimate of Rs. 10,113. In the Begári Canals district the four bridges described in last year's report were completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,742. Seven other bridges were commenced of which six were finished.

Surveys. Surveys were completed or in progress of various roads in the Ahmednagar, Násik, Khándesh, Belgaum, and Sátára districts.

Accommodation for travellers. Additions and alterations were carried out to the travellers' bungalow at Ambenalla in the Sátára district at an outlay of Rs. 2,808 against the estimate of Rs. 2,975. The district bungalow at Varah in the Ghár Canals district was completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,722 and the estimate Rs. 3,733. In the Western Nára district improvements to the musáfarkhána at Mehar were in progress. A new staging bungalow at Dandhi in the Fuleli Canals district was begun, but the work had to be stopped as its construction from Local Funds was objected to.

Arboriculture. The planting and preserving of road-side trees on Provincial roads in all districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, and the formation of nurseries for future planting continued to receive careful attention during the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The outlay under this head was Rs. 3,64,214, subdivided as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works	2,53,929
Repairs	47,532
Establishment	57,813
Tools and Plant	4,940
Total ...	3,64,214

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 5,00,143. The works carried out were as follows:—

Paving and streets.

The roads on the Esplanade, Bombay, described in the last report, were completed and handed over to the Municipality. Rs. 10,129 were expended during the year, and Rs. 15,390 from the commencement of the work, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 16,218. The extension of the sea wall of the Koney sea slope road at Kárwár, in progress last year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 7,911, against the estimated amount of Rs. 7,625. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,783 was sanctioned for the improvement of the streets in the village of Kanjeri (a native State managed by the Collector of the Panch Maháls), where the ground is, owing to springs, much like quicksand. About Rs. 800 were expended in the collection of material, but the manner of dealing with the evil being considered unsatisfactory, the work was suspended pending further survey and consideration.

Water-supply.

The experimental well at the proposed head works of the Surat water works at Varácha, described in the last report, was sunk to a depth of 20 feet below the summer level of water in the Tápti, but the water, on being analysed, was found to be unfit for drinking purposes; another site for the head works was subsequently proposed, but its final adoption will depend upon the results of the analyses of the waters obtained at spring tides up to June 1894, from a 3-feet diameter well sunk in the bed of the river. Rs. 914 were expended during the year, and Rs. 3,601 from the commencement of the work. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 4,496. The Dákor water-supply project proceeded as far as the completion of the survey. Trial borings at a fresh site were made in the hot weather. At 20 feet below the river bed something almost of the nature of an artesian spring was tapped, but the water was condemned by the Government Chemical Analyser. A number of tank improvements at various places in the Kaira Collectorate were in progress, and others under survey during the year. The works comprised the addition of waste weirs, provision of washing ghâts and cattle inclines, repairs to banks and existing works, and the like. A sum of Rs. 9,516 was expended during the year. A number of wells were also in various stages of progress, and Rs. 5,824 expended from Local Funds, and in the Rewa Kántha States. The improvements to the Ghamph Tank in the Ahmedábád District were nearly completed and a retaining wall with two ghâts was finished. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,577; and the total expenditure Rs. 3,356, against an estimated cost of Rs. 3,547. In the Sholápur District seven wells were under construction during the year, out of which four were completed. In connexion with the water works at Dhulia the puddle trench of the dam was excavated down to rock, and 22,800 cubic feet of excavation were filled in with puddle. The closure in the river bed proper was begun in December and the embankment was raised to within 18 feet of the top of the dam. The tunnel was completed in December and all other materials were brought on the site ready for use. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 30,581, and the total from the commencement Rs. 1,63,064 against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,16,899. The Hubli water works described in previous reports made excellent progress, and by means mainly of convict labour were practically completed by the 31st March. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,595, the revised estimate being Rs. 4,78,770. At Panvel the scheme for bringing water from the perennial springs at Gadeshvar, seven miles away, was in process of execution. Rs. 8,014 were spent during the year against the estimate of Rs. 1,10,831. The project for the Dhárwár water-supply still awaited sanction. At Bijápur the attempted improvement of the Sonár Bávdi had to be abandoned, as the water was condemned by the Chemical Analyser to Government.

The chief works for the improvement of village water-supply were the following: In the Khándesh District the well at Ajnad, referred to in last year's report as completed, was deepened; progress was made with two other wells and the reconstruction of the Babhla tank dam was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,171 against an estimate of Rs. 2,554. In the Belgaum district the water-supply scheme for Nipáni was brought to the verge of completion, the total outlay being Rs. 9,639 and the estimate Rs. 9,612. In the Dhárwár District improvements were undertaken to four tanks and were completed in the case of the Rotigvad tank at a cost of Rs. 2,838 against an estimate of Rs. 2,982. In the Bijápur District two wells were finished, and improvements to two tanks were in progress.

Sewerage, including drainage.

In the Kaira district the Nadiád drainage work was commenced, but subsequently progress was hampered by difficulties in obtaining land. The cost of the work was estimated at Rs. 13,406, of which Rs. 2,100 were spent. In Ahmedábád it was under consideration to extend the sewerage works so as to cover about one-tenth of the city area, in accordance with the original design. Thirty-five out of the 44 bighas of the sewage farm were under cultivation, and this area it was proposed to increase. Surveys were made of Bhadgaon, Chopda and Hubli, and the Sanitary Board at Násik were supplied with a contour map of the town.

Miscellaneous.

It was found expedient to strengthen the present dry rubble stone pitching from Colába to near the Marine Lines Station in Bombay. An estimate of Rs. 1,36,926 was sanctioned and Rs. 13,937 were spent during the year. The protective works to exclude from the City of Surat floods from the Tápti river were in abeyance pending the decision of the Municipality as to the location of the Gástipura section. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,819 was sanctioned for the construction of two groynes on the right bank of the Tápti above Hope Bridge with the object of preventing the encroachment of the river which was endangering the Ránder side approach to the bridge. One groyne was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,412. In Bijápur the supplementary programme for the clearance of prickly-pear by convicts, as described in previous reports, was proceeded with, but in December 1893 the work was transferred to the Jail department. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 2,22,195 against the estimate of Rs. 2,57,873.

Military Works.

General.

The following stations remained under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department during the year:—Ahmednagar, Sirúr, Purandhar, Khandála and Sátára in the Poona District; Málegaon, Bhúj, Baroda, Surat and Thána in the Bombay District; and Ahmedábád and Rájkot in the Deesa District. The expenditure during the year on Military Works (including contributions) amounted to Rs. 1,95,538, of which Rs. 47,710 were for original works, Rs. 90,946 for repairs, Rs. 32,887 for establishment, Rs. 2,066 for tools and plant, and Rs. 21,929 for Barrack Department. The Military Works revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 24,079. The works carried out during the year under each head were as follows:—

Buildings for European Troops in the plains.

The old Persian Barrack, No. XX, in the British Infantry lines at Ahmedábád, was put into thorough repair, at a cost of Rs. 4,211, against the estimate of Rs. 4,685. A new regimental gymnasium building for British Infantry was commenced during the year at Ahmednagar. The building is T-shaped, the main block being 108½′ × 34½′ (plinth measurements), with a projecting wing at one end 14′ × 14′, and will contain 1 large hall for apparatus, 60′ × 30′ × 24′, 1 school of arms room, 30′ × 30′ × 24′, 1 room for dressing, 30′ × 10′ × 24′, and 2 store-rooms, each 12′ × 10′ × 15′. The building is after the standard design of 1875, with the exception of certain modifications in the elevation and style of roofing. The foundations and plinth were completed, and the superstructure nearly so. The estimated cost was Rs. 18,734, and the outlay during the year was Rs. 6,704. The floors of the married men's quarters in the British Infantry lines at the same station and also of 4 detached staff quarters were paved with stone at a cost of Rs. 3,754.

Buildings for European Troops in the hills.

The work of constructing a regimental institute at Khandála, including canteen and cook-house, described in the last report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,694, of which Rs. 220 were spent during the year. The provision of iron gutters to the eaves of the barracks at Purandhar, described in the last report, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,301, of which Rs. 554 were expended during the year. New flooring to the upper story of the barrack in the hill fort at Sátára was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 3,344, against the estimate of Rs. 3,472. The work consisted in replacing the old earthen floor by teak boarding, 1½″ thick, on teak joists, 3″ × 4½″, supported on the old beams. The work of providing a Mangalore tiled roof, in lieu of the existing thatched one, to the station hospital at the same station was in progress. Rs. 2,201 were expended during the year, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,338.

Stud.

In No. 1 stable, Remount Depôt at Ahmednagar, three-fourths of the old masonry pillars supporting the roof were replaced by iron-pipe pillars at a cost of Rs. 2,834. The work was still in progress, and the cost included a balance of 200 iron-pipes required for the other stables.

General Cantonment Works—Water-supply.

The work in connexion with the Sátára camp water-supply, which was fully described in previous reports, was in progress, and the expenditure of the year was Rs. 12,015; the total from the commencement of the work was Rs. 52,348, against the revised estimate of Rs. 70,465. It is expected that the work will be finished next year.

Fortifications.

The work of carrying out certain defensive works, described in the report for 1891-92, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,360, of which Rs. 958 were spent during the year. The conversion of the old arsenal at Málegaon into a fortified post was completed during the year, and the building handed over to the military authorities. The total outlay was Rs. 2,289, and that of the year Rs. 561.

Railways.

Length of lines.

The following table gives the lengths of the several lines of Railway under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1893-94:—

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.	Classification.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5′ 6″	Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	1,288¼	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Dhond and Manmád Railway ...	145½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Khámgaon Railway	7½	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Amráoti Railway	5½	...	...	
	Wardha Coal Railway	45	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	438½	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Pátri Railway	22¼	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Gáekwár's Petlad Railway	13½	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Godhra-Rutlám Railway	45	70½	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Rutlám-Muttra Railway	...	...	350	State Imperial to be worked by Company.
	Rutlám-Ujjain Railway	...	...	61	
	Tápti Valley Railway	...	...	271	Guaranteed.
	Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway ...	59	...	19	State Provincial.
	Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway ...	...	...	27	Do.
		2,070	70½	728	

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.	Classification.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Metre.	Southern Marátha Railway (including Bellary-Kistna Railway)	1,043¾	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Kurnul Road—Kurnul Railway	...	...	32	
	Mysore Railway	296	....	...	
	Mysore-Nanjangud-Gudalur Railway.	15½	...	54	Native State worked by Company.
	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway	119½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier Railway	51½	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Rajputána-Malwa Railway	1,122¼	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Rewári-Ferozepore Railway	291	...	...	
	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	260¾	...	...	
	Phalera-Rewári Railway	...	...	131½	
	Nasirábád-Kekri Railway	...	...	35½	
	Charki-Dadri-Narnul Railway	...	...	41¼	
	Pálanpur-Deesa Railway*	17¼	...	...	
	Ahmedábád-Parantij Railway	...	...	47½	Private Company.
	Ahmedábád-Dholera Railway	...	...	78	Do.
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway	333½	...	...	Native State.
	Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway	46½	½	...	Do.
	Jamnagar Railway	...	...	70	Do.
	Palitana Railway	...	...	16½	Do.
	Gáekwar's Mehsána Railway	92¾	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Pátan-Harij Railway	...	...	20	Do.
	Kolhápur Railway	29	...	...	Do.
		3,719	¼	526¼	
2′ 6″	Gáekwar's Dabhoi Railway	71¾	...	...	Native State worked by Company.
	Bahádarpur-Songir Railway	...	...	8½	Do.
	Baroda-Khakaria Railway	...	...	22	Do.
	Vishwamitri-Jambusar Railway	...	...	29	Do.
	Broach-Jambusar Railway	...	...	30	State Provincial.
	Morvi Railway	94	...	...	Native State
	Rajpipla State Railway	...	...	40	
		165¾	...	129½	
	Grand Total	5,954¾	71	1,383¾	

* The Pálanpur Darbar has contributed towards the cost.

General.

Among the principal events of the year may be mentioned the completion and opening for traffic of the Jetalsar-Rájkot and the Pálanpur-Deesa Railways; the establishment of direct railway communication between Guntakul and Bangalore by the completion and opening of the intermediate portions from Dharmavaram to Hindupur and thence to Dodballapur; the completion and opening of the Limkhera-Dohad section of the Godhra-Rutlám Railway; the completion of the surveys of the proposed Tápti Valley Railway; the cutting of the first sod by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in November 1893, of the proposed metre gauge line from Rájkot to Jamnagar and the running of Southern Marátha Railway trains over the Kistna bridge at Bezwada from 1st January 1894.

Works completed and in progress.

G. I. P. Railway system.

The chief works completed and in progress during the year were:—The new interlocking signalling arrangements at Victoria Terminus were nearly completed. The additional sidings, platforms, waiting-rooms, &c., in the passenger and goods-yards were also completed. The interpolation of a new station to the north of Hancock Bridge at Mazgáon, between Musjid and Byculla stations, was sanctioned during the year, and the necessary works were in progress. The quadrupling of ¾ths of a mile between Nesbit Lane and the north end of the new Byculla Station was completed. The new station buildings at Chinchpokli and Curry Road were still under construction. Work on a new station at Kurla to the north of the present station was commenced. The cylinders of the bridge over the Mumbra Creek were being cased with others of cast-iron of 3 feet greater diameter, the space between being filled in with cement concrete. The fixing of new transoms on the Ehegáon Viaduct, on the Thull Ghát, was completed; the painting of the Tápti Bridge and the re-building of the 10 feet arch on the North-East line were also finished. A bungalow for the European medical officer at Igatpúri was under construction. The new tank-house and pipes and a shed for pumps and quarters for pumpers at Niphád were finished. The reconstruction of the Kareli bridge, and the Singla bridge, North-East line, consisting each of a single span of 100 feet bowstring girders, were commenced; the

approach roads of the diversions were practically finished, and the temporary bridges were well in hand. Two permanent loop lines and two temporary block stations were being provided between Kirkian and Palasner. The new foot overbridge at Lonavla, referred to in last year's report, was completed, and a horse and carriage dock and siding were provided at the same station. The third-class waiting hall at Poona was being enlarged. The new refreshment, waiting and retiring rooms at Barsi Road Station were finished. The strengthening of the road on the South-East line between Poona and Raichur by the addition of an eighth sleeper per 24-feet rail was completed during the year. The water tank at Sholápur was raised, the rooms under it being intended for an office for the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent. The strengthening of the old 30-feet girder bridges was taken in hand and was making good progress at the end of the year. A considerable length of wire-fencing was erected and progress was made in the work of replacing the 69-lb. iron-rails by 82-lb. steel rails. The introduction of the new system of out-door signals was proceeded with. The new system was in operation as far north as Harda, on the South-East line, up to, but not including, Sholápur, and between Bhusaval and Shegaon on the Nágpur Branch. Great progress was made during the year with the work of fitting the automatic vacuum brake to the passenger stock and screw coupling to the goods stock. The experiment of lighting carriages with gas on Pintsch's patent system having proved a success, sanction was given during the year to the general use of the system. A few carriages were fitted with the necessary apparatus. On the Dhond and Manmád Railway the principal work in progress during the year was the erection of fencing, of which about 90 miles from Dhond were up. On the Wardha Coal Railway the renewal of sleepers was proceeded with at the rate agreed upon, viz. 6,294 per year.

B. B. & C. I. Railway system.

The Railway Company were building a new terminal station at Colába with a re-arrangement of the station-yard. The work was put in hand during the year under report, and will probably be finished by December 1894. Work was commenced during the year on an overbridge to carry the Falkland Road over the railway north of Grant Road Station. The strengthening of two piers of the south Vaiturni bridge and one pier of the north Vaiturni bridge was in progress. A dry rubble retaining wall to protect the bank between the two bridges was completed. Quarters for the Station Master and Deputy Station Master were being built at Amroli. A siding was under construction from Anklesvar station-yard to a ginning factory. Similar sidings to cotton presses were put in at Palej and Miyagaum. Crossing stations were provided at Vedcha, Kosumba, Lakodra, Bajuva, Navli and Boriavi. The work of doubling the line between Baroda and Itola was commenced during the year, some six miles of earth-work out of the 10·77 being completed. Additional siding accommodation was being provided at Anand Junction. The works at Viramgám to admit the metre gauge line from Mehsana were completed during the year. An improved water-supply was supplied at certain stations and sanction was given to a further additional supply at Virar. A pile of the Par bridge and the north abutments of the Auranga and Caveri bridge were damaged by the monsoon of 1892; the former was replaced and the latter repaired. A girder span of 60 feet was added to the Vokla bridge on the Patri Branch. On the Patri Branch several new sidings were being put in at Kháraghoda to allow the Salt Department to open up new salt pans in order to meet the demand caused by the partial failure of Sambhar salt. Sanction was given during the year to the substitution of Pintsch's patent system of oil gas lighting in carriages for the present system of oil lighting. The work of fitting goods wagons with screw couplings was proceeded with during the year; as also that of converting the simple vacuum brake of the coaching stock to the automatic type.

Rajputána-Málwa Railwaysystem.

Considerable renewals of rails and sleepers were carried out during the year on different portions of the line. At Ajmere hydrants for water-supply at the station, racks for storage of material in the general store, and barbed wire fencing round the locomotive yard were provided. The new water-supply arrangements at Dhangarva and Sidhpur were completed. At Abu Road quarters for drivers and locomotive menials, a Railway Institute, and an additional armoury at the Sergeant Instructor's quarters were in progress. At Sabarmati a low-level tank to hold 30,000 gallons of water required for watering purposes was being constructed and a new tank was also being provided at Mori. A goods transhipment platform and siding were constructed at Márwár Junction. At Bandikui, quarters for the police were built, and two additional sidings were laid parallel to the workshop. At Delhi the additional works at the passenger station necessitated by the entry of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway were finally completed by the opening of the fourth coaching line. Alterations and improvements were made in the watering arrangements at Gurshaiganj, Jasoda, Araul, Bilhaur, Bararajpur and Mandhana. The work of improving the alignment of the railway between Fatehábád and Indore was continued during the year. Sanction to the construction of two new bridges between Jataoli and Khalilpur stations, where the line was breached in July 1893, was given in February 1894. The work was in hand and will be completed before the next monsoon. The rebuilding of the bridge over the Pushmavati river was completed during the year, the bridge being reopened for traffic on the 1st June 1893. The Pálanpur-Deesa line (17¼ miles) was completed during the year and was opened for traffic on 25th November; it was worked as a branch of the Rajputána-Málwa system by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Progress was made generally in the provision of new sidings, in the erection of fencing, and in the work of fitting the rolling stock with flexible buffers and screw couplings.

Godhra-Ratlám Railway.

On the open portion of the line from Godhra to Limkhera, 25 miles, several works, which were not completed at the date of opening, such as gate lodges, palisade fencing at stations, the goods platform at Limkhera, &c., were in progress during the year. A further section of this

railway from Limkhera to Dohad (20 miles) was completed and opened for traffic on the 7th March 1894. On the remaining portion of the Dohad Division work was well forward at the end of the year, and rails were laid on considerable lengths of the section. On the Rutlám division also the work made fair progress during the year. At the Panchpiplia tunnel the lining of the inside walls was nearly completed. The bridge work was advanced. At the Mahi bridge girder erection was completed on six out of the eight spans. The principal obstacles to opening were the heavy cuttings at miles 10 and 34 on the Rutlám division. The first was making good progress; but at the latter labour had very much fallen off towards the end of the year.

Southern Marátha Railway system.

The unopen portions of the railway between Bangalore and Guntakul were completed and opened during the year, the different lengths as opened being handed over to the Southern Marátha Railway Company for working. The line from Guntakul to the Mysore frontier (119½ miles) was constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway, and the portion within Mysore territory (Yesvantapur to the frontier, 51½ miles) by the Mysore State. The length from Dharmavaram to Hindupur, 49¼ miles, was opened for traffic on the 23rd April 1893, and the Dodballapur-Hindupur section, 38¾ miles, on the 17th September 1893. The following were the principal works completed or in progress during the year on the open lines of the system. The construction of the sidings, platform and shed undertaken for the Customs Department at Castle Rock on the main line was proceeded with during the year. The works in connexion with the supply of water to the town and the railway workshops at Hubli were nearly completed and pipes were being laid to the different premises and staff quarters. Several minor works were also carried out, chiefly improvements to quarters, and the addition of sidings, sheds and platforms on the main line. On the Bijápur branch the Permanent Way Inspector's bungalow at Bijápur was completed, and a booking office and latrine were being built at Lachyan. On the Poona branch a locomotive foreman's bungalow was being built at Ghorpuri. A 20-feet girder bridge was constructed in the station yard at Walhe. At the same station quarters were being constructed for the fuel clerk and locomotive menials. A permanent station was commenced at Nira trial station. Sleeper renewals were carried out and additional goods sheds and sidings provided at various places on the branch.

Kolhápur Railway.

On the Kolhápur railway protective works for the embankment of the Udgaon bridge were commenced during the year. Pitching at the banks of the Kistna and Panchganga rivers was almost completed.

Mysore Railway.

On the Mysore railway the erection of boundary marks between Harihar and Gubbi was commenced during the year. At Harihar an engine-shed and sidings were being constructed. Goods-sheds and sidings were being provided at Devangere, Holalkeri, Gubbi and Maddur. The goods-shed, ashpit and horse and carriage dock at Kadur were completed during the year. The work of enlarging the goods-shed at Tiptur was in hand. The Permanent Way Inspector's bungalow at Tumkur was finished. At Bangalore additional sidings were put in during the year, one in the station-yard and one in the goods-yard. Additions and alterations to the workshops were in progress. At Mudgere extension of sidings and latrines for natives were commenced. Renewals of the pine sleepers by teak on the older portions of the line were continued for 9 months of the year.

Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Section.

On the Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Section a recreation room at Dharmavaram; and ashpits, water-columns, tank-houses and pumps with piping at Khadarpet and Anantapur were taken in hand.

His Highness the Gaekwár's Railways.

On the Dabhoi line waiting rooms were being provided at Dabhoi, Chandod and Bahadarpur, and waiting sheds at Ten Talav and Goya Gate. At the latter station a palisade was being erected round the platform to keep under control the large crowds on certain days in the month on which there is a local pilgrimage. At Karvan Station an additional siding was put in during the year. Work was commenced on the erection of a telegraph line between Dabhoi and Bodeli. Additional staff quarters were provided during the year at Vadnagar, Randala, Visnagar and Kheralu on the Mehsana railway. At Patan an additional siding was put in and the length of the original goods-shed and goods platform doubled. The demarcation of the land on all the three sections was completed during the year. A telegraph wire was erected during the year on the Mehsana-Kheralu Section. The Motipura bridge on the Kheralu Branch was again damaged by rain on the 22nd June 1893. The work of repairing the damage and adding another span of 60 feet girders to the south end of the bridge was commenced towards the end of the year.

B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

The work of renewing the old sleepers in the road was proceeded with during the year. About nine lákhs of cubic feet of stone ballast was spread on different parts of the line. Five sets of gangmen's quarters were added on the Wadhwan-Bhávnagar Section; 13 sets on the Dhola-Porbandar Section; and 12 sets on the Jetalsar-Veraval Section. A temporary experimental well for providing water for the stationary boiler at Ghadechi was sunk in the bed of the river near the workshops. A carriage-shed was erected at Ghadechi. At Dhasa the new permanent station was completed and opened for traffic. The cemetery at Jetalsar was completed; and the fencing of compounds of staff quarters and station platform was nearly finished. This railway suffered severely from the monsoon of 1893, but measures were taken to repair the damage.

Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway.

This line was completed during the year and opened for traffic on the 12th April 1893. It was worked under an agreement by the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway on behalf of the proprietary States. The station at Rájkotpura was completed and opened. The line was separated from the Morvi Railway at Rájkot by the Agi river. A bridge across the river was under construction.

Twenty-nine pound rails were laid in place of 19 lbs. rails on the main line and on the Rájkot Branch. A further length of 2,856 feet of 29 lbs. rails was laid in curves between Wadhwan and Dholia. Sleepers were renewed on the Rájkot and main lines. Two new crossings and a cross-over connection were put in at Vankaner, and the main loop siding lengthened and signal moved forward. The banks at several places were widened. Morvi Railway.

Lines under Survey or Projected.

The preliminary survey of the Rutlám-Ujjain line, entrusted to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was completed during the year. The estimates amounted to Rs. 47,40,309 or Rs. 79,269 per mile. The line was being located. Projected Railways: Rutlám-Ujjain.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company also completed the survey of the projected line from Rutlám northwards *viâ* Jhalrapatam, Kerowli and Bhurtpore to Muttra. The estimates amounted to Rs. 3,05,79,168 or Rs. 76,438 per mile, and the work of locating the line from Rutlám to the Chambal river was in progress. Rutlám-Muttra.

In connexion with this project reference was made in last year's report to the survey of the western portion from Surat *viâ* Songadh and Nandurbar to Amalner carried out by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. This was reported on by the civil officers of the districts concerned. During the year 1893-94 the G. I. P. Railway Company completed the survey of the eastern portion (110 miles) from Manmad *viâ* Dhulia and Amalner to Jalgaon. The project was referred for opinion to the civil authorities. Tápti Valley Railway.

At the request of the Baroda Darbár the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company carried out a survey for an extension of the Gáekwar's Dabhoi Railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Bahadarpur to the Songhir quarries, a distance of about 8½ miles. This line involves the crossing of two rivers, the Unch and the Heran; proposals were made for crossing the latter by means of a low level bridge, so as to reduce the estimated cost of the line. The project was awaiting the settlement of certain details. The Baroda Darbár also asked for a survey of a line on the standard gauge from Vishvamitri to Kanjat (22·7 miles), with a possible extension to Jambusar and Broach. The survey was carried out during the year, and estimates, amounting to Rs. 12,18,070, were submitted. The route for a railway from Patan to Kheralu *viâ* Sidhpur was also surveyed at the request of the Baroda Darbár. Estimates for an extension of the existing Gáekwar's Mehsana-Patan line to Harij from Patan, or, as an alternative, from Manund road, were got out at the request of the Darbár. His Highness the Gáekwar's Government having revived the proposal for the construction of an extension from Visnagar on the Kheralu Branch to Vijapur, which was surveyed in 1887, estimates for the different gauges were prepared and submitted. Extensions of H. H. the Gáekwár's Railways.

The project of constructing, at the expense of the State, a metre gauge railway from Rájkot to Jámnagar having received the consent of Government, His Excellency Lord Harris, at the request of the Jám Sáheb, performed the ceremony of cutting the first sod at Jámnagar in November 1893. A detailed survey of the route was undertaken towards the close of the year by the staff of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway. This railway was estimated to cost about Rs. 30 lákhs. Jámnagar State Railway.

In connexion with a proposed redistribution of the proprietorship of the railways in Káthiáwár, proposals were submitted to Government for the eventual conversion of the 2′ 6″ gauge Morvi Railway to the metre gauge. This necessitated a new survey of the line between Wadhwán and Dholia and towards the end of the year it was ordered to be undertaken. Morvi Railway.

The projected line from Nándod to Anklesvar was awaiting the orders of the Government of India. Rajpipla State Railway.

Miscellaneous.

The following statement gives particulars of the consumption and cost of fuel during the year 1893:— Consumption and cost of fuel.

Description.	Total consumption.	Percentage on total consumption.	Average cost per ton.	Consumption per train mile.	Cost per train mile.
	Tons.	Per cent.	Rs.	Lbs.	Annas.
G. I. P. Railway—					
English coal	75,321·25	39·51			
Warora ,,	36,499·25	19·15			
Umaria ,,	19,933·75	10·46			
Mohpani ,,	6,776·25	3·55			
Singareni coal	32,463·50	17·03			
Do. unscreened coal	2,786·50	1·46			
Bengal: Damuda coal	664·75	0·35	10·02	43·16	3·70
Bengal: Deshergur ,,	945·25	0·50			
Bengal: Sanctoria ,,	7,823·00	4·10			
Bengal: Raniganj ,,	5,927·00	3·11			
Bengal: Sitarampur ,,	334·50	0·18			
Bengal: Barakur ,,	271·75	0·14			
Japanese coal	84·75	0·04			
Wood 2241·95 tons in terms of coal	807·25	0·42			
Total	190,638·75	100·00			

Description.	Total consumption.	Percentage on total consumption.	Average cost per ton.	Consumption per train mile.	Cost per train mile.
	Tons.	Per cent.	Rs.	Lbs.	Annas.
B. B. & C. I. Railway—					
English coal	44,917·04	97·64	13·59	45·76	4·01
Bengal ,, ...	672·54	1·46			
Wood in terms of coal	412·54	0·90			
Total ...	46,002·12	100·00			
R. M. Railway—					
English coal	35,537·62	40·63	18·20	30·70	3·82
Bengal ,, ...	51,429·23	58·79			
Wood in terms of coal	499·54	0·58			
Total ...	87,466·39	100·00			
S. M. Railway—					
English coal	136·30	0·14	5·84	31·28	2·95
Singareni ,, ...	18,398·13	19·27			
Wood in terms of coal	76,962·07	80·59			
Total ...	95,496·50	100·00			
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway—					
English coal	5,891·69	100·00	21·09	24·43	3·41
Morvi Railway—					
English coal	1,145·00	100·00	24·55	18·04	2·85

Accidents.

During the year 145 persons, including 13 passengers, 56 railway servants, 76 trespassers and others were killed, while 402 persons, including 62 passengers, 302 railway servants and 38 trespassers and others, were injured on the various lines open for traffic. The total numbers of killed and injured last year were respectively 169 and 321. The total number of accidents to trains including collisions with cattle, was 1,518 against 1,319 in the previous year. In these accidents 4 persons were killed and 53 injured as compared with 11 killed and 39 injured in 1892. The most serious accident occurred on the G. I. P. system near Deoláli, where the rear brake and seven wagons of a ballast train were thrown off the line through colliding with an Inspector's lorry. Two ballast coolies were injured, and 37 others together with the guard of the train were injured.

Floods.

Considerable damage was done by floods to the Southern Marátha, the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar, and the Rajputána-Malwa systems.

Capital.

G. I. P. Railways.

Additional capital to the extent of £259,600 was raised in January 1893 by the issue of 3 per cent. debentures and paid into the London Treasury; and £40,400 worth of 3½ per cent. matured debentures were renewed in the same month at 3 per cent. The capital of the Company now stands thus :—

	£	£	Rs.
Authorised Capital—			
Share capital	20,000,000		
Debenture stock	6,666,666		
Total ...	26,666,666		= Rs. 29,09,09,084
Subscribed Capital—			
5 per cent. share capital		20,000,000	
4 ,, debenture stock...		2,701,450	
3½ ,, debentures...		804,800	
3¼ ,, do.		1,866,100	
3 ,, do.		300,000	
Total interest bearing capital ...		25,672,350	
Add—Capital not bearing :—			
Premia on share capital and loans	229,870		
Transferred from casualty fund	74,187		
	304,057		
Less—Discount on loans	13,983		
Discount on debenture and stock ...	225,891		
	239,874		
		64,183	
Total Capital paid into Treasury ...		25,736,533	= 28,07,62,174

There were no overdrawals of capital during the year, which closed with a balance of capital in the Company's favour of £317,929 = Rs. 34,68,314.

Dhond and Manmád and Wardha Coal State Railways.

The expenditure for the year 1893 was incurred on :—

	Rs.
Dhond and Manmád State Railway	64,097
Wardha Coal State Railway	*Nil.*

The total expenditure from the commencement of operations to the end of 1893 was :—

	Dhond and Manmád. Rs.	Wardha Coal. Rs.
Expenditure in England	43,77,793	9,47,839
Do. in India	67,59,332	40,39,850
Total ...	1,11,37,125	49,87,689

The capital transactions of the year represented refund of expenditure on account of sale of stores to the G. I. P. Railway as under :— The Berars Railways.

	Rs.
Khámgaon Railway	1,565
Amráoti Railway	252

The total capital expenditure from the commencement of operations to the end of 1893 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Khámgaon Railway	4,87,567
Amráoti Railway	4,49,908

During the year there was no capital raised or authorized. The capital account on 31st December 1893 was as follows :— B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	£	£	Rs.
Capital authorized—			
Share capital	6,250,000		
Debenture bonds	3,663,500		
		9,913,500 =	10,81,47,272
Capital subscribed—			
Share capital	6,250,000		
Debenture bonds converted into stock ...	1,300,300		
Debenture bonds at 3¼ per cent.	1,238,500		
Capital not bearing interest	18,419		
		8,807,219 =	9,60,78,748
Capital expenditure—			
On Construction account		8,602,387 =	9,38,44,218
,, Stores in suspense		233,474	25,46,994
,, Advances in suspense		—14,351	—1,56,560
		8,821,510	9,62,34,652
Balance available of—			
Capital authorized		1,091,990	1,19,12,620
Capital subscribed		—14,291	—1,55,904

The expenditure on construction account was incurred on—

	Rs.	Cost per open mile. Rs.
Way and Works	7,74,19,663	= 1,67,939
Rolling Stock	1,64,24,555	= 35,628
	9,38,44,218	2,03,567

Miles-open including Pátri Branch ... ... 461 miles.

The total capital bearing interest to end of 1893 was Rs. 9,58,77,818, and the guaranteed interest paid to the Company during 1893 was Rs. 45,57,450 as under :—

	Rs.
Paid in England	45,54,731
Do. in India	2,719
Total ...	45,57,450

The net earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 96,74,791.

The total capital outlay on the whole system, including the Godhra-Rutlám and Pálanpur Deesa Railways, during and to end of 1893 was Rs. 14,51,56,692. Rajputána-Málwa Railway system.

The capital expenditure during 1893, including suspense, amounted to Rs. 63,76,217.

For the construction of the Pálanpur-Deesa line a sum of Rs. 1,85,000 was contributed by the Pálanpur Darbár; of this amount, Rs. 20,000 were spent in 1892 and the balance Rs. 1,65,000 in 1893. The capital outlay shown above was inclusive of the contribution.

The expenditure during 1893 was as under :— The Gáekwar's Railways.

	Rs.
Dabhoi Railway	7,755
Petlad Railway	1,688
Mehsana Railway	55,142

The total capital outlay, including suspense from commencement of operations to end of 1893, was as follows :—

	Rs.
Dabhoi Railway	18,55,158
Petlad Railway	7,12,769
Mehsana Railway	30,26,752

The capital of the Company was increased during the year by £75,000 advanced by the Secretary of State, and stood as follows on the 31st December 1893 :— Southern Marátha Railway system.

Stock and share capital	£3,500,000	
Debentures...	£943,100	
	£4,443,100 =	Rs. 5,43,17,200
Capital not bearing interest	£30,957 =	,, 433,392
Advances by the Secretary of State	£2,129,900 =	,, 2,55,58,800
Total ...	£6,603,957 =	Rs. 8,03,09,392
Capital expenditure during the year		,, 7,83,72,070
Balance available ...		Rs. 19,37,322

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 7,01,672, of which Rs. 3,20,611 were an adjustment against works in order to write off the excess book value of the surplus construction stores of the Bellary-Kistna Railway.

Mysore State Railway.

The capital raised and expended stood as follows on the 31st December 1893 :—

Debentures	£1,200,000 = Rs.	1,60,61,569
Capital not bearing interest	£24,000 = ,,	3,21,232
Total ...	£1,224,000 = Rs.	1,63,82,801
Capital expenditure during the year	,,	1,42,64,274
Balance available ...	Rs.	21,18 527

The outlay during the year on final heads amounted to Rs. 77,506, and the following were some of the principal works undertaken :—

	Rs.
Land	10,334
Additional machinery, Bangalore shops	14,964
Watering arrangements, Bangalore and Arsikeri	8,577
Goods-sheds and sidings, Kadur, Holalkhere and Davengeri	12,466

The following figures show the comparison of interest charges for 1893 with net earnings :—

	Rs.
On debentures at 4 per cent.	7,70,439
Net earnings of the year, less contribution to the Provident Fund ...	6,74,563
Excess of interest over net earnings...	95,876

Mysore-Nanjangud Extension.

The figures were as follows :—

	Rs.
Sanctioned estimates	5,92,144
Capital outlay to 31st December 1893	5,92,144

The outlay was incurred as follows :—

	To end of 1893. Rs.	Cost per mile. Rs.
Works	5,51,769	33,783
General charges	40,375	2,691

Bangalore-Hindupur Section.

This section was constructed by the Mysore Darbár at a cost of Rs. 23,50,000. There were 51 miles open.

Kolhápur-State Railway.

This railway was constructed by the Kolhápur Darbár. The capital expenditure to end of December 1893 was Rs. 23,21,687 against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 23,37,463. There were 29 miles open.

Guntakal-Hindupur Railway.

This railway was constructed by the South Indian Railway from Imperial funds and its working was entrusted to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The total expenditure to end of December 1893 was Rs. 58,32,137 against final heads of sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 79,34,170.

Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1893 was Rs. 1,68,97,313. Including the amount held in suspense, viz. Rs. 3,43,951, the total capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 1,72,41,264. Deducting from this Rs. 12,404, on account of receipts on capital account, the net capital outlay stood at Rs. 1,72,28,860, distributed as under over the four sections of the line :—

	Rs.
Bhávnagar State share	70,53,563
Gondal ,, ...	47,27,369
Junágad ,, ...	36,09,049
Porbandar ,, ...	18,38,879
Total ...	1,72,28,860

As the total expenditure under all heads at the end of 1892 stood at Rs. 1,72,52,030, the year's capital transactions show a net credit of Rs. 23,170.

Morvi Railway.

The total capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 45,744, but there was a credit of Rs. 308, making the net expenditure Rs. 45,436. The total capital outlay from commencement of operations to the end of the year on final heads of account was Rs. 21,25,967. Besides this a sum of Rs. 31,706 was held on suspense account, making a total of Rs. 21,57,673.

Revenue Transactions—Traffic and Working.

G. I. P. Railway.

The mean mileage worked during the year remained unaltered at 1490·08. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 3,88,13,741 as against Rs. 4,06,65,627 in the previous year, a decline of Rs. 18,51,886; while the working expenses increased from Rs. 2,04,47,318 to Rs. 2,07,94,447, *i. e.* by Rs. 3,47,129, resulting in a falling off in net earnings of Rs. 21,99,015, viz., from Rs. 2,02,18,309 in 1892 to Rs. 1,80,19,294 in the year under review. The number of passengers carried increased by 451,426, while the tonnage of goods carried decreased by 120,950. The increase in coaching receipts corresponding to the increase of passengers amounted to Rs. 2,76,294, of which Rs. 1,98,999 were from 3rd class passengers and were largely owing to the fairs held at Pandharpur. From 1st and 2nd class passengers, excluding troops and police, the increase amounted to Rs. 44,759, due to larger average distances travelled and to ordinary fluctuations of traffic. Passenger luggage showed an increase of half a lákh of rupees, partly from conveyance of treasure and partly from the increase in ordinary passenger traffic.

Minor increases appeared under all the remaining sub-heads, except troops and police. Goods receipts showed a net decline of Rs. 21,16,196, principally in cotton (raw), jowári, bájri and gram, due to short crops, and low prices in Europe. Oil and oil-seeds showed a satisfactory increase, while telegraph receipts were stationary.

The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 53·57 in 1893 against 50·28 in 1892 and 48·62 in 1891: an increase of 3·29 per cent. over 1892 and of 4·95 per cent. over 1891. The divisible surplus profits of the first half of 1893, at the date of submission of accounts, amounted to Rs. 58,45,793 as against Rs. 76,17,155 in 1892 and Rs. 1,03,52,684 in 1891. There were no surplus profits in the second half of 1893, the net earnings, amounting to Rs. 55,72,988, excluding rent of leased lines, having fallen short of the guaranteed interest of Rs. 65,77,496 by Rs. 10,04,508. After deducting from the net earnings of the year the Company's moiety of surplus profits, charges for guaranteed interest, rent of leased lines, contributions to Provident Fund, interest on overdrawn capital and irrecoverable outstandings written off, the net result showed a gain to the State of Rs. 19,18,723 as against a gain of Rs. 32,86,836 in 1892 and of Rs. 48,74,813 in 1891. The chief features of the year's transactions are compared with those of 1892 in the following table:—

	1893.	1892.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	3,88,13,741	4,06,65,627	—18,51,886
Working expenses	2,07,94,447	2,04,47,318	+3,47,129
Net earnings	1,80,19,294	2,02,18,309	—21,99,015
Percentage of expenses on earnings	53·57	50·28	+3·29
Percentage of net earnings on total capital bearing interest	6·43	7·29	—0·86

Dhond and Manmád and Wardha Coal State Railways.

The results of the year's transactions as compared with the previous year are shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	Dhond and Manmád Railway.			Wardha Coal Railway.		
	1892.	1893.	Difference.	1892.	1893.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	12,18,412	12,90,798	72,386	2,32,986	2,10,856	—22,130
Working expenses ...	8,90,077	9,42,226	52,149	1,98,890	1,21,643	—77,247
Net earnings	3,28,335	3,48,572	20,237	34,096	89,213	+55,117
Percentage of expenses on earnings	73·06	72·99	—0·07	85·37	57·69	—27·68
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense	2·97	3·13	0·16	0·68	1·79	+1·11

The increase on the Dhond and Manmád State Railway was chiefly due to the traffic in carriage of coal and revenue stores, and the decrease on the Wardha Coal State Railway was under general merchandise and carriage of coal.

The Berárs Railways.

These lines were worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The results of the year's transactions are compared with those of 1892 in the following table:—

Particulars.	Khámgaon.			Amráoti.		
	1892.	1893.	Difference.	1892.	1893.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	65,548	51,004	—14,544	1,05,762	1,02,043	—3,719
Working expenses	34,640	29,307	—5,333	57,124	58,987	+1,863
Net earnings	30,908	21,697	—9,211	48,638	43,056	—5,582
Percentage of expenses on earnings	52·85	57·46	4·61	54·01	57·81	3·80
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense	6·32	4·45	—1·87	10·80	9·57	—1·23

The decrease both on the Khámgaon and Amráoti Railways was chiefly due to the falling off in general merchandise traffic.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The result of the year's transactions as compared with 1892 is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1892.	1893.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,42,44,478	1,50,96,045	+8,51,567
Working expenses	60,31,388	54,21,254	—6,10,134
Net earnings	82,13,090	96,74,791	14,61,701
Percentage of expenses on earnings	42·35	35·91	—6·44
Percentage of net earnings on capital bearing interest ...	8·57	10·09	+1·52

Almost the entire increase occurred in general merchandise both in tonnage and amount. The carriage of railway material and coal for construction, and receipts from rents, &c., also contributed towards the improvement. The increase was, however, partly counterbalanced by decreases in carriage of revenue stores, coal for public and for revenue, live stock and military stores.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway system.

The working results of the year's transactions, as compared with those of 1892, are shown in the following table:—

	1892.	1893.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	2,24,00,454	2,25,70,685	+1,70,231
Working expenses	91,85,679	92,81,585	+95,906
Net earnings	1,32,14,775	1,32,89,100	+74,325
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	41·01	41·12	+0·11
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, excluding indirect charges	9·65	10·15	+0·50

There was a general improvement in passenger traffic except from the first class. Goods traffic also increased principally in cotton (manufactured) and oil-seeds.

The Gáikwár's Railways.

The gross earnings of the Dabhoi line totalled Rs. 2,52,106, an increase of Rs. 13,498 since 1892, due chiefly to a larger third class passenger traffic. The working expenses decreased by Rs. 12,499. The percentage return on the capital expenditure rose from 5·77 to 7·14.

On the Petlád railway the gross earnings improved from Rs. 61,242 to Rs. 63,953, the advance being due to an increase in the number of third class passengers and in the quantity of merchandise carried. The working expenses fell off by Rs. 3,159. The percentage return on capital expenditure rose from 4·89 in 1892 to 5·70.

On the Mehsána railway the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 3,36,860 or an increase of Rs. 77,897. There was a great improvement in goods traffic, mainly in grains, oil-seeds and salt. The working expenses rose from Rs. 1,05,958 to Rs. 1,38,608. The percentage of net earnings on capital expended increased from 5·15 to 6·55.

Palanpur-Deesa Railway.

This line was opened for traffic on 8th November 1893, the open mileage being 17·28, gross earnings to 31st December 1893 Rs. 4,436, working expenses Rs. 1,991, and net earnings Rs. 2,445. The working expenses of this line were charged at the same percentage of the gross earnings as prevailed on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway system generally.

Godhra-Ratlám Railway.

A section of this line, Godhra to Limkhera, 25 miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 16th January 1893, the rest of the line being still under construction. The gross earnings to 31st December 1893 amounted to Rs. 62,580, the working expenses to Rs. 26,040 and the net earnings to Rs. 36,540.

Southern-Marátha Railway system

There was an increase of 127·34 miles in the mean mileage worked during 1893, due to the transfer by the South Indian Railway of the working of the Guntákul-Dharmávaram section of the Guntákul-Hindupur Railway to this Company from the 1st January 1893, and to further openings from Dharmávaram to Hindupur and from Hindupur to Mysore frontier on 23rd April and 17th September 1893 respectively. The extension of the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway from Dodballápur to the Mysore frontier on the 17th September 1893 added to the open mileage. The Bangalore-Dodballápur section of the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway was opened to traffic on the 15th December 1892. This circumstance also affected the mean mileage worked during the two periods. The gross earnings increased from Rs. 59,41,076 to Rs. 78,20,038 in 1893, or by Rs. 18,78,962. The working expenses were also heavier by Rs. 5,79,715. The net earnings, however, showed an improvement of Rs. 12,99,247, having risen from Rs. 18,57,021 to Rs. 31,56,268. The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 10,01,857 and Rs. 4,51,402 respectively. This improvement may be ascribed to the increase in the mean mileage worked, and to a general development of passenger traffic. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 646,293 tons to 924,351 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 31,67,504 to Rs. 45,76,730. The increases under "general merchandise, &c.," occurred mainly in cotton, oils, spices, and tobacco. Working expenses were increased by heavier renewals of sleepers.

B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

The gross traffic earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 20,29,929 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,41,221, leaving net earnings of Rs. 8,88,708, this sum being Rs. 4,50,831 more than the

net earnings in 1892. The coaching earnings showed an increase of Rs. 2,07,009. The goods revenue showed an increase of Rs. 2,33,859, and the telegraph and sundries an increase of Rs. 10,882. Revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,41,220 or 56·22 per cent. of the gross earnings against 72·25 per cent. in 1892. The net revenue gave a percentage of dividend of 5·16 on the total capital outlay to the end of 1893.

Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway.

This line was opened for public traffic on the 12th April 1893. The earnings from 12th April to end of year under report amounted to Rs. 1,01,392.

Morvi Railway.

The mean mileage worked was the same as in the previous year, viz. 94 miles. The gross receipts increased from Rs. 3,09,171 in 1892 to Rs. 3,22,818 in 1893, but there was a decrease in the working expenses from Rs. 1,78,801 to Rs. 1,77,085, giving net earnings of Rs. 1,45,733, an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 15,363. The number of passengers carried increased from 228,008 to 269,314, and the earnings from Rs. 1,94,990 to Rs. 2,17,169. This result may be ascribed to the general development of the traffic in passengers and to the opening of the Jetalsar-Rájkot Branch of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.

Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway.

The capital outlay, including suspense and steam-boat to the 31st December 1893, was Rs. 16,61,091, the mean mileage worked being 58·91 miles. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 1,30,816, and working expenses to Rs. 1,14,345, leaving net earnings Rs. 16,471. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, including suspense, was rather less than one per cent. No proper comparison can be made with 1892, as the line was opened only on 18th August 1892.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphs, Bombay.

The following tables show the length of telegraph wires and lines and the number of offices in the Presidency in 1893-94 :—

Lines.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wire including Cables.			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
5,808	321	.....	6,129	22,251	1,639	...	23,890

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government Offices	125	20	...	145	1,017,399	82,114	17,54,996 4 2
Railway and Canal Offices ...	128	11	2	137	...	...	.....
Offices not open for paid telegrams	73	7	5	75	...	...	.....
Total ...	326	38	7	357	...	...	.....

The following statement shows the names of offices opened and closed during the year :—

Opened.

Government.

Akalkot, Anand Chálisgaon, Dharangaon, Erandol, Gandevi, Kathor, Málegaon City, Mandvi (Bombay), Market (Bombay), Murud-Janjira, Nandod, Navsari, Pálanpur, Parola, Sinnar, Tando Adam, Tando Aliahyar, Tando Mahammadkhan, Wadhwan City.

Railway.

Chandsar ... ... } Deesa Pálanpur Railway.
Deesa ... ... }

Keralu ... ... }
Randala ... ... } Gaekwár's Railway.
Vadnagar... ... }
Visnagar ... ... }

Gondal ... ... }
Navagad ... ... }
Rájkot ... ... } Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway.
Ribda ... ... }
Virpur ... ... }

Closed.

Government.

None.

Railway.

Gondal ... ... } Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-
Viraval Bandar ... } Porbandar Railway.

Persian Gulf section.

The traffic transmitted during the year showed a very decided increase as compared with the previous year, amounting to a total of 2,667 messages, but the number of words decreased by 664¾, in consequence of a falling off in the lengths of "Press" and "Times" messages, the total number of words of private and State messages having increased considerably. The receipts converted into rupees amounted to Rs. 14,05,919 as compared with Rs. 13,38,629, showing a gain of Rs. 67,290. This large increase was in some measure due to the alterations in the rate of exchange with regard to the comparative value of the franc and rupee. The following were the sources from which the revenue was derived:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From India and eastward of India ...	7,58,212	8	8
„ westward of Bushire	6,00,537	9	2
„ „ Fao	35,551	12	7
„ Persian Gulf stations	11,617	3	7
Total	14,05,919	2	0

The figures for the past six years are given below for purposes of comparison:—

Year.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Net Receipts. Rs.	a.	p.
1888-89	114,991	1,642,079	11,87,699	0	0
1889-90	106,702	1,558,695	11,24,014	6	9
1890-91	121,629	1,662,433¼	11,13,671	3	9
1891-92	125,643	1,798,261¼	13,05,027	2	10
1892-93	116,273	1,650,046¾	13,38,628	12	3
1893-94	118,940	1,649,382	14,05,919	2	0

The 118,940 messages transmitted during the year were classified as follows:—

Class.	Denomination.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.
P.	Private and Commercial	114,918	1,494,108
S.	State	3,072	94,278
Z.	Press News	538	16,724
Z.	„ "Special Times"	412	44,272
	Total ...	118,940	1,649,382

The percentage of traffic over the Teherán and Turkish routes was 93·60 and 6·40 respectively as against 92·96 and 7·04 in the preceding year.

Traffic office at Karáchi.

The amount credited to the Government of India, as per monthly balances of traffic interchanged with India and the gross collections made at the stations of this section, was Rs. 16,41,629, of which Rs. 16,17,825 came from international and Rs. 23,804 from local traffic. The gross value of traffic audited in the Traffic office at Karáchi amounted to Rs. 58,02,153-4-7, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
With India	29,43,986	11	8
„ Persia	27,41,155	6	3
„ Turkey	92,826	5	9
„ Persian Gulf stations	24,184	12	11
Total ...	58,02,153	4	7

The average rate of transmission between Karáchi and Teherán remained good. The rate for westward messages was 5 minutes 40 seconds as compared with 5 minutes 51 seconds in the previous year, and for eastward messages 4 minutes 28 seconds as compared with 4 minutes 26 seconds. The speed of transmission from the United Kingdom to Karáchi viâ Teherán improved from 45 to 43 minutes. The Turkish route, on the other hand, showed no appreciable advance either in speed or in accuracy.

In the Sind and Beluchistán division the following offices were open at the end of the year : Sind and Beluchistán Division.

Names.	Remarks.
Karáchi	Departmental.
Karáchi Cantonment	
Hyderábád Sind	
Sukkur	
Umarkot...	
Shikárpur	Combined.
Jacobabád	
Kiamari	
Karáchi City	
Tatta	
Larkhana	
Tando Alahyar	
Tando Adam	
Tando Mahomedkhan	

Post Office.

Imperial Post, Bombay Circle.

The following were among the important events of the year :—

(1) The prohibition against the sending of postcards to non-union countries was withdrawn in the case of Ascension, British Bechunanaland, Bechunanaland Protectorate (including Mashonaland), Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. (2) Transmission of tobacco to the United Kingdom by sample post was prohibited. (3) Parcel post communication was extended to Persia in August 1893, British East Africa Company's territory viâ Mombassa in June 1893, the German Protectorate on the East Coast of Africa viâ Dar-es Salaam in December 1893, and Italy through Egypt in February 1894. (4) Complete insurance was made available in March 1894 to all parcels to the United Kindom not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight, the restriction against the insurance of parcels containing coin or paper money having been removed. (5) The rates of parcel postage for Canada, Cape Colony and several other places in South Africa were reduced. (6) Arrangements were made to exchange telegraphic Money Orders with Ceylon and a direct money order exchange was established between India and the German Protectorate on the East Coast of Africa. (7) The exchange of money orders with the Straits Settlements and China was temporarily suspended owing to the rates of exchange being unfavourable to those countries. (8) The late fee for posting letters on board the Homeward Mail and Persian Gulf steamers was fixed at 2 annas for each article. (9) The Native States of Wadhwán and Jámnagar furthered the efforts of the department to secure postal unity in India by consenting to close the separate Post Offices maintained by them. Steps were being taken to give the subjects of these States all the benefits of the Imperial Postal Service. General.

The following table shows the increase since 1892-93 in the number of Post Offices, letter boxes and postmen :— Postal facilities.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Postmen.	Number of Village Postmen.
1892-93	1,389	2,459	1,319	712
1893-94	1,397	2,525	1,341	727
Increase ...	8	66	22	15

Of the post offices, 737 were worked by schoolmasters.

Eighteen new combined post and telegraph offices were opened during the year, bringing up the number of these offices to 105 against 87 in the preceding year. Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

The following table compares for the past two years the mileage of postal lines under the control of the Postmaster General :— Postal Lines.

Year.	Tonga-horse and Camel Mileage.	Railway Mileage.	Runners' Mileage.	Steamer Mileage.	Total Mileage.
1893-94	487¾	466¼	8,912	3,233	13,099¼
1892-93	533¼	420¼	8,843¼	3,233	13,029¾
Increase ...	.....	46¼	68¾	.....	69½
Decrease ...	45½	.....	.....	.....	.....

The increased railway mileage was due to the extension of the lines between Jetálsar and Rájkot. The camel dák line between Pálanpur and Deesa and the runners' line between Rájkot and Jetpur were closed. The routes of certain other lines were also revised.

Use of service postage stamps by Native States.

The value of service postage stamps purchased during the year for use by Natives States was Rs. 62,091 against Rs. 69,818 in the previous year. Some of the States had in hand a large balance of last year's stock.

Foreign Parcel Post.

The abstract below compares the results of the working of the Foreign Parcel post for the past two years. The statement includes foreign parcels exchanged with foreign countries through certain offices in the Bombay Circle and posted in or addressed to all parts of India :—

Exchanges.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of parcels exchanged.	Net revenue derived by the Indian P. O. exclusive of Insurance fees.	Number of parcels exchanged.	Net revenue derived by the Indian P. O. exclusive of Insurance fees.	Number of parcels exchanged.	Net revenue derived by the Indian P. O. exclusive of Insurance fees.	Number of parcels exchanged.	Net revenue derived by the Indian P. O. exclusive of Insurance fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
With the United Kingdom through the G. P. O. London	141,348	1,05,188	156,365	1,17,528	15,017	12,340	.....	.....
With the United Kingdom through the P. and O. Company	8,265	25,220	7,578	24,961	.....	.....	687	259
With the Continent of Europe ...	8,190	10,216*	8,523	10,799	333	583	.....	.....
„ Egypt	3,394	4,673*	4,483	6,095	1,089	1,422	.....	.....
„ Aden and Zanzibar	4,947	4,603	5,162	4,812	215	209		
„ China, Straits Settlements, Australia, British East Africa, German East Africa and Persia	1,345	498*	2,047	736	702	238	....	....
Total ...	167,489	1,50,398	184,158	1,64,931	16,669	14,533	.....	.....

* These amounts have been shown after deducting sea rates which were included last year.

The decrease in the exchange with the P. and O. Company resulted from a diminution in the number of book parcels, which since the reduction of postage on printed papers were sent in larger number through the British Post Office. Of the number shown against Egypt, 3,374 were parcels containing cigarettes. The number of insured parcels was 24,667, and the insurance fees amounted to Rs. 8,491. The gross weight of the parcels was 240 tons and the declared value £333,796. The United Kingdom absorbed over seven-eighths of the entire parcel traffic.

Money Orders.

Upwards of 10¾ lákhs of money orders of the aggregate value of nearly 2½ crores of rupees were paid, and there were only fifteen cases of fraud by postal servants during the year, involving a sum of Rs. 1,072, which was all recovered. The following table shows the inland and foreign money order transactions of the Bombay Circle for the past two years, the inland money order figures including telegraphic money order transactions :—

Inland.

Year.	Issues.				Payments.		
	Number of money orders issued.	Value of money orders issued.	Commission.	Average value of annual money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Value of money orders paid.	Average value of annual money orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	807,063	1,79,92,592	2,25,015	22 4 8	989,091	2,12,70,540	21 8 1
1893-94	842,374	1,87,89,999	2,35,282	22 4 10	1,061,590	2,31,99,612	21 13 7
Increase	35,311	7,97,407	10,267	0 0 2	72,499	19,29,072	0 5 6
Percentage of increase...	4·37	4·43	4·56	0·09	7·32	9·06	1·17

Foreign.

Year.	Issues.				Payments.		
	Number of money orders issued.	Value of money orders issued.	Commission.	Average value of annual money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Value of money orders paid.	Average value of annual money orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	14,021	6,32,908	6,024	45 2 3	14,049	6,36,941	45 5 4
1893-94	16,210	8,93,016	7,930	55 1 5	16,258	9,35,628	57 8 9
Increase	2,189	2,60,108	1,906	9 15 2	2,209	2,98,687	12 3 5
Percentage of increase...	15·61	41·09	31·62	22·22	15·72	46·89	26·66

The marked increase in the number and average value of foreign orders was due to some extent to the fact that, owing to the rapid fall in exchange, the rates at Aden and in the Persian Gulf were for some weeks unduly low. Measures were taken to correct this mistake. The increase in the number and average value of paid foreign money orders was occasioned mainly

by the new exchange with Dar-es Salam. The combined inland and foreign telegraphic money order business of the circle for the year under report and the previous year is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Value of money orders issued.	Commission.	Number of money orders paid.	Value of money orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1892-93	4,528	6,00,063	10,652	7,302	9,26,916
1893-94	5,046	7,06,899	12,248	8,193	10,42,524
Increase	518	1,06,836	1,596	891	1,15,608
Percentage of increase...	11·43	17·80	14·99	12·20	12·47

Payment by false personation was obtained in respect of three telegraphic money orders, but in none of the three instances could the delinquents be brought to justice.

Foreign Money Order exchanges.

The following table shows the Foreign Money Order transactions. The money orders issued by offices in other parts of India and advised to foreign countries through certain offices of exchange in this Circle are included in this statement, as also the money orders advised by foreign countries for payment in all parts of India.

Description of Money Orders.	Advised to Foreign Countries.								Received from Foreign Countries.							
	1892-93.				1893-94.				1892-93.				1893-94.			
	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of a Money Order.	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of a Money Order.	No.	Value.	Average value of a Money Order.		No.	Value.	Average value of a Money Order.	
		£	Rs.	£ s. d.		£	Rs.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.	
Sterling ...	42,851	141,263	19,738	3 5 1	53,545	187,917	25,128	3 10 2	20,345	105,757	5 3 11		22,247	116,689	5 14 10	
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	10,694	46,654	5,390	0 5 1	...	...	...		1,902	10,932	0 10 11	
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	24·95	33·01	27·30	...	...	...	...		9·34	10·33	...	
		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Rupee Orders ...	9,114	3,19,255	3,511	35 0 5	9,699	3,41,035	3,971	35 2 7	9,255	5,39,525	58 4 8		6,132	3,62,394	59 1 6	
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	585	21,780	460	0 2 2	...	...	...		...	...	0 12 10	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,123	1,77,131	...	
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	6·41	6·82	13·10	...	...	...	...		33·74	32·83	...	

Savings Bank.

The results of the operations of the Savings Bank system were as under:—

Number of Accounts.					Deposits and Withdrawals.					
Balance on 31st March 1893 exclusive of transfers.	Newly opened during the year 1893-94.	Total.	Closed during the year 1893-94.	Balance on 31st March 1894.	Opening balance on 31st March 1893, exclusive of transfers.	Deposits during 1893-94.	Interest for the year 1893-94.	Total.	Withdrawals during the year 1893-94.	Balance on 31st March 1894.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
115,531	19,969	135,500	10,287	125,213	2,44,57,108	75,81,958	9,54,479	3,29,93,545	78,36,522	2,51,57,023

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of about Rs. 5 lákhs in the amount deposited and an increase of nearly Rs. 16 lákhs in the amount withdrawn. This was no doubt due to the reduction of interest from 3½ to 3¼ per cent., which was notified in December 1893. An examination of the classification of depositors showed that the reduction had affected only the richer classes.

Government securities.

The dealings in Government securities carried on by the Post Office on behalf of the public for the past two years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Value of Securities purchased.	Value of Securities sold.	Value of Securities deposited in safe custody.	Value of Securities delivered out of custody.	Total value of the Securities dealt with.	Fees realized on the transactions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	27,000	300	7,700	4,000	39,000	81
1893-94	43,900	2,500	13,100	4,300	63,800	120
Increase ...	16,900	2,200	5,400	300	24,800	39

Insured articles.

The following tables show the insurance business of the Bombay Postal Circle for the past two years:—

Year.	Insured Letters.			Average value of an insured article.
	Number.	Value insured.	Fees realized.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94	10,040	28,36,609	7,369	282 8 5
1892-93	10,108	28,40,006	7,454	280 15 2
Decrease ...	68	3,397	85	.....

Insured Parcels.

Year.	No.	Value insured.	Fees realized.	Average value of an insured article.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	40,239	1,51,21,235	39,486	375 12 7
1893-94	55,566	2,34,47,678	59,594	421 15 7
Increase	15,327	83,26,443	20,108	46 3 0

The increase in parcels was attributed to a greater quantity of silver despatched from Bombay on the closing of the mints. Compensation for the loss or damage of insured articles was paid in four cases and amounted to Rs. 3,270 or 4·8 per cent. of the fees realised during the year. There was only one instance of dishonest tampering with an insured article on the part of a postal official, and the offender was convicted and sentenced.

Value-payable system.

The progress of the value-payable system is shown below:—

Year.	Number of value-payable articles.	Value declared for recovery.	Commission.	Average value of a value-payable article.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	312,457	33,07,717	60,264	10 9 5
1893-94	354,194	36,94,288	69,256	10 6 10
Increase	41,737	3,86,571	8,992	.....

There were two instances of tampering with the contents of value-payable parcels and one other of misappropriation of the value realized on delivery. The culprits were not officials of the Bombay Postal Circle.

Complaints.

There were 1,141 complaints received from the public during the year, of which 297 were found to be well grounded and 322 groundless. Enquiries failed in 492 cases, and 30 cases were awaiting final disposal. The majority of the complaints appertained to unregistered articles, but 31 concerned registered articles, 20 value-payable articles, 28 insured articles, and 24 money orders. Of the 71 cases in which the Post Office was in fault, 23 were recorded against the Bombay Circle.

Offences by Postal servants.

Twenty-seven offences punishable by law were committed by postal servants during the year against 19 in 1892-93. Prosecutions were instituted in 9, and convictions secured in 8 cases. Of the other cases, in 5 the accused absconded, and in others there was not sufficient evidence upon which to proceed.

Loss of Government money.

There were 38 cases of the loss of Government money by thefts, frauds, or negligence committed by the servants of the Post Office and others. The total loss to Government as yet ascertained was Rs. 132.

Highway robberies.

There were three mail robberies and one unsuccessful attempt to rob the mail during the year. In the preceding year there were no cases of robbery, but there were two of attempts. Two of the three cases of robbery occurred in British territory, Thána District, and the third within the limits of the Ambliára State. In one of the two cases the mail was recovered intact but the robbers could not be identified: the mail carrier had received no serious injuries. In the second case the mail runner was killed while carrying the mail from Manor to Pálgarh by two robbers, who carried off a mail bag containing Rs. 76 in cash. The money was recovered with the exception of six annas, and the robbers were tried and sentenced to death. In the third case the mail robbed contained nothing of intrinsic value and the runner in charge received no serious injuries. The mail was recovered, but the robbers were not apprehended. The single case of attempt to rob the mail occurred on the road from Panhála to Kolhápur.

Nineteen life policies were issued during the year, including one for further insurance. Six policies were issued to officials by the Telegraph Department. The number of holders at the end of the year was 201. Postal life insurance.

The cost of postal printing done at private presses amounted to Rs. 441 against Rs. 468 in the preceding year. Use of private presses.

The following table compares the working of the Dead Letter Office in Bombay for the past two years :— Working of the Dead Letter Office.

Year.	Total number of articles received for disposal.	Number of Articles disposed of		Balance remaining undisposable and disposted as dead.
		By re-directions to addressees.	By return to senders.	
1893-94	465,164	87,348	247,867	129,949
1892-93	455,278	85,510	235,439	134,329
Increase ...	9,886	1,838	12,428	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	4,380
Percentage	2·17	2·14	5·27	3·26

District Post.

The cost of working the District Post in the Bombay Circle, which during the year 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 85,200, was as usual met from provincial revenues. The budget provision for this purpose was Rs. 87,026 for the year, the difference of Rs. 1,826 being mostly made up of the unappropriated balance of the savings in district post funds caused by the transfer of four Inspectors each on Rs. 100 a month, from the District to the Imperial Post, their pay and allowances since the transfer having been charged to the Imperial Post. The establishment comprised 1 superintendent, 9 inspectors, 17 clerks, 495 village postmen, 30 postmen, 38 runners, 26 extraneous agents (mostly schoolmasters in charge of Branch Post-offices), and 3 departmental branch postmasters. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 4 in the number of inspectors and a general increase in that of other servants. The number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen during the past two years stood as follows :— Bombay Circle grant.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Post offices...	11	29
Letter-boxes	392	421
Postmen	20	30
Village postmen	477	495

The saving in funds consequent on the transfer of the Inspectors to the Imperial post was re-appropriated, as occasion required, in opening new post offices and employing additional postmen and village postmen. Of the village postmen, 432 paid money orders at payees' doors including 57 who made such payments in Native State territory; 24 delivered articles daily, 167 every other day, 220 every third day, and 84 at longer intervals. The length of lines increased from 148 miles in the previous year to 236 miles during the year under review, the increase being due to the opening up of communication with eight* of the new post offices established during the year under review. The estimated number of the articles dealt with by the district post during the past two years is compared below :—

Ahmedábád Division
Dekaváda, Chorvadodra, Vehelál, Kuha.
Gujarát Division.
Bahiyál and Ahwa.
Khándesh Division.
Umrána.
Southern Maratha Country Division.
Bellád and Bágevadi.

Year.	Articles posted for despatch.	Articles received for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Percentage of returned articles.
1892-93	484,308	13,55,328	60,900	4·49
1893-94	559,362	14,39,082	60,738	4·22
Increase ...	75,054	83,754	.....	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	2·38	0·27
Percentage ...	15·49	6·18	0·39	.....

The approximate value of the articles received for delivery during the year was Rs. 58,984 against Rs. 55,975 in the previous year. The increase was due to the natural expansion of correspondence.

The district post establishment under the control of the Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Beluchistán Circle, consisted of 14 runners, 17 savárs, and 2 overseers. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,774 against Rs. 3,570 the previous year. Sind.

Irrigation.

General remarks.

In the year under report the expenditure on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 32¼ lákhs as compared with 24¾ lákhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 23 to 9 respectively. Of the total outlay of Rs. 24,50,730 on works and repairs, Rs. 12,65,953 were expended on repairs. The expenditure on repairs to works in Sind was Rs. 10,70,823 and to those in the Dakkhan and Gujarát Rs. 1,95,130.

Dakkhan and Gujarát.

The principal works in progress during the year were the Nira Canal from the Protective grant and certain works in connexion with the improvements of the Poona water-supply from the grant under Minor Works and Navigation. At Bhátghar, the masonry in the dam was all completed with the exception of the wall and top corbelling over the arches in the up-stream side of the two weirs. A portion of this was done during the year under review and the coping was completed over the first 15 openings of the north waste weir. The only works carried out on the weir at Vir were the completion of the new needle gap near the scouring sluices and the conversion of the falling gate opening into a needle gap as being more workable. The new settling tanks for the Poona water-supply were nearly completed and all the other works in connexion with that project made good progress. The portion of the Mhasvad Tank dam where leaks occurred was excavated and pitching from the front slope was removed, better material for remaking the dam being collected. The works in connexion with improvements to the Ekruk Tank perennial canal were completed; the canal was brought to its original section and the embankment raised throughout for a length of 24 miles. The two works in the Southern Division on which expenditure on capital account was incurred during the year were the Krishna Canal, and the reconstruction of the slipped portion of the Nehr dam in connexion with the Yerla river system. On the former only a few sub-works remained to be carried out, and considerable progress was made with the latter work. The repair and improvement of 137 tanks in the Dhárwár district and 5 tanks in the Belgaum district were either in progress or completed during the year, the outlay amounting to Rs. 38,569 and Rs. 16,694 respectively. In the Ahmedábád and Surat and Broach districts the repair and improvement of 51 tanks were undertaken, the total expenditure in each district being Rs. 9,265 and Rs. 23,021 respectively. The total area irrigated from all works during the year was 79,950 acres as against 65,487 acres in the previous year. The gross revenue assessed from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,91,487, showing an increase of Rs. 1,12,445, or more than 23 per cent. due to increase in area irrigated.

Sind.

A change in the Public Works administration of the Province of Sind, the necessity for which had for some time been manifest, was made during the year. The work had outgrown the power of a single Superintending Engineer to cope with, and the Sind Irrigation Committee, which met in 1892, recommended that an additional Superintending Engineer be appointed. The change was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and came into force on 31st October 1893, when the office of Superintending Engineer in Sind was abolished and two new circles were established, one entitled the Indus Left Bank Division, the other the Indus Right Bank Division. The inundation of 1893 was remarkable for the abnormal rise at the end of May when the Bukkur gauge read 12 feet 9 inches, a reading for that date which has only once been exceeded, namely, in 1878. The river, however, quickly fell, and on June 13th the reading was only 7 feet 4 inches. It then rose normally and attained its maximum height, 15 feet 10 inches, on 30th July. The fall afterwards was rapid. Judged by the standard laid down by the late Superintending Engineer in Sind in his annual irrigation report for 1892-93, the inundation was an unfavourable one, as Bukkur gauge read over 13 feet for only 44 days, and Kotri gauge over 17 feet for 50 days. Its great fault was the rapid fall in August which caused some of the canals to run dry before the crops were fully matured. A point to be noted was that, whatever the causes may be that have in recent years delayed the escape of the waters of the Indus to the sea, they were still in action in 1893. Owing to the large area under rabi in 1892, the river when it first rose in May, found the people busily engaged in harvesting their rabi crops and consequently not ready. Again, owing to the early period of the year in which the river was at its highest, the land that was flooded for rabi had lost the greater part of its moisture when the season for sowing the seed arrived; hence both the kharif and rabi area is, generally speaking, likely to be less than the previous year, but will still probably be above the average. So far as the Hyderábád Canals district is concerned, it is believed that the figures of cultivation and revenue will show an increase over those of the previous year, which was the highest on record. In the Begári Canals district several dangerous leaks appeared in the Káshmor bund, but were fortunately stopped before any breach occurred. When the river fell in August, the dhand feeding the Desert Canal got hopelessly blocked with sand, the result being a total failure of all cultivation. In the Shikárpur Canals district portions of the Sukkur-Begári bund and of the Kásimpur bund were eroded by the river, but as the water level fell soon after, no serious flood escaped. In the Rohri district the usual local floods passed over the country and may be classed as moderate, while the Bhávalpur flood barely reached British territory. In the Ghár Canals district, owing to the inopportune way in which the river rose and fell, serious loss would have resulted to the cultivation had not the supply in the case of the Sukkur Canal been supplemented by admitting water through the old head, and in that of the Ghár by the supply

received from the Fordwáh. In the Western Nára district, owing to the low river in the latter part of the season, the rice crop suffered heavily in the upper reaches of the Nára, but with the assistance of the new feeder the lower portions were amply supplied. Owing to the set of the river on the bunds along the river bank, the water topped and breached them in several places, the result being serious flooding of the country between them and the Nára, and also several breaches in the line of railway. No hill floods occurred. In the Karáchi district the flood level rose to within a few inches of that of 1892, and had not the river eroded the bund line at Bahadipur, there would have been no floods except that from one breach in the bund line north of Jerruck. The spill over the left bank of the Indus in the Rohri district was very large and caused a heavy flood down the Eastern Nára. The protective works in the Nára Valley as a whole worked well, and comparatively little damage was done. The sluices, at heads of the Jamrao Sang and Rata Sang, which were of very light construction, were carried away, and some minor embankments were breached. The loss of kharif cultivation was more than covered by the increase in rabi. The supply to the canals of the Eastern Nára system is to a great extent independent of the nature of the inundation, and in the year under review the kharif supply was throughout the season ample, and the area cultivated larger than usual. There was however a falling off of rabi consequent on the closure of the Nára Supply Channel to enable the deepening to be carried out. The only river embankments of any importance in the Indus Left Bank division are those in the Fuleli Canals district. No breaches occurred in them. Numerous small breaches occurred in the canal banks; they were all closed without any particular difficulty. One of the principal operations of the year was the commencement of the deepening of the Nára Supply Channel, with which good progress was made. The improvements to the Unharwáh intended to increase the supply of that canal and extend the area commanded by it, which were commenced during the previous year, made considerable progress. Preparations were made for clearing and extending the original mouth of the Desert Canal which was in use up to 1886, and also to clear the mouth used from 1887 to 1891. The improvement of the Sind Canal was commenced, but owing to the season having far advanced work was confined to the excavation of two new branches and the improvement of the Mirzáwáh. Owing to the erosion caused by the set of the river against the Sukkur-Begári bund in the 22nd mile, a new loop was commenced and nearly completed. A loop in the Kásimpur bund also became necessary and was undertaken. In the Western Nára district the expenditure was principally on the Pritchard Canal, new feeder Western Nára, Dhamrao Canal and Nára Bunds. On the Pritchard Canal it was decided to construct a new regulator. Work on the Dhamrao Canal was pushed on vigorously under great difficulties as regards labour and water. The main canal, together with five miles of the Gangrout branch were expected to be ready by the end of the first week in June. The repairs to the Nára bunds commenced in the previous year were completed. In the Karáchi Canals district the Baragaza Khádi Bund, which had been commenced late in the previous year, was being constructed with vigour during April and May, but it had to be abandoned on account of a sudden and unexpected rise of the river which flooded the works before completion. The restoration of old embankments of the Baghar Canal was continued in the year under report. In the Eastern Nára district the Jatri sluice and escape channel were completed and the regulator in the Mahki weir commenced. The Jatri-Kheti clearance in the Nára channel was also completed. In the Fuleli Canals district the regulator at the 60th mile (Alipur) was practically completed, and four of the five proposed escapes for the surplus water at the tail were completed. The survey in connexion with the revision of the plans and estimates of the Jamrao Canal, referred to in last year's report, was completed, and the project submitted for sanction. Surveys for the improvement of the large canals in the north of the Hyderábád Canals district were also completed, and projects prepared. The work done by the Rohri Survey party was inspected by the Superintending Engineer, and proposals were framed for diverting the Bhávalpur flood and for a new canal.

Receipt

The revenue receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,67,058, of which Rs. 5,69,861 were on account of works in the Dakkhan and Gujarát, and Rs. 1,97,197 were on account of works in Sind. These receipts represented direct revenue accounted for in the Public Works Department, and do not include the receipts credited under Land Revenue. The figures for the year under report compare with those for the previous year as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works—		
Protective Works	1,11,742	1,02,419
Productive do.	4,09,304	4,12,162
Total ...	5,21,046	5,14,581
Minor Works—		
Imperial—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,16,073	1,42,331
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	61,095	77,667
Agricultural Works	1,584	1,833
Provincial—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	17,475	30,646
Total ...	1,96,227	2,52,477
Grand Total ...	7,17,273	7,67,058

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year, which was Rs. 32,25,363 as against Rs. 24,72,505 in the preceding year, was distributed under different heads as under :—

Capital—	*Imperial.*		
Major Works—			
Protective Works	Rs. ...(a) 1,21,402		Rs.
Productive do.	...(b) 5,13,392		
			6,34,794
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	...	...	(c) 1,99,948
			8,34,742
Revenue—			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	... 74,218		
Productive do.	... 3,31,916		
			4,06,134
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	... 3,22,706		
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	... 10,56,500		
			13,79,206
Agricultural Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept ...		...	(d) 4,51,857
Contribution Works	...	...	14,444
		Total Imperial ...	30,86,383
Capital—	*Provincial.*		
Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	1,34,672
Revenue—			
Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	4,308
		Total Provincial ...	1,38,980
		Grand Total ...	32,25,363

(a) Includes Rs. 3,062, (b) Rs. 10,766, (c) Rs. 8,128, and (d) Rs. 7,747 on account of expenditure in England and exchange.

Gujarát Works.

Ahmedábád District.

The season was a very favourable one for both kharif and rabi, as timely rain fell for sowings and the Háthmati canal was full throughout the season. The total rainfall registered at Parántij was 51·23 inches as against 44·88 for the preceding year and against an average of 30·55 for the 10 years ending 31st December 1893. The total area irrigated was 3,701 acres (1,259 kharif and 2,442 rabi) as against 2,727 acres (386 kharif and 2,341 rabi) for last year, and the revenue amounted to Rs. 10,368 against Rs. 6,944. The cost of maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 4,051 as against Rs. 4,044 for last year. One heavy flood occurred on 15th September 1893, when the water rose at the weir to a head 8·40, the rainfall being 3·70 inches. On the Khári Cut during the season 1,786 acres were irrigated, *i. e.* 1,760 kharif and 26 rabi, and the income amounted to Rs. 11,545, out of which free grants and remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,629 were given, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 9,916 as against a net revenue for last year of Rs. 4,374. The increases were due to a favourable season. The following new works were carried out :—a crossing at Bág Fardose costing Rs. 1,614 ; a crossing at Bandia costing Rs. 1,614 ; and a skew culvert across Ghodásar channel costing Rs. 1,263. The cost of maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 2,812, including expenditure on special repairs necessitated by abnormally heavy floods. The work of improvement to the Naika channel was in progress and a sum of Rs. 4,576 was expended. The extension was very much damaged by floods from the Sábarmati river, and it will probably not be advisable to carry it as far as was originally intended. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 899 as against Rs. 847 for last year. On the 7th July 1893 a very heavy flood occurred and did an immense amount of damage, which was repaired during the working season. The cost of these repairs amounted to Rs. 962, besides special repairs amounting to Rs. 557. The Viramgám Drainage Channel was much damaged by heavy floods and a sum of Rs. 2,692 was spent in repairs. Works for the improvement of 13 village tanks were completed or in progress during the year.

Kaira District.

The Karamsad drain project was delayed for want of information as to the land compensation which would have to be paid. The Charotar drainage continued to claim attention. The high death rate in the Mátar táluka, noticed in the Revised Settlement Report, led to an investigation being commenced with the object of ascertaining precisely the probable effect of drainage in the different villages. It was thought that while some villages would greatly benefit if the surplus flood waters could be more rapidly carried off, others, on the other hand, would find their rice cultivation seriously injured : and the enquiry was directed to the more detailed investigation of this question. Also the general spread of the floods, their levels and their outfalls were being surveyed with the object of collecting sufficient data for a preliminary report on the whole question. So far as enquiry went, it was quite clear that some of the lines of drainage, at all events, could be greatly improved without doing any injury. The enquiry extended to Cambay territory and the survey included lands injuriously affected by the river floods of the Shedi, Vátrak, Khári and Sábarmati. The Baroda authorities were also working at the survey for a drainage channel, which is likely to benefit both Baroda and British territory, if carried out.

Surat and Broach Districts.

The drainage works in Ankleshwar táluka of the Broach collectorate, described in last year's report, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,290, of which Rs. 3,144 were expended

during the year. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 12,811. The Pakhájan-Amhbel channel of the Broach collectorate was in progress. The total length of the main channel was 12 miles and of the branches, of which there were three, 11 miles. These channels were intended to drain the lowlying lands of eight villages of the Wágra táluka. Nearly four miles of the main channel were completed, and a sum of Rs. 7,371 was expended during the year. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 29,219. Repairs and improvements to 38 tanks were sanctioned during the year. Rs. 12,701 were expended on repairs and Rs. 10,320 on improvements. The breaches and eroded portions of the embankment of the Wagrej protective works were repaired by filling in earth at a cost of Rs. 2,086.

Dakkhan Works.

Khándesh District. A total outlay of Rs. 2,585 was spent in improvements to the Dhulia channel and in the maintenance of the Mukti tank connected with the Lower Pánjhra river works. The survey of the Náhálod channel was also completed. A total sum of Rs. 5,611 was spent on plantation operations and the general up-keep of the Jámda canals. Rs. 2,526 and Rs. 4,327 were spent on the Mhasva and Parsul tanks respectively. The outlay on old irrigation works amounted to Rs. 19,557 from Imperial funds and Rs. 1,518 from voluntary contribution. Six new channels were surveyed and five river gauges maintained.

Násik District. In the Kádva river system a temporary earthen bund was made across the waste weir channel of the Vághad tank, and gauging of leakage and other observations were carried out. On the Pálkhad Canal a small safety weir, which was found too short, was replaced by a masonry aqueduct at a cost of Rs. 1,506. The regime of the Vadáli Canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 529 : there was no expenditure on capital account. All necessary repairs were made to the Ojhar Támbat canal at a cost of Rs. 343. The total expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 5,076 as against Rs. 2,819 in the previous year.

Ahmednagar District. The Ojhar Canal was opened for 19 miles. There was a net credit of Rs. 41 on the capital account and an expenditure of Rs. 3,427 on maintenance and repairs. The Lákh Canal was in operation for 23 miles, and there was a net credit of Rs. 252 on the capital account. On the Bhatodi tank there was no expenditure from capital account; maintenance and repairs cost Rs. 1,947.

Poona District. During the year under report Rs. 19,225 were spent on the Mutha canals and Rs. 11,723 on the water-supply works. Smaller sums were incurred on the maintenance of the Kásurdi, Matoba, Shirsuphál, and Bhádalvádi tanks.

Nira Canal. Good progress was made towards the completion of the masonry in the Bhátghar dam, and the coping was finished over the first 15 openings of the north waste weir. On the weir at Vir the new needle gap near the scouring sluices was completed. The chief works finished along the canal were an overbridge and a superpassage. One distributary, over 16 miles long, with five branches, was also completed. The total capital expenditure during the year on the whole project was Rs. 94,767; maintenance and repairs cost Rs. 26,333.

Sholápur District. A small storage tank was constructed at Tisangi in connexion with the Mhasvad tank, and the works were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 8,348. The necessary annual repairs were carried out to the Ekruk, Ashti, and Koregáon tanks, of which the capital account was closed in previous years.

Bijápur District. The Muchkandi tank was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 280. The work, of completing the preliminary survey of the Sangogi tank, which was begun last year, was finished at a cost of Rs. 1,492 against the estimate of Rs. 1,549. The survey showed that the site was favourable for a tank to store 2,845 millions cubic feet of water. The outlay incurred during the year on repairs to tanks for which only revenue accounts were kept was Rs. 1,442.

Sátara District. No expenditure was incurred during the year on the Rewári canal chargeable to capital account. The canal was maintained and kept in working order during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 955 against Rs. 1,104 of the previous year. The most important work carried on in connexion with the Yerla river works was the reconstruction of the slipped portion of the Nehr dam, described in the last year's report. The work was much hampered by heavy rains, but proceeded satisfactorily. The total expenditure on capital account was Rs. 12,649, and on maintenance Rs. 3,627. On the Krishna canal Rs. 4,353 were spent from capital account on the construction of stop-gates, outlets, and extensions. No works chargeable to capital account were executed on the Upper Mán river works, the Maini and the Chikhli canals.

Belgaum District. On the Gokák Canal, 1st section, the entire capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,33,875, during the year and to Rs. 6,45,928 from the commencement of the work. The charges for maintenance and repairs were Rs. 2,439 against Rs. 2,389 in the preceding year. Rs. 16,694 were spent on repairs and improvements to five tanks.

Dhárwár District. There was no expenditure on capital account during the year. The four tanks at Madag, Dámbal, Medleri, and Assundi were maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,526 or Rs. 285 less than in 1892-93. Rs. 30,501 were spent on repairs and improvements to 46 tanks irrigating more than 50 acres, and Rs. 8,068 on 91 tanks irrigating less than that area.

Ratnágiri District. During the year under review only current repairs to the Varad and Pat tanks were executed.

Sind Works.

Begári Canals.

Final payments amounting to Rs. 163 were made for the inverted syphon under the Ahmed Rájwáh on the Desert Canal completed in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,153 against an estimated amount of Rs. 2,150. The widening of the main Unharwáh canal up to the point where the Nasirwáh takes off was nearly completed and silt clearance below that point was partially effected. The canal will be ready to be opened by the coming inundation season. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,05,257. On the Desert Canal a new bund was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,289 against the estimate of Rs. 2,818. The loop to protect the Kashmor bund was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,363, and a new mouth was excavated on the Khaiwáh Canal at a cost of Rs. 3,855. On the Desert, Unharwáh, and Begári canals the ordinary maintenance and repairs were executed, and the usual abkaláni establishment entertained.

Shikápur Canals.

Further improvements were being carried out to the Sind Canal, and new protective loops were in course of construction on the Sukkur, Begári, and Kásimpur bunds.

Ghár Canals.

The three bridges alluded to in last year's report as having been commenced were completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,148 against an estimated amount of Rs. 5,305; the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,148. A new regulator of three spans was constructed over the Mirwáh No. 1 in place of the old sluice which was washed away during the inundation. The estimated cost was Rs. 2,774, while the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,929. A sum of Rs. 1,061 was paid during the year as compensation for land taken up for strengthening the Saidábád bund, a work carried out in 1890-91.

Western Nára Canals.

The remaining works on the Pritchard Canal, viz. karia heads and strengthening of the canal banks in places, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,631. A new regulator was in course of construction. Good progress was made with the Dhamrao canal and the new feeder to the Western Nára, the expenditure on the former being Rs. 84,539 and on the latter Rs. 6,910. The construction of a regulator at the head of the Marviwáh and of a masonry sluice at the head of the Sobhnari Karia was undertaken.

Eastern Nára Canals.

The Jamrao Canal survey was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,355. Rs. 1,62,154 were spent on the deepening of the Nára supply channel, the total estimated cost being Rs. 3,22,770. The improvements of the channel of the Nára between Játri and Kheti, referred to in last year's report, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 67,790 against an estimate of Rs. 71,373. New bridges across the Mithráo Canal were some completed and some in progress. The bund beween Bakhora and Bukkur was completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 19,560 and the estimate Rs. 19,920.

Hyderábád Canals District.

There was no capital expenditure, and that incurred under revenue was for ordinary works, which included a sluice at the head of the Dhora Begam and a new feeder to the Bhortiwáh, together with surveys of the Naulákhi, Dád, and Nasrat.

Fuleli Canals District.

The regulator at 60th mile, described in last year's report, was completed at a cost of Rs. 58,128 against an estimate of Rs. 58,813. The work of completing a new head to the Mulchand was estimated to cost Rs. 69,188, Rs. 50,401 for the new head and Rs. 18,787 for thorough clearance. In the year under review about 13 lákhs of cubic feet of excavation were carried out and jungle cleared at a total cost of Rs. 10,385, of which Rs. 9,493 were debited to capital. The work of enlarging and extending the tails of 5 branches of the Fuleli was in progress, and the escapes to Sherwáh and Aliwáh were practically completed before the inundation, and did good service. The third and fourth were completed after the inundation. The estimate for the four amounted to Rs. 29,322, of which Rs. 22,493 were expended, Rs. 17,521 in 1893-94. The road from Jamshora to Gidu Bandar was completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,516 against an estimate of Rs. 15,268. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 10,407. Other minor works were in progress.

Karáchi Canals.

Under the head of extensions and improvements Rs. 55,442 were expended, of which Rs. 38,297 were on river embankments, Rs. 16,620 on works connected with canals and Rs. 525 on plantations. The works on the Baragaza Khádi bund were flooded, and had to be abandoned; in their stead an old Zamindári bund was repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,885, and kept out the floods from the Sujával táluka. Rs. 16,502 were spent on the restoration of the old embankments of the Baghar canal, and minor expenditure was incurred on improvements to the Sonda bund and the Bagwáh sluice.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance.

General results.

In the following statement the receipts and expenditure of the Civil, Military, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94, are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for the latter year do not exactly agree with those shown in the review for 1892-93, owing to certain journal entries having been made in the accounts for last year after submission of the review. Similarly, the figures for 1893-94 in this review are subject to alterations before the final closing of the accounts for that year:—

Heads.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference, + or —.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference, + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department ... Imperial	8,09,65,723	8,16,50,259	+6,84,536	83,92,991	80,53,959	—3,39,032
Civil Department ... Provincial	3,97,19,657	3,99,89,233	+2,69,576	3,68,64,212	3,71,07,430	+2,43,218
Civil Department ... Local	55,13,071	58,16,197	+3,03,126	43,17,758	42,66,423	—51,335
Irrigation, Imperial	6,99,758	7,36,413	+36,655	24,28,954	30,42,236	+6,13,282
Do. Provincial	17,475	30,646	+13,171	9,872	1,38,981	+1,29,109
Military Works, Imperial	21,791	24,079	+2,288	1,87,800	1,94,441	+6,641
Civil Works, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	2,62,269	3,87,078	+1,24,809
Do. Provincial	7,99,954	8,41,015	+41,061	34,79,962	33,60,360	—1,19,602
Do. Local	.....	.....	.....	12,82,216	12,16,118	—66,098
State Railway, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	1,303	.....	—1,303
Do. Provincial	64,086	1,42,534	+78,448	64,205	1,14,074	+49,869
Do. Construction, Provincial	.....	.....	.....	4,21,809	76,556	—3,45,253
Do. Working Expenses, Provincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State outlay, Guaranteed Railways. Land	.....	.....	.....	6,311	39,903	+33,592
State outlay, Guaranteed Railways. Control	.....	.....	.....	2,27,164	2,37,403	+10,239
Telegraph Department ... Imperial	21,99,434	23,66,231	+1,66,797	23,31,075	25,39,325	+2,08,250
Telegraph Department ... Provincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Department	8,45,603	8,14,210	—31,393	2,88,75,697	2,97,44,205	+8,68,508
Postal Department	25,32,199	26,52,860	+1,20,661	18,90,227	18,96,676	+6,449
Total	13,33,78,752	13,50,63,677	+16,84,926	9,10,43,825	9,24,15,168	+13,71,343

The total receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 13,50,63,677 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,24,15,168, the surplus being Rs. 4,26,48,509 against Rs. 4,23,34,926 last year. On the receipt side the statement shows a net increase of Rs. 16,84,926 over last year's actuals, the improvement being in all the departments except Military, which showed a small decrease of Rs. 31,393. On the expenditure side the net increase over last year's actuals is Rs. 13,71,343. The increase was most marked under Civil Department, Provincial, Public Works, Irrigation, Public Works Imperial, Telegraph Department, and Military Department. Against these increases the following departments showed a reduction in expenditure as compared with last year:—Civil Department (Imperial and Local), Public Works (Provincial and Local), State Railways (Imperial) and State Railways Construction (Provincial). The following paragraphs explain the differences both in revenue and expenditure of the Civil Department, Imperial and Provincial.

Imperial and Civil transactions.

The annexed statement shows in detail of major heads the Imperial revenue and expenditure. Revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 6,84,536 over that of the last year, and expenditure a net decrease of Rs. 3,39,032, the net gain being Rs. 10,23,568:—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,88,00,490	2,03,58,606	7,15,116	.....
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	8,43,000	.....		
II.—Opium	1,67,56,525	1,60,45,321	.....	7,11,204
III.—Salt	2,23,87,500	2,21,33,763	.....	2,53,737
IV.—Stamps	14,32,790	13,98,324	.....	34,466
V.—Excise	76,92,717	80,38,243	3,45,526	.....
VII.—Customs	34,15,303	43,89,065	9,73,762	.....
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,70,291	19,46,083	.....	24,208
IX.—Forest	16,34,772	18,97,175	2,62,403	.....
X.—Registration	2,85,425	3,01,234	15,809	.....
XI.—Tributes from Native States	12,85,493	12,73,595	.....	11,898
XII.—Interest	18,64,515	17,60,654	.....	1,03,861
XV.—Mint	21,04,370	15,50,495	.....	5,53,875
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,58,536	1,61,461	2,925	.....
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	40,310	38,956	.....	1,354
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,93,686	3,57,284	63,598	.....
Total	8,09,65,723	8,16,50,259	23,79,139	16,94,603

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks...	7,26,412	6,15,518	.....	1,10,894
2. Assignments and Compensations	5,82,544	3,14,289	.....	2,68,255
4. Opium	25,980	25,849	.....	131
5. Salt	15,23,906	15,74,621	50,715	.....
6. Stamps	59,416	60,852	1,436	.....
7. Excise	2,52,027	2,61,776	9,749	.....
9. Customs	5,26,309	5,36,825	10,516	.....
10. Assessed Taxes	25,340	26,543	1,203	.....
11. Forest	9,49,135	10,31,073	81,938	.....
12. Registration	1,38,969	1,43,742	4,773	.....
13. Interest on ordinary debt	544	125	.....	419
14. Interest on other obligations	4,37,921	4,56,365	18,444	.....
17. Mint	5,19,396	4,18,611	.....	1,00,785
18. General Administration	4,09,377	4,33,720	24,343	.....
20. Police	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Ecclesiastical	3,18,868	3,65,268	46,400	.....
25. Political	6,23,514	6,18,733	.....	4,781
26. Scientific and Other Minor Departments ...	67,177	35,535	.....	31,642
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	8,28,904	7,49,587	.....	79,317
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	2,744	2,929	185	.....
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	71,012	68,308	.....	2,704
30. Stationery and Printing...	2,67,450	2,84,000	16,550	.....
32. Miscellaneous	36,046	29,690	.....	6,356
Total ...	83,92,991	80,53,959	2,66,252	6,05,284

The net increase of revenue was the outcome of a considerable improvement in receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, Customs, Forest, Registration, Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Miscellaneous, and a falling off in those from Opium, Salt, Stamp, Assessed Taxes, Tributes, Interest and Mint. The net decrease in expenditure was caused by a marked reduction under Refunds and Drawbacks, Assignments and Compensations, Mint, Scientific and Other Minor Departments, and Territorial and Political Pensions. There was, however, an increase of expenditure chiefly under Salt, Excise, Customs, Forest, Interest, General Administration and Stationery and Printing. A brief explanation of the more important variations is given below;—

Cause of increase and decrease: Receipts.

As regards the increase of Rs. 7,15,116 in Land Revenue, the total divisible land revenue for the year 1893-94, as compared with the actuals for 1892-93, showed an increase of Rs. 9,34,896, of which Rs. 7,01,173 represented the Imperial share after excluding adjustments made between Imperial and Provincial for services rendered by the latter. These adjustments were Rs. 13,943 less in 1893-94 than in the previous year. The improvement in the actual collections was due to larger recoveries in the Surat, Khándesh, Poona, Hyderábád, Karáchi and Shikárpur districts. In Surat the improvement was attributed partly to the collection of arrears of the previous year and partly to advance payments, while that in Khándesh was wholly due to revised rates of assessment. In Poona the improvement was partly due to the same cause as in Khándesh, and partly to larger realizations of fluctuating items. That in Hyderábád resulted from extended rabi cultivation. In Karáchi and Shikárpur there was also a considerable increase due, in the former, to the recovery of large outstandings of the previous year, and in the latter, to extended rabi cultivation owing to favourable floods. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the Broach district owing to the actuals of 1892-93 having been exceptionally high. The decline of Rs. 7,11,204 in the opium revenue was due to the new currency legislation which led to fluctuations in the market, in respect both to prices and exchange. The falling off of Rs. 2,53,737 in Salt was mainly in excise duty on salt and was due to two consecutive bad seasons, owing to which the stock of sea salt fell so low that the proprietors raised prices. This checked sales and the traders preferred to wait till the new crop came into the market. The result was that revenue which would in ordinary circumstances have been realized in 1893-94, actually came into the accounts of the first two months of 1894-95. The decrease was to some extent balanced by an increase in customs duty on salt and sale proceeds of Government salt. The total decrease in the stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 1,37,864, of which one-fourth represents the Imperial share. The decline was mainly owing to the fact that the receipts for 1892-93 included such special items as the probate duty on the estate of a wealthy citizen of Bombay, and the composition of stamp duty chargeable on the debentures of the Bombay and Karáchi Port Trusts. The increase of Rs. 3,45,526 under Excise was chiefly due to the issue of spirit of the value of Rs. 1,50,000 free of duty in 1892-93, to the recovery of large arrears, and to a good season. Under Customs the increase of Rs. 9,73,762 resulted from the introduction of the new Tariff Act and larger importations of spirits, wines and kerosine-oil. The decrease of Rs. 24,208 in assessed taxes was due to a falling off in the incomes liable to taxation, the result of stagnation of trade owing to the disturbance in exchange and the accumulation of surplus stocks in China. The riots in Bombay during August 1893, also retarded collections, as people left Bombay and changed their residence and business. The decreases due to these causes were, however, partially balanced by an increase in the tax on surplus profits of the railways due to larger earnings of the Rajputána-Málwa and Southern Marátha Railways, and in the tax on salaries and pensions due to larger

collections owing to the exchange compensation allowance. The large improvement of Rs. 2,62,403 under Forests was chiefly in the Southern and Northern Circles. In the former the increase, occasioned by prosperity in the districts and consequent high prices, was emphasised by the fact that the demand for forest produce in 1892-93 was unusually small owing to the agricultural distress then prevailing. In the Northern Circle the improvement was due to the exceptionally high prices received for the coupes sold in both the Thána divisions. In the Central Circle the better results were occasioned by higher prices obtained at timber sales and by larger receipts from grazing and fodder grass. The increase of Rs. 15,809 from registration was due to a good season and to the growing appreciation of the advantages of registration. The decrease of Rs. 11,898 under Tributes was mainly due to larger outstandings at the close of the year on account of tributes from Káthiáwár, to two years' contributions having been received in 1892-93 from two small States of the Jághirdárs in the Southern Máratha Country and to the non-payment of the subsidy by some States in the Mahi Kántha Agency before the 31st March 1894. The above falling off was, however, largely counterbalanced by the receipt of exceptional nazaránas in connexion with succession to Native States. The decrease of Rs. 1,03,861 under Interest was due to the repayment in full on 31st July 1893 of the new consolidated loan owing by the Bombay Municipality. The decrease of Rs. 5,53,875 in Mint receipts was due to the currency legislation of 26th June 1893, and would have been still greater had it not been for the gain on the silver taken over from the Exchange Banks. The small increase of Rs. 2,925 in receipts in aid of superannuation was due to recoveries in India of loans granted in England to subscribers of the Bombay Military Fund and also to large payments by retired officers. The increase of Rs. 63,598 under the head Miscellaneous was chiefly due to a large demand for bills and telegraphic transfers, owing in the former case to a good cotton and seed crop, and in the latter to the remittance by the Exchange Banks to Calcutta and Madras of payments made for silver bullion received after the closure of the mints.

Expenditure.

The decrease of Rs 1,10,894 under Refunds and Drawbacks was due chiefly to the payment in 1892-93 to the Portuguese Government of its share of the common customs receipts for the 10th, 11th and 12th years' treaty, no similar payment being made in 1893-94. Under Assignments and Compensations the falling off of Rs. 2,68,255 was due to the payment in 1892-93 of arrears, viz., the Goa Customs tariff compensation for the 10th, 11th and 12th treaty years' compensation for salt pans in Portuguese India and arrear excise compensations. The increase of Rs. 50,715 under Salt was attributable to exchange compensation allowance, to a considerable expenditure on the biennial supply of clothing, and to larger expenditure on bagging and sewing charges. There was also a large expenditure in establishment and clothing charges under "Preventive" establishment. The increase of Rs. 9,749 under Excise was chiefly in establishment charges, Inspectors' and travelling allowance. The increase of Rs. 10,516 under Customs was chiefly due to exchange compensation allowances. Under Assessed Taxes the increase of Rs. 1,203 was due to the charging under this head of the furlough allowance of the Collector of Income-tax. The excess expenditure of Rs. 81,938 under Forests was due to extended operations, to exchange compensation allowance, and to the appointment of an extra Assistant Conservator in the Southern Circle. An increase in commissions to sub-registrars and village registrars arising out of the per contra improvement in the revenue accounted for the excess of Rs. 4,773 under Registration. The increase of Rs. 18,444 in Interest on other obligations was due to a larger amount of interest paid in 1893-94 on Presidency Savings Bank deposits, to the payment of arrears of interest on deposits of the Administrator General, and to the payment to the Limbdi Darbár and the Girásias of the village of Akur of the accrued interest on revenue formerly collected by Government. The discontinuance of public coinage and savings in salary and establishment charges owing to the absence of the Mint Master on furlough and to several appointments having been left vacant led to the saving of Rs. 1,00,785 under Mint. The increase of Rs. 24,343 under General Administration was chiefly due to exchange compensation allowance and to larger payments to officers of other provinces attached to the Imperial offices of account and audit. The excess of Rs. 46,400 under Ecclesiastical was due to exchange compensation allowance and to a smaller number of absentees in the year under report. The actuals under the head Political for 1893-94, exceeded those of the previous year owing to the payment of exchange compensation allowance, but the excess thus caused was covered by savings in other directions, viz., by the lapsing of certain allowances to refugees, the holders having returned to Afghánistán and by the non-recurrence in the year under report of the expenditure in connexion with the Somáli Coast Survey and the Aida Galla Expedition. The decrease of Rs. 31,642 under Scientific and other Minor Departments was accounted for by the transfer of the charges on account of the Bacteriological Laboratory and by the inclusion in the actuals for 1892-93 of the cost of printing the final census report. The difference amounting to Rs. 79,317 in the actuals for two years under Territorial and Political Pensions was due to the payment in 1892-93 of arrears to the Angria family, to the disbursement in that year of the full pension to Nawáb Shamsh Jehán Begum and to the funeral expenses of a member of the Khairpur branch of the Sind Mirs. The saving of Rs 2,704 under Superannuation and Retired Allowances occurred in Imperial Marine Department pensions owing to lapses by death. The saving thus caused was, however, partially counterbalanced by the transfer of two pensions of the Bombay Civil Fund from the India Office to Bombay and by the payment, for the first time this year, of pensions drawn from the Madras Military Orphan Fund and the Medical Retiring Fund. The increase of Rs. 16,550 under Stationery and Printing was due to the purchase in India of certain printing paper, which had hitherto been obtained from England. The decrease of Rs. 6,356 in Miscellaneous was explained by the facts that a large demand for bills caused saving in the charges for remittance of treasure and that the payment made to Messrs. Cook and Sons for conveyance of pilgrims was smaller than in 1892-93.

Provincial Transactions.

The following table exhibits in detail the Provincial revenue and expenditure of 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	40,70,106	38,31,218	.....	.....
I.—Land Revenue	2,66,35,081	2,66,37,025	1,944	.....
III.—Salt	57,082	53,446	.....	3,636
IV.—Stamps	42,98,369	41,94,973	.....	1,03,396
V.—Excise	25,64,239	26,79,414	1,15,175	.....
VII.—Customs	43,069	48,173	5,104	.....
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	17,67,452	17,22,031	.....	45,421
IX.—Forest	16,34,772	18,97,175	2,62,403	.....
X.—Registration	2,85,425	3,01,234	15,809	.....
XII.—Interest	2,58,937	2,83,692	24,755	.....
XIII.—Post Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Laws	4,31,089	4,19,478	.....	11,611
XVIB.— do. Jails	2,02,442	2,13,566	11,124	.....
XVII.—Police	5,12,487	4,26,333	.....	86,154
XVIII.—Marine	65,914	62,515	.....	3,399
XIX.—Education	2,86,637	3,03,553	16,916	.....
XX.—Medical	1,19,029	1,19,438	409	.....
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	27,878	27,266	.....	612
XXII.—Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, &c.... ...	2,32,697	2,41,935	9,238	.....
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	69,291	66,273	.....	3,018
XXV.—Miscellaneous	81,468	1,05,098	23,630	.....
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	2,593	2,782	189	.....
Contribution from Local Funds	1,43,706	1,83,833	40,127	.....
	3,97,19,657	3,99,89,233	5,26,823	2,57,247
Departmental Heads.				
XIV.—Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVI.—State Railway Gross Receipts	64,086	1,42,534	78,448	.....
XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation ...	17,475	30,646	13,171	.....
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Officers	7,99,954	8,41,015	41,061	.....
Total Departmental Heads ...	8,81,515	10,14,195	1,32,680	.....
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	4,06,01,172	4,10,03,428	4,02,256	.....
Total ...	4,46,71,278	4,48,34,646	.....	.....

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,15,962	2,05,527	.....	10,435
2. Assignments and Compensations	99,73,756	97,18,995	.....	2,54,761
3. Land Revenue	65,58,020	64,26,472	.....	1,31,548
6. Stamps	1,78,247	1,82,556	4,309	.....
7. Excise	84,009	87,259	3,250	.....
10. Assessed Taxes	25,340	26,543	1,203	.....
11. Forest	9,49,134	10,31,073	81,939	.....
12. Registration	1,38,969	1,43,742	4,773	.....
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,04,513	2,19,242	14,729	.....
14. Interest on other obligations	.....	246	246	.....
15. Post Office	1,05,415	1,03,486	.....	1,929
18. General Administration	13,67,791	13,77,498	9,707	.....
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	43,73,478	45,08,957	1,35,479	.....
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	6,46,975	6,61,889	14,914	.....
20. Police	51,30,271	51,74,469	44,198	.....
21. Marine	38,166	45,106	6,940	.....
22. Education...	16,41,745	16,72,493	30,748	.....
24. Medical	14,21,758	15,16,201	94,443	.....
25. Political	3,28,826	3,75,933	47,107	.....
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,59,586	1,62,280	2,694	.....
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	16,06,031	16,95,294	89,263	.....
30. Stationery and Printing	7,08,265	7,30,437	22,172	.....
32. Miscellaneous	2,53,749	1,98,958	.....	54,791
33. Famine Relief	3,530	84	.....	3,446
45. Civil Works	37,363	8,438	.....	28,925
Contributions to Local Funds	7,13,313	8,34,252	1,20,939	.....
	3,68,64,212	3,71,07,430	7,29,053	4,85,835

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with B.	
	A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
Departmental Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36. Telegraph...	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Construction of Railways	4,86,014	76,556	.....	4,09,458
38. State Railway Working expenses...	.....	1,14,074	1,14,074	.....
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....
43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	9,872	1,38,981	1,29,109	.....
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	34,79,962	33,60,360	.....	1,19,602
Total Departmental Heads ...	39,75,848	36,89,971	2,43,183	5,29,060
Total Expenditure ..	4,08,40,060	4,07,97,401	.....	42,659
Closing Balance ...	38,31,218	40,37,245	.....	.....
Total ...	4,46,71,278	4,48,34,646	.....	.....

There was thus a net increase in revenue of Rs. 4,02,256 and a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 42,659 or a total improvement of Rs. 4,44,915, as compared with the actuals of the last year. The more important variations between the actuals of the two years under civil revenue and expenditure heads are explained below :—

Causes of increase and decrease : Receipts.

There was really a considerable improvement in the land revenue collections as explained in the comparison of the two years' transactions under Imperial. The small increase shown here arose from the abovementioned increase largely diminished by a decrease of Rs. 2,18,000 in the book adjustment, connected with alienated lands, and Rs. 13,943 less paid by Imperial to Provincial for services rendered by the latter to Imperial in 1893-94. The smaller adjustments for alienated land revenue was wholly in Sind districts, and was due partly to the restriction of assessment on certain Jághirdárs' holdings to land actually cultivable and partly to the lapsing of some jághirs to Government on the death of their holders. The falling off of Rs. 3,636 under Salt occurred in the sale-proceeds of grass, trees, and other fluctuating items. The increase of Rs. 5,104 from Customs was due chiefly to larger receipts in 1893-94, from transhipment fees owing to the re-export of kerosine oil to foreign ports being greater in 1893-94 than in 1892-93, and to these fees being now levied on all goods liable to duty under the new Customs Tariff Act. The increase of Rs. 24,755 under interest was chiefly due to larger advances having been made to cultivators out of the funds at the disposal of the local Government. As regards the decrease of Rs. 11,611 under Law and Justice, the actuals of 1892-93 under sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property included special receipts in the Sátára and Sholápur districts. The difference between the two years' actuals, due to the above cause, was however partly counterbalanced by larger recoveries of fees in pauper suits, and to larger recoveries under other items. The improvement of Rs. 11,124 under Jails was due partly to larger recoveries of transportation and jail charges from Native States, and partly to larger receipts from jail manufactures. The large falling off of Rs. 86,154 under Police was due to the payment in 1892-93 by the Bombay Port Trust of contributions towards the cost of the Harbour Police in arrears from 1888-89, and to a special adjustment in the same year for value of muskets returned to the Ordnance Department in connexion with the re-arming of the Mofussil and Agency Police. The dulness of the shipping business during the earlier part of the year accounted for the falling off of Rs. 3,399 under Marine. The improvement of Rs. 16,916 under Education was due chiefly to a larger attendance of students in both colleges and secondary schools. An increase in the number of officers on foreign service accounted for the improvement of Rs. 9,238 in receipts in aid of superannuation. The falling off of Rs. 3,018 under Stationery was due to a special book adjustment, made in the accounts for 1892-93, for printing census reports. The improvement of Rs. 23,630 under miscellaneous was due partly to a portion of the sale proceeds of the Bhadgaon farm having been credited in Bombay under orders of the Government of India, and partly to sale-proceeds of the nazarána received at the darbár held at Ahmedábád in November 1893. The improvement of Rs. 40,127 in contributions from Local to Provincial was due to the Government of India having allowed the services of all Local Fund vaccinators to be treated as foreign service of the third kind. The fluctuations under the heads Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forest and Registration are explained above. Other changes were too slight to call for special remark.

Expenditure.

The charges under the head Refunds and Drawbacks depend upon the corresponding revenue heads, and as the receipts from Land Revenue and Excise were high, the refunds were also higher than in 1892-93. On the other hand, a special refund in 1892-93 to the Bombay Port Trust, in connexion with the composition of stamp duty on the Prince's Dock Loan, and a special refund in the same year of income tax recovered from the employés of the G. I. P. Railway residing in the Berárs and His Highness the Nizám's Dominions, more than counterbalanced the excess under Land Revenue and Excise. The decrease of Rs. 2,54,761 under Assignments and Compensation was chiefly due to special arrear payments having been made in 1892-93. The decrease of Rs. 1,31,548 in Land Revenue was chiefly due to the consolidation of the appointment of Survey Commissioner with that of Director Land Records and Agriculture, to the gradual reduction in the expenditure of professional survey charges, and to the actuals for

1892-93 having been swollen by some exceptional payments to village officers. The savings due to the above causes were to a great extent counterbalanced by exchange compensation allowance, and by increased expenditure arising from a further extension of the new agricultural staff. The increase of Rs. 14,729 in interest on ordinary debt represented interest paid to the Government of India on the additional funds allotted to the local Government for loan purposes. Changes and modifications in establishments during the year under report, including the transfer of certain Inspectors to the Imperial establishment, explain the saving of Rs. 1,929 under Post Office. There were considerable fluctuations, both of increase and decrease, in the several minor heads included under General Administration, but they more or less balanced each other, and the increase of Rs. 9,707 was chiefly attributed to exchange compensation allowance. The increase of Rs. 1,35,479 under Law and Justice may be ascribed partly to exchange compensation allowance and partly to a larger number of district officers being on duty in 1893-94. The increase of Rs. 14,914 under Jails was due to some special miscellaneous expenditure incurred at the Nára Jail and to larger purchases of raw materials. The increase of Rs. 44,198 under Police was due to extra expenditure caused by the addition to the strength of the Presidency Town Police sanctioned by the Secretary of State from September 1393, to a refund to the Bombay Municipality of contribution overpaid in 1892-93, and to exchange compensation allowance. The increase was to some extent counterbalanced by the transfer of the charge of the Sind section of the North-Western Railway Police from 1st September 1893 to the Panjáb Government, and by a special payment in 1892-93 to Shetsandis in the Bijápur district as extra famine allowance, which was not repeated in the year under report. The increase under Marine of Rs. 6,940 was due chiefly to the cost of 200 tons of coal supplied to the Sultán of Zanzibar's S.S. "Avoca" in connexion with the rescue of pilgrims from the S.S. "Khiva" destroyed by fire off the coast of Arabia. The increase under Education of Rs. 30,748 was due to an increase in the salary of Sub-Deputy Inspectors, to exchange compensation allowance, to larger expenditure on Europe stores and in payments in support of municipal schools. The increase under Medical of Rs. 94,443 was chiefly due to exchange compensation allowances, but payments to officers of other provinces and the charges for Local Fund vaccinators were also greater in 1893-94 than in 1892-93. The increase under Political of Rs. 47,197 was also principally due to exchange compensation allowances, other causes being the non-recovery within the year of certain contributions which are brought to account by deduction from the charges, special expenditure incurred in connexion with a Darbár held at Ahmedábád, and the purchase of horses for the Rája of Kolhápur on the occasion of his accession to the gádi. The excess under Superannuation was due to larger expenditure on pensions, a portion of which arose in connexion with the reductions in the Survey Department. The increase under Stationery and Printing was chiefly due to larger supplies from central stores to Government offices, the actuals for 1893-94 being Rs. 2,90,000 against Rs. 2,73,000 in 1892-93. The decrease of Rs. 54,791 in miscellaneous resulted mainly from special expenditure incurred in 1892-93 in connexion with the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The decrease under Civil Works was due to special charges having been incurred in 1892-93 on wells and water works in connexion with the distress then prevailing in certain districts. The increase under Contributions from Provincial to Local Funds was chiefly due to larger grants for village sanitation. Fluctuations under Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forest and Registration are explained above. Other changes are too slight to need special notice.

Debt and Remittances.

The following statement shows the transactions of the year under report under the heads of "Debt and Remittances." No comparison is made with the transactions of the previous year, as there is little or no relation between the receipts and expenditure of any two years:—

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—					
Government Stock Notes	.....	763	Provincial Advance and Loan Account.	7,00,850	8,20,615
Unfunded Debt—			Remittances—		
Special Loans	.....	60,263	Other Local Remittances	21,62,73,081	21,62,58,159
Deposits of Service Funds	1,33,402	.....	Remittances by Bills	3,46,49,771	3,45,07,027
Savings Bank Deposits	17,55,959	18,34,753	Foreign Remittances...	5,91,66,262	1,74,15,800
Deposits of Advances not bearing Interest—			Account between Civil and Civil ...	90,02,910	5,31,69,048
Balances of Provincial Savings ...	17,35,660	12,16,118	Account between Civil and other Departments—		
Excluded Local Funds	29,12,703	32,15,425	Post Office	1,01,25,017	1,44,08,661
Departmental and Judicial Deposits...	1,92,25,980	1,84,83,688	Telegraph	23,66,231	25,39,325
Local Fund Debt Account	31,251	40,072	Marine	81,579	14,63,062
Advances recoverable	23,41,041	22,38,094	Military	10,56,031	2,34,50,445
Permanent Advances	4,152	11,837	Public Works	1,97,06,249	2,97,35,605
Amount with Foreign States ...	12,47,763	12,52,995	Guaranteed Railways	6,39,27,421	2,92,10,297
Coinage Account	5,41,86,068	5,71,82,203			
Suspense Account	1,94,46,428	1,94,65,156	Remittance Account between England and India	13,79,735	2,571
Cheques and Bills	2,43,49,625	2,43,2 ,061			
Miscellaneous	4,60,356	4,34,897			
Departmental Accounts	37,762	13,913	Secretary of State's Bills	7,18,81,632	11,75,12,572
Imperial Advance and Loan Account...	1,06,22,748	2,15,223	Total ...	62,88,07,667	67,07,89,648

The figure under the head Permanent Debt Government Stock Notes represents the refund value of stock notes withdrawn from circulation. The transactions recorded under the head Unfunded Debt Deposits of Service Fund were only in connexion with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts included interest allowed by Government on the balance of the fund. The transactions recorded under the head of Savings Bank Deposits were on account of the Presidency Savings Bank deposits, the Administrator General's deposits, Local Fund, Pension Fund and the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The withdrawals from the Savings Bank, owing to the anticipated reduction in the rate of interest, accounted for the outgoings exceeding the deposits. The receipts and outgoings under

the head Deposits and Advances, sub-head Balances of Provincial Savings, showed a net receipt of Rs. 5,19,542, representing a net surplus of Rs. 1,86,532 in Provincial Services and of Rs. 3,32,990 in Incorporated Local Funds on the year's transactions. Under the head of Excluded Local Funds, the outgoings exceeded the receipts chiefly owing to the transfer of certain funds to "Personal Deposits." The transactions recorded under the heads Imperial Advance and Loan Account represented advances to and recoveries from the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Port Trust. The large excess over outgoings was due to the repayment of the whole of the Port Trust Prince's Dock Loan and the Municipal Consolidated Loan. The receipts and outgoings under Provincial Advance and Loan Account were made up of advances to cultivators, advances under special laws, advances to landholders and notabilities, and advances to Municipalities, Local Boards, and Port Trusts. The outgoings under the first head included large advances in the Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Sholápur and Poona districts and those under the second included an advance of Rs. 18,000 to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Under the fourth head were included advances of Rs. 47,000 to the Hubli, Rs. 21,000 to the Islámpur and Rs. 90,000 to the Dhulia Municipalities. The receipts under all heads represented recoveries on account of outstanding balances plus interest. There is nothing special to record under Other Local Remittances or Remittances by bills, while Foreign Remittances merely represented movement of funds to meet the financial requirements of the country. The large outgoings under the head Account between Civil and Civil included interest on Government promissory notes finally charged off to the service head on the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The accounts between Civil and other Departments showed receipts into and payments from treasuries in the Bombay Presidency which are finally accounted for by the departmental officers. The transactions recorded under Remittance Account between England and India are divided into two classes, (1) Receipts and payments in India on account of the India Exchequer, and (2) other remittance transactions with the India Office. Under the former head the transactions passing through the Bombay Books were adjustments with the London Post Office for Postal and Money Order transactions, Little Basses Light Vessel dues, Balances of the Shipping Master's account with the Board of Trade in London and pensions paid to the retired members of the Hongkong Police. Under the latter the transactions were on account of stores purchased and pay and pensions recoverable from Provincial and Local Funds. The transactions under the head Secretary of States Bills represented bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council and paid at Bombay. Other heads do not call for any special remark.

Mint.

Gold Bullion.

No gold was tendered for coinage during the year 1893-94.

Silver Bullion.

The amount of silver bullion received from the Currency Department for coinage in exchange for Mint certificates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,09,94,332 against Rs. 9,55,91,009 in the year 1892-93, and the amount of British Indian Government uncurrent silver coin received for re-coinage was Rs. 1,98,167 against Rs. 84,506 in the previous year. In addition, old Bikanir rupees of the gross value of Rs. 4,93,826 were received from the Political Agent, Bikanir, under the Native Coinage Act, on account of the Bikanir Darbár, and British Indian Government rupees amounting to Rs. 3,29,800 were received in payment of the balance of new Bikanir rupees held by the Mint. Portuguese Indian Government silver coins of the value of Rs. 29,425 were withdrawn from circulation under the orders of the Government of India and remitted to the Bombay Mint, and Syási silver coins amounting to Rs. 10,183 in value were received from the Treasury Officer, Baroda. Treasure Trove silver coins of the value of Rs. 215 were received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In addition to the silver received from the Currency Department, silver bullion to the amount of 17,225,633 tolás, imported by some of the local Exchange Banks for coinage, which was shut out by the legislation closing the Indian Mints to free coinage, was received under the special orders of the Government of India and paid for, at the sterling price of silver bullion converted at the rate of exchange quoted on the day of payment.

Transfer of Silver Bullion to the Calcutta Mint.

Part of this silver, amounting in value to Rs. 5,45,350, was transferred to the Calcutta Mint for coinage in September 1893.

Imports of Silver.

The net value of the importations of silver bullion into the Port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 1,206¼ lákhs in 1893-94 against Rs. 1,122½ lákhs in 1892-93. The silver tendered by merchants and others, and the silver purchased from the Banks, under the special orders of Government, for coinage, amounted to 332·11 lákhs of tolás (rupee weight) against 834 lákhs in the preceding year, and was composed of the following items:—

Description of Silver tendered in 1893-94.	Amount in lákhs of tolás.	Description of Silver tendered in 1893-94.	Amount in lákhs of tolás.
		Banks' Silver received under the special orders of Government.	
Bar Silver from London	59·24		
Do. America	65·59		
Do. Australia	18·88	Bar Silver from London	100·35
Do. Genoa	5·16	Do. America	54·05
Mexican Dollars	4·31	Do. Genoa	1·18
Peruvian do.	4·48	Do. Australia	12·11
Mixed	2·16	Mexican Dollars	2·36
Native Coins ... { Cutch Koris	0·01	Peruvian do.	2·21
Native Coins ... { Broach Rupees	0·01		
Clipped and drilled B. I. G. Rupees	0·01	Total ...	332·11

Gold Coinage.

There was no coinage of gold during the year.

Silver Coinage.

The nominal value of the British Indian Government silver coin issued from the Mint during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,99,14,855 against a total of Rs. 9,69,35,081 during the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 3,58,10,003 were issued in whole rupees; Rs. 12,31,097½ in half-rupees; Rs. 15,34,241¼ in quarter-rupees, and Rs. 13,39,513¼ in two-anna pieces. Nine lákhs of Bikanir rupees coined in the previous year were issued to the Political Agent, Bikanir. The outturn of good coins of all denominations obtained from the weight of metal passed through the rolling mills, amounted in 1893-94 to 69·50, 67·29, 65·14 and 63 87 per cent respectively for whole rupees, half, quarter and one-eighth rupees.

Operative losses.

The combined operative losses of the Melting and Mechanical Departments amounted to about Rs. 20,502, which gave an operative loss of Rs. 35·47 per lákh rolled, but, as these figures may not be absolutely correct, it would be safer to consider the rate of loss at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 38 per lákh rolled.

Revenue.

The charges levied for the coinage of silver bullion during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,51,961 as compared with Rs. 20,10,202 during the previous year. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 15,50,638 against Rs. 21,05,590 in 1892-93.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on fixed and temporary establishments was Rs. 2,47,854 against Rs. 2,74,650 in 1892-93. The total outlay on local and imported stores amounted to Rs. 57,217, which was less by Rs. 74,821 than the amount expended in 1892-93, owing to the smaller amount of coinage. The contingent expenses amounted to Rs. 12,666 against Rs. 13,406 in the preceding year, and the *pro formâ* charges to Rs. 4,31,891 against Rs. 6,98,965. The total current expenditure was Rs. 8,37,420 as compared with Rs. 13,09,525 in 1892-93. There was no expenditure on Capital Account during the year on buildings and only Rs. 29 on plant.

Mint profit.

The gross gain accruing to the Mint on the year's working amounted to Rs. 11,45,109, and the net profit to Rs. 7,13,218 against Rs. 14,95,030 and Rs. 7,96,065 which were the corresponding figures for the year 1892-93.

Currency.

Bombay Circle.

Circulation.

The gross circulation on 31st March 1894 was Rs. 10,45,73,060 as against Rs. 7,90,30,260 on 31st March 1893, showing a net increase of Rs. 2,55,42,800. The following table compares the gross circulation of each denomination of notes in circulation on 31st March 1893 and 31st March 1894 respectively:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
Bombay	3,00,359	9,62,740	1,29,882	92,596	1,18,335	9,645	25,955	1,803	16,41,315	7,89,97,635
Nágpur	217	174	122	96	84	3	1	...	697	20,965
Akola	182	136	52	41	28	3	2	...	444	11,660
Gross circulation on 31st March 1893	3,00,758	9,63,050	1,30,056	92,733	1,18,447	9,651	25,958	1,803	16,42,456	7,90,30,260
Bombay	3,03,884	9,56,882	1,26,624	83,139	1,02,896	9,312	21,760	5,006	16,09,503	10,45,43,270
Nagpur	216	173	118	93	78	2	1	...	681	19,620
Akola	174	130	45	40	26	1	2	...	418	10,170
Gross circulation on 31st March 1894...	3,04,274	9,57,185	1,26,787	83,272	1,03,000	9,315	21,763	5,006	16,10,602	10,45,73,060
Increase or decrease	+3,516	−5,865	−3,269	−9,461	−15,447	−333	−4,195	+3,203	−31,854	+2,55,42,800

The large increase in notes of Rs. 10,000 tells of rupees lying unused in the Branch Reserve Treasury and in the Banks. The favourite note of Bombay (Rs. 5) continued to extend its circulation, but all other denominations received a temporary check.

Low value notes.

The following table shows the monthly variations during two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 in notes of Rs. 100 and under :—

Months.	Numbers of Pieces of Notes of Rupees									
	5		10		20		50		100	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
April	295	306	931	949	123	123	86	87	114	116
May	293	300	926	929	118	119	88	84	116	113
June	296	300	936	934	119	120	89	81	115	110
July	312	301	962	944	124	125	89	79	113	108
August	313	289	957	930	125	124	88	77	116	103
September	310	295	940	913	123	126	86	81	115	101
October	308	287	962	897	127	121	91	77	118	100
November	298	292	947	917	129	124	90	80	118	102
December	307	309	1,013	994	136	131	93	79	122	104
January	299	292	956	915	128	122	92	80	120	102
February	289	293	942	942	125	123	91	81	117	101
March...	300	304	963	957	130	127	93	83	118	103
Average	302	297	953	935	125	123	89	80	116	105

Notes of both high and low value.

The following table compares the net circulation in lákhs of rupees (deduction being made of the notes held in the Reserve Treasury on the last day of each month) of notes of Rs. 100 and under and notes of Rs. 500 and over in the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

Months.	Notes for Rs. 100 and under.		Notes for Rs. 500 and over.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
April	289	295	372	372	661	667
May	293	287	418	394	711	681
June	291	282	501	498	792	780
July	292	281	579	552	871	833
August	295	274	631	659	926	933
September	292	272	680	585	972	857
October	299	266	706	469	1,006	735
November	299	273	683	564	982	837
December	302	274	529	523	831	797
January	299	273	504	342	803	615
February	294	273	424	324	718	597
March	302	280	391	383	693	663

The maxima and minima occurred two months earlier this year than last, the season being a particularly early one.

Transactions with the public.

The average number of Home notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past three years and the daily average of cancellations during the same period were as follows:—

Year.	Notes received.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1891-92	8,208	8,524	5,544
1892-93	8,102	9,037	5,785
1893-94	7,988	8,282	5,397

The diminished circulation already noticed shows itself in these figures; and part of the decrease in the fourth column was due to the inflation of last year's cancellations by notes bearing trade advertisements which were then called in.

Encashment of foreign notes.

The encashment of foreign notes during the past three years was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	35,24,180	39,03,800	58,30,575
Allahábád	8,15,230	5,50,455	22,49,520
Lahore	22,32,785	15,81,580	31,52,110
Madras	74,92,820	55,92,490	98,25,845
Calicut	3,01,595	2,81,745	7,21,355
Coconada	105	20	100
Karáchi	7,74,285	21,53,260	21,51,665
Rangoon	1,41,435	1,38,115	1,33,615
Total ...	1,50,82,435	1,42,01,465	2,40,70,785

There was no balance available for cashing foreign notes throughout the year except in the month of April 1893; but receipts were unusually large from the Presidency Bank on account of Government dues and from hotel-keepers and others on the usual certificates.

Withdrawal of coinage from circulation.

The following statement shows the amount of shroff-marked, notched and otherwise defaced coins withdrawn from circulation during the year 1893-94:—

Shroff-marked.	Notched.	Defaced.	Total.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
33,879	.....	160	34,039

Exchange of coin.

The receipts and issues of small silver during the year as compared with those of 1892-93 were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupees	1,22,951	2,97,651	1,74,700
Quarter-Rupees	67,789	4,32,779	3,64,990
Eighth-Rupees	1,15,620	4,24,310	3,08,690
Total ...	3,06,360	11,54,740	8,48,380
Total of 1892-93 ...	2,31,350	13,72,255	11,40,905
Increase or decrease ...	+75,010	—2,17,515	.....

Agencies.

The transactions at the one permanent agency of Nágpur were as follows :—Issues Rs. 5,23,000, receipts Rs. 5,34,000. There were also twelve temporary currency chests in existence at the beginning of the year holding an aggregate amount of Rs. 43,75,000. Twelve more were opened, and at the end of the year there were fourteen of these chests holding various balances amounting to Rs. 76,40,000.

Lost notes.

Claims to the value of Rs. 11,460 were paid on bonds of indemnity for lost and mutilated notes as against Rs. 10,505 paid in the previous year. No loss occurred to the department by these payments.

Fraud and forgery.

A Márvádi made a claim on the left half of a 10-Re. note, the right half of which had been in the possession of the Currency Office since 1888. He was prosecuted for an attempt at fraud, but was acquitted. No new forgery of the Bombay Circle notes came to light, but three forged notes purporting to be of the Madras Circle were discovered. Six other forged notes were received, of which the issuers had been convicted and sentenced in previous years.

Remittances of coin.

The following were the silver remittances made during the year under report :—

Bombay to Calcutta	...	...	...	...	Rs.	2,50,00,000
Do. Allahábád	...	...	...	...	„	30,00,000
Do. Karáchi	...	...	...	...	„	76,20,000

KARA'CHI CIRCLE.

Circulation.

The following figures show the gross circulation for the year under report and the previous year :—

Years.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
										Rs.
1892-93	4,576	81,709	22,618	7,889	10,193	1,001	1,563	343	1,29,892	81,99,580
1893-94	3,724	94,395	21,938	10,118	10,895	932	1,981	222	1,44,205	76,63,730

The above figures show an increase of 16,035 pieces in the issues of notes of 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 rupees, and a decrease of 1,722 pieces in the issues of notes of 5, 20, 500 and 10,000 rupees, the result being a net increase in issues of 14,313 pieces and a decrease of Rs. 5,35,850 in the total value of circulation.

The encashment of foreign circle notes rose from Rs. 14,78,480 to Rs. 20,79,400, the increase being mainly in notes of the Calcutta, Lahore, and Madras Circles, presented by the Bank of Bombay and Shipping Agents.

Miscellaneous.

A sum of Rs. 438 in whole rupees was received and held in balance. No notched or otherwise defaced coin was received. The receipts and issues of small coin during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupees	1,20,000	41,341
Quarter-Rupees	30,000	28,137
One-eighth Rupees	20,000	23,720
Total of 1893-94 ..	1,70,000	93,198
Total of 1892-93 ...	1,34,000	1,30,578

The increase in receipts was due to a larger remittance of half-rupees having been received from the Currency Department and the decrease in issues was apparently caused by depression of trade.

The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bonds of indemnity :— Lost notes.

		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total. Pieces.	Total. Value.
											Rs.
Half Notes	Lost by Post	...	10	11	4	9	...	...	...	34	1,420
	Lost accidentally	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	210
	Mutilated	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	100
	Total	...	11	11	4	12	...	...	...	38	1,730
	Total, 1893-94	...	11	11	4	12	...	...	...	38	1,730
	Total, 1892-93	...	4	3	6	7	...	...	...	20	1,100

The above table shows an increase of 18 in the number of pieces and of Rs. 630 in the value of notes paid during the year.

A forged ten-rupee note of the Calcutta Circle was presented at the Customs House in payment of duty and was forwarded by the Collector of Customs of Karáchi. According to rules, the note was sent to the District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, for investigation, and copies of his communications reporting the steps taken by him and the result of the enquiry were submitted to the Head Commissioner. Fraud and forgery.

The amount received from Bombay during the year was Rs. 76,30,000 against Rs. 56,24,000 in the previous year, while the amount paid to the Local Treasury and Banks was Rs. 11,28,000 against Rs. 26,06,000 in the previous year. The increase in receipts amounted to Rs. 20,06,000, while the decrease in the issues amounted to Rs. 14,78,000. The increase was due to heavy remittances of coin received from the Currency Department, Bombay, and the decrease resulted from depression of trade. Remittance of silver.

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue to be collected in the different districts during 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions, and so forth, in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V—B. The number of distraints resorted to in connexion with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II :—

Collectorates.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	7,66,119	7,58,284
Shikárpur ...	31,67,934	30,07,239
Hyderábád ...	19,38,639	19,40,257
Karáchi ...	11,90,576	10,73,713
Thar and Párkar ...	6,74,934	6,23,639
Total (Sind) ...	77,38,202	74,03,132
Ahmedábád ...	17,31,288	16,75,067
Kaira ...	20,41,308	20,24,382
Panch Maháls ...	3,25,393	3,26,736
Broach ...	23,33,465	23,04,486
Surat ...	23,51,449	23,63,745
Thána ...	11,15,131	11,03,346
Total (Northern Division) ...	98,98,034	97,97,762
Násik ...	15,97,445	15,89,456
Khándesh ...	38,43,380	40,15,437
Ahmednagar ...	16,46,947	16,42,292
Poona ...	13,13,607	13,23,308
Sholápur ...	10,90,589	11,11,438
Sátára ...	16,84,122	17,10,939
Total (Central Division) ...	1,11,76,090	1,13,92,870
Belgaum ...	15,48,916	15,44,791
Dhárwár ...	25,27,097	25,09,663
Bijápur ...	14,37,366	14,13,999
Kánara ...	10,09,394	10,09,102
Ratnágiri ...	9,21,034	9,30,564
Kolába ...	11,04,749	11,53,572
Total (Southern Division) ...	85,48,556	85,61,691
Grand Total ...	3,73,60,882	3,71,55,455

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,68,54,445 against Rs. 3,70,33,640 in 1892-93, or a decrease of Rs. 1,79,195.

Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to the above head falls under two categories, viz. (I) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (II) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources, created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works also are divided into two categories, the first including entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved within the last twenty-five years, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, and the second including old works, mainly tanks and weirs, which are maintained by the department and for which only revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial.	
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	68,710
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	3,44,378
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(*a*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	1,02,566
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	55,633
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	86,698
Total Imperial ...	6,57,985
Provincial.	
Minor Works and Navigation—	
(*a*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	30,646
Grand Total ...	6,88,631

The corresponding receipts in 1892-93 were Rs. 6,57,333.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, was as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	8,55,693
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	7,571
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	11,80,109
(*b*) Dakkhan and Gujarát	5,408
Total ...	20,48,781

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept :—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year direct and indirect.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	6,54,289	2,01,62,663	4,41,485	8,34,867
Protective Works	1,25,563	79,11,131	84,117	18,449
Minor Works	80,350	98,45,081	4,64,757	8,63,091
Provincial.				
Minor Works and Navigation	1,34,682	7,63,815	6,052	24,594
Total ...	9,94,884	3,86,82,690	9,96,411	17,41,001

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in Dakkhan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... Direct	71,996	5,671	77,667
Gross Revenue ... Indirect	21,21,458	5,40,662	26,62,120
Total ...	21,93,454	5,46,333	27,39,787
Working Expenses	10,45,918	2,80,571	13,26,489
Net Revenue	11,47,536	2,65,762	14,13,298

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

Public Works Revenue.

The revenue realized during the year 1893-94, as compared with that of the two previous years, under the heads Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Works was as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	21,155	21,791	24,079
Provincial Civil Works	7,48,249	7,99,954	8,41,015

The revenue under the head military was principally derived from rents of quarters. The receipts for the year under report showed an excess of Rs. 2,288 over those for the previous year, due to additional recoveries under rents of buildings, sales of old materials, and fines, refunds and miscellaneous. Under Provincial Civil Works the largest item of receipts was the collections from tolls on roads, which, including receipts under the Highway Act, amounted to Rs. 6,67,236 as compared with Rs. 5,82,654 and Rs. 6,36,051 in the preceding two years 1891-92 and 1892-93. Taking the whole of the receipts under Civil Works there was an increase of Rs. 41,061 over the previous year's receipts, made up principally of an increase of Rs. 31,185 under tolls (inclusive of receipts under the Highway Act), Rs. 5,172 under rents, Rs. 318 under tools and plant, Rs. 4,530 under sale of produce, and Rs. 4,025 under fines, refunds and miscellaneous; but this advance was in part counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 2,000 under sales of buildings and Rs. 2,227 under sale of old materials.

Customs.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

A comparative table showing receipts under the head of Customs, Imperial, for the past two years is subjoined :— Imperial receipts.

	1892-93. Rs. a. p.	1893-94. Rs. a. p.
Imports...	23,36,643 8 11	32,91,723 8 4
Deduct—		
Drawbacks	6,587 5 10	9,270 15 3
Refunds	57,617 9 2	64,786 0 7
Total Deductions ...	64,204 15 0	74,056 15 10
Net Imports ...	22,72,438 9 11	32,17,666 8 6
Exports...	2,30,686 0 2	1,92,921 9 6
Deduct—		
Refunds	2,403 15 5	992 7 0
Net Exports ...	2,28,282 0 9	1,91,929 2 6
Other Items—		
Interest	4 7 9	7 1 11
Recovery of cost of establishment employed at private wharves and in the Tobacco Department	26,858 14 0	28,789 9 4
Do. do. of pension contribution for do. ...	1,238 6 0	1,294 3 4
Total Revenue ...	25,95,431 4 10	35,14,736 0 5
Less—Total Deductions ...	66,608 14 5	75,049 6 10
Total Net Revenue ...	25,28,822 6 5	34,39,686 9 7

The figures for imports differ from those in the trade returns by Rs. 8,286, certain sums being shown in the returns which are excluded from the above statement.

The following table shows, contrasted with those of the previous year, the gross and net receipts from import duties on articles other than salt. Recoveries on salt are credited to the Salt Department :— Receipts from import duty.

No.	Head.	1892-93. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.	1893-94. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.
	Under the old Tariff.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	78,215	17,664	1,283	59,268	81,860	24,763	1,530	55,567
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits	12,56,197	27	2,965	12,53,205	13,36,155	639	2,525	13,32,991
	Other Liquors	5,34,938	39,798	1,332	4,93,858	5,57,724	38,027	1,463	5,18,234
3	Petroleum	4,65,569	129	1,008	4,64,432	7,67,484	107	3,753	7,63,624
4	Opium	477	...	...	477	134	...	...	134
5	Unclassified Heads—								
	Imports by Post	1,164	...	...	1,164	9,574	...	...	9,574
		23,36,610	57,618	6,588	22,72,404	27,52,931	63,536	9,271	26,80,124

No.	Head.	1892-93. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.	1893-94. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Under the new Tariff.								
6	Fruits and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	2,955	...	...	2,955
7	Provisions and Groceries ...	...	...	...	...	6,130	...	...	6,130
8	Spices	...	...	...	...	4,469	...	...	4,469
9	Sugar	...	...	...	...	82,346	...	...	82,346
10	Tea	...	...	...	...	10,797	...	...	10,797
11	Chemical preparations ...	...	...	...	...	2,326	...	...	2,326
12	Drugs and Medicines	...	...	...	...	4,663	...	...	4,663
13	Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	...	...	...	...	7,830	...	...	7,830
14	Hardware and Cutlery ...	...	...	...	...	11,314	...	...	11,314
15	Metals and Metal Articles ...	...	...	...	...	2,80,626	1,253	...	2,79,373
16	Apparel...	...	...	...	...	11,472	...	...	11,472
17	Earthenware	...	...	...	...	2,592	...	...	2,592
18	Glass and Glassware	...	...	...	...	8,297	...	...	8,297
19	Gums and Gum-resins ...	...	...	...	...	3,393	...	...	3,393
20	Instruments and Apparatus...	...	...	...	...	3,094	...	...	3,094
21	Ivory and Ivoryware ...	...	...	...	...	3,596	...	...	3,596
22	Leather and Leather Articles.	...	...	...	...	3,094	...	...	3,094
23	Paints and Colours	...	...	...	...	4,093	...	...	4,093
24	Paper	...	...	...	...	6,731	...	...	6,731
25	Seeds	...	...	...	...	5,005	...	...	5,005
26	Silk and Silk Articles ...	...	...	...	...	46,822	...	...	46,822
27	Stationery	...	...	...	...	2,592	...	...	2,592
28	Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	2,918	...	...	2,918
29	Woollen Goods...	...	...	...	...	8,976	...	...	8,976
30	Items under Rs. 2,000 ...	...	...	...	...	20,948	...	...	20,948
	Total ...	23,36,610	57,618	6,588	22,72,404	33,00,010	64,789	9,271	32,25,950

Under the head arms and ammunition the increase was small and calls for no comment. The receipts from liquors are drawn from two sources, potable spirits and other liquors. Compared with the previous year the returns show an increase of Rs. 79,786 in the net receipts under potable spirits and of Rs. 24,376 in the net receipts under other liquors, that is, a total net increase of Rs. 1,04,162. This increase was believed to be mainly due to special imports caused by the belief in Bombay that under the new tariff the duty on spirits would be raised. The total importation of potable spirits during the year 1893-94 exceeded that of the previous year by 17,420·9 proof gallons or 8·3 per cent. The average strength of the spirit was 10·5 per cent. under-proof against 9·7 per cent. in the previous year. To the total imports of potable spirits brandy contributed 43·9 per cent., whisky 48·9, gin, old tom and hollands 5·3, and rum 1·9, against 43·2, 49·1, 6·3 and 1·4 respectively in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in under-proof brandy, and a corresponding decrease in over-proof brandy. Gin, old tom, and hollands showed a small decrease. The imports of spirits of wine, or more correctly of rectified spirits, were 44,273·8 proof gallons against 40,383·9 in the previous year, that is, an increase of 3,839·9 proof gallons or 9·6 per cent. Since considerable quantities of spirits of wine mixed with water are drunk as an intoxicant the whole imports of spirits of wine are shown as potable as was done in the previous report. The total combined imports of potable spirits and spirits of wine would then be 270,347·4 proof gallons against 249,036·6 proof gallons in the previous year, that is, an increase of 21,310·8 proof gallons or 8·6 per cent. The quantity of these spirits passed for home consumption during the year under report was 273,052 liquid gallons against 258,229 in the preceding year, that is, an increase of 14,823 gallons or 5·7 per cent. Of the whole imports of spirits of wine a considerable quantity, varying from one-third to one-half, is used medicinally. The increase was probably speculative as the return rose from 3,215·9 in January 1893 to 4982·2 in January 1894 and from 3,979·2 in February 1893 to 4,792·7 in February 1894. But after the tariff was published the imports in 1894 fell from an average of 4,887 proof gallons in January and February to an average of 2,811 in the six following months. The 270,347·4 proof gallons of imported spirits at Rs. 6 the proof gallon yielded Rs. 16,22,084. Under the Act previously in force duty would have been charged not on 270,347·4 proof gallons but on 302,988·6 gallons, namely on 220,000·1 liquid gallons of under-proof spirit and on 82,988·5 proof gallons of over-proof spirit. At the rate of Rs. 4 per liquid gallon, the duty would have amounted to Rs. 12,11,954 and at Rs. 6 per liquid gallon to Rs. 18,17,932. The amended system of charging duty therefore made the revenue more by Rs. 4,10,130 than it would have been if Rs. 4 per liquid gallon had been charged and less by Rs. 1,95,847 than it would have been had a duty at Rs. 6 per liquid gallon been levied. The import of perfumed spirits aggregated 6,466·3 Imperial gallons. Of this amount 5,842·2 imperial gallons or 90·3 per cent. were imported in bottles containing four ounces and under. The gross receipts from petroleum rose from Rs. 4,65,566 to Rs. 7,67,484, an increase of Rs. 3,01,918. This increase in imports was due partly to the greater cheapness of the oil and partly to the increased area which the Bombay market supplied. Of 71 petroleum vessels, 35 brought entire cargoes and 36 had general cargoes, of which dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum formed a part. The total entered in the import general manifests of entire and part cargoes was 3,163,094 cases including casks and drums; this with 41,119 cases uncleared from the previous year, *plus* 9 cases found in excess of the manifested quantity in one of the kerosine oil steamers which arrived at the end of 1892-93, gave a total of 3,204,302 cases. The details of dispo-

sal were 3,044,050 cases containing 24,221,571 Imperial gallons cleared on payment of Rs. 7,67,484 of duty. Of the entire import 1,836,717 cases were passed for home consumption and 1,207,333 were sent to other ports; 90,152 were transhipped free of duty to foreign ports on payment of the usual transhipment fees: 1,782 cases were found empty through leakage; 868 cases were short discharged and 67,450 cases remained uncleared at the end of the year. The importation of kerosine oil represented a total of 25,298,584 compared with 15,085,408 imperial gallons in the previous year. This increase of 10,213,176 imperial gallons was due partly to the greater cheapness of the oil and partly to the increase of the area supplied from Bombay. During the year an attempt on a large scale was made by the Standard Oil Company of New York to revive the trade with America which for several years past had proved unable to compete with the Batoum supply. The total American imports were 6,413,760 imperial gallons compared with an average of 2,377,982 gallons during the five preceding years. The result was to reduce the Batoum share of the entire trade from $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. As regards the expected trade in bulk oil, although the rules for the import and storage of oil in bulk were sanctioned, no vessels carrying consignments of bulk oil arrived at Bombay. The other new development in last year's oil trade, the carrying of kerosine oil in cases in the same bottom to ports in India, was not repeated during the year under report.

Receipts from export duty.

The gross export duty receipts amounted to Rs. 1,92,922 against Rs. 2,30,686 in 1892-93, a decrease of Rs. 37,764. The fall was mainly due to the marked decline in the exports of rice, the only dutiable article, to Aden, Muscat, Persia, Mozambique and Zanzibar, where the local crop was nearly sufficient to meet the demand.

Total Imperial receipts.

Compared with the last year the net realizations under the head Imperial showed an increase of Rs. 9,10,865. The notable feature of the receipts during the year under review was, except in opium on import which showed a small decrease and in rice on export which showed a large decrease, a general improvement in the receipts from all articles liable to duty under the old tariff. Of the total increase Rs. 5,45,826 represented the duty collected on articles dutiable under the new tariff between the 10th March and the 31st March, that is, the end of the financial year 1893-94. The following table shows the total gross and net receipts under this head for the last 12 years, that is, from 1882-83 when duty was removed from most articles of import. It will be seen that during the past year the gross and net realizations amounted to Rs. 35,14,736 and Rs. 34,39,687 respectively:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross ...	12,83,923	13,41,233	13,38,542	14,40,680	15,15,356	18,59,653	21,88,870	23,59,900	24,99,415	24,40,642	25,95,431	35,14,736
Net ...	11,32,205	13,27,836	13,79,511	14,28,539	15,04,230	18,23,629	21,41,986	22,94,806	24,53,224	23,92,919	25,28,822	34,39,687

Provincial receipts.

The head Provincial showed a net receipt of Rs. 39,310 or Rs. 4,141 more than in the previous year:—

Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross	35,251	39,559	4,308
Deduct—			
Refunds	82	249	167
Net ...	35,169	39,310	4,141

Of 13 items of provincial gross receipts, eight rose by Rs. 9,952 and five fell by Rs. 5,644. The net increase was Rs. 4,308. The chief items of increase were transhipment fees, document fees, and extra work fees. The items showing decrease were proceeds of unclaimed goods, and confiscations and penalties.

Expenditure.

The working expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,68,660 against Rs. 3,62,916 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 5,744 occurred principally in establishment charges and was due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance and departmental promotions.

Miscellaneous.

Out of 20 items under miscellaneous expenditure 12 showed an increase of Rs. 3,227 and 8 a decrease of Rs. 1,780, that is a net increase of Rs. 1,447. To this increase rewards in customs cases (Rs. 1,205), belts and clothing to peons (Rs. 801), and boats' stores and repairs (Rs. 552), including marine stores, contributed most. Exclusive of the tobacco establishment the percentage of establishment charges on total net collections was 9·27 against 12·46 in the previous year. Bills of entry showed an increase both under dutiable and under free goods; under dutiable of 3,271 or 45 per cent., and under free of 13,297 or 12·6 per cent. The increase in dutiable bills was due to the introduction of the new Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, under which a large number of articles formerly free became dutiable. Under free bills the increase was due to imports being larger than in the previous year. The import general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels showed a rise of 58 or nearly 4·5 per cent.; and those of country craft from foreign ports of 371 or 11 per cent. On the other hand, manifests of country craft from customs ports showed a decline of 1,977 or of nearly 5 per cent. The number of bonds increased by 87 or 35 per cent. and of

passes for bonded goods by 194 or 28 per cent. The increase was due principally to the private warehouse of Messrs. H. J. Rustamji & Co., to whom in July 1893 the Collector granted a license for a warehouse under Section 16 of the Sea Customs Act. The great rise of 97 or 138 per cent. in drawback bills was attributable to the re-export of kerosine oil to the Persian Gulf and to Marmagoa. Export documents showed a general rise. Almost the only exception was under export duty bills which showed a slight decrease of 235 or 5 per cent., the result of smaller shipments of rice to Aden, Muskat, Persia, Mozambique and Zanzibar. The export general manifests of steamers and square-rigged vessels, and shipping bills, and tranship permits showed respectively a rise of 107 or 8 per cent., and of 8,046 or 8 per cent. This increase was due partly to the extended operations of Messrs. Shepherd and Company and partly to the concessions granted to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, of entering their steamer *Vasna* running between Bombay and Bhávnagar at the Prince's Dock instead of at the Town Bandar on payment of the charges of a special clerk employed at their cost. The increase of 38 per cent. in salt tranship permits was attributable to many smaller shipments of salt to the Malabár Coast. The export general manifests of country craft for foreign and for customs ports showed an increase of 308 or 19 per cent. and of 1,302 or 13 per cent. respectively. This increase was believed to be mainly due to the large shipments of kerosine oil, of coal, and of railway materials, in which articles native craft were able to compete with steamers with fair success. The examining staff made 513 amendments in import documents, resulting in the addition of about two lákhs and the deduction of a lákh and a quarter to and from declared values. Most of these corrections referred to free goods and were therefore solely of statistical importance. The financial result of corrections relating to dutiable articles was an increase of Rs. 605 in the duty recovered. The amendments of export documents numbered 541 and involved additions of about a lákh and deductions of a little over a lákh and three-quarters to and from the declared values. The alterations in dutiable entries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 98 of additional duty. Except under liquor the total increased revenue secured by dutiable amendments in import and export documents amounted to Rs. 703. There were 4,394 consignments of liquor and perfumed spirits or 25 more than in the previous year imported and received in the gauging department. They comprised 10,740 items, of which 7,109 were gauged and 3,631 examined. The number of items tested by the hydrometer was 4,007. In 14 cases amendments were allowed with the result that Rs. 258 were secured as additional duty. The testing of imported spirits by distillation instead of by the hydrometer resulted in an increase to the revenue of Rs. 17,582. One hundred and ninety-one samples of medicines, two of wines and one of whisky were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government for report on their proportion of spirit. One hundred and thirty-two samples of turpentine, paints and oils, 10 samples of methylated spirit, 32 of *ghi*, 20 of red lead, 4 of white zinc paint, 3 of white lead, 35 of linseed oil and 64 of miscellaneous articles, making in all 494 samples, were referred to that officer for examination. The net value of the goods bonded during the year was Rs. 4,83,656 against Rs. 3,36,329 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,47,327 in value and of Rs. 68,306 in duty. This increase was mainly due to the import of wines from Lisbon by Aden and Colombo for re-export to Goa, the wines having to be bonded to allow of their being re-exported by native craft after the execution of security bonds under Section 138 of the Sea Customs Act. The value and duty of goods exported from bond under Sections 105, 106, 111 and 112 of Act VIII of 1878, increased by Rs. 52,451 and Rs. 16,824 respectively, and the value and duty on goods removed and goods lost by Rs. 3,709 and Rs. 1,555 respectively. The number of cargo-boat licenses under Section 79 of Act VIII of 1878 was 742 against 755 in the previous year. The average tonnage of a cargo-boat was 31·56 against 32·64 in 1892-93. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 1,080 or 217 in excess of the previous year. Of the 1,080 cases, 597 were decided under the Customs Act as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. Of the remaining 483 cases, 16 were finally dealt with by the Collector, 174 by the First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and 293 by the First Assistant Collector in charge of the Branch Prince's Dock Customs House. Besides these in 48 cases the parties concerned were warned, in 12 amendments were allowed on payment of fees, and one was dismissed for want of proof. In only three of these 293 cases was the order passed by the First Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock appealed against, and in all these appeals the original decisions were confirmed. In the only appeal to the Commissioner the Collector's order was upheld. There was no appeal against the orders of the First Assistant Collector, Land Revenue and Customs.

The Port of Karáchi.

Imperial receipts.

The subjoined table gives the Imperial Customs receipts in comparison with those of 1892-93 :—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or Decrease.
Import duty	Rs.	6,94,145	7,78,050	+83,905
Export duty	„	82,596	62,397	—20,199
Extra Hours' Fund	„	3,212	1,280	—1,932
Total ...	Rs.	7,79,953	8,41,727	+61,774
Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	„	16,082	26,349	+10,267
Net Revenue ...	Rs.	7,63,871	8,15,378	+51,507

The increase in import duty was due to the re-imposition of duties under the Tariff Act VIII of 1894. The decline under export duty was attributed to smaller exports of rice to Cutch, Kathiáwár Ports, and the Persian Gulf.

The net provincial receipts were Rs. 4,495 against Rs. 4,902 in the previous year. Provincial receipts.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 63,808 to Rs. 66,897. Expenditure.

Land Customs.

The organisation of the Land Customs lines on the Goa and Daman frontiers occupied a great portion of the time and attention of the Collector. New buildings were constructed at Castle Rock. The Goa Frontier line was examined, its weak points were strengthened, and every effort was made to place it on a satisfactory footing. The Daman Frontier force showed a marked improvement. The duty-collecting stations open at the end of the year on the Goa and Daman Frontiers were as follows :— Organisation.

Goa Frontier—	Daman Frontier—
Bánda.	Kunta.
Dodámarg.	Chala.
Talewádi.	Páthárpunja.
Castle Rock (Railway Station).	Kalai.
Digi.	Kolak.
Majálli.	

The collections made at these stations (exclusive of duty on salt) and the fixed chouth paid by the Dharampor State were as under :— Collections.

Items.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import duty	406 0 10	3,796 1 6	3,390 0 8	.....
Export duty	33,212 12 6	20,442 7 0	.....	12,770 5 6
Government share of Land Customs and transit duties in the Dharampor State	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
Fines and confiscations	92 12 2	51 9 6	.....	41 2 8
Miscellaneous	11 2 2	23 0 0	11 13 10	.....
Total ...	42,722 11 8	33,313 2 0	3,401 14 6	12,811 8 2
			Deduct Increase ...	3,401 14 6
			Net Decrease ...	9,409 9 8

The increase of Rs. 3,390 in import duty was due to the imposition of the new tariff from the 10th March 1894. The decrease in export duty was due to the concession made by Government, under which rice was allowed to be exported into Goa free of duty by hitherto unauthorized routes. This concession was grossly abused, and during the year under report caused a loss of revenue amounting to about Rs. 17,000. The sum of Rs. 9,000 represented the fixed chouth paid annually by the Dharampor State in lieu of the share in the transit duties belonging to the British Government.

The number and results of the cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act during the year under report were as follows :— Offences.

	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of property confiscated.	Amount realized by sale of confiscated property.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Goa Frontier	6	.....	6	15 10 9	19 12 2
Daman Frontier	12	.....	12	424 0 7	73 6 4
Total ...	18	.....	18	439 11 4	93 2 6

On the Goa Frontier there were two cases of carrying goods by unauthorized routes and four of passing goods without application for permission. There were 11 cases of passing goods without application for permission on the Daman Frontier and one of carrying goods by an unauthorized road.

Opium.

No change was made during the year under report in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium or in the rates of duty. Opium intended for export by sea from the Port of Bombay to China and other foreign countries was taxed at Rs. 600 per chest, while the tax on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Scales and rates of duty.

Presidency remained at Rs. 700 per chest. The rates leviable at the scales at Ajmere were, as usual, Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

Imports and exports.

The following table shows the number of opium chests imported from Málwa and Rajputána into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year under report as contrasted with corresponding figures for the two previous years :—

Years.	Number of Chests imported into Bombay.	Amount of pass-fee actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests brought for home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Chests disposed of.
		Rs.				
1891-92	30,848½	1,85,37,250	29,122	1,572	68½	30,762½
1892-93	26,655½	1,60,11,600	25,243½	1,459	69	26,771½
1893-94	32,852	2,06,37,525	31,233	1,484	71	32,788

Fluctuations in imports and exports.

The imports into Bombay during the year increased by 6,196½ chests as compared with the preceding year. The exports to China similarly increased by 5,989½ chests. There were 11½ chests exported to African ports and 59½ to Cochin and Allepey.

Prices.

The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year were Rs. 1,145 per chest for new opium and Rs. 1,186 per chest for old opium, as against Rs. 1,155 and Rs. 1,203 per chest of new and old opium respectively in the preceding year.

Government issue : Rates and consumption in the Presidency.

Opium was issued from the Government depôts at Rs. 9-8-0 per lb. in all districts except Sind and Aden, Ahmedábád, Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat, and the depôts at Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sádra and Baroda cantonment, where the issue rate was Rs. 10. The issues during the year were 48,939 lbs., of which 25,774 lbs. were sold to Native Chiefs entitled to full or partial remission of duty, amounting to Rs. 68,550, and the balance was supplied for consumption in British districts. The Native Chiefs and licensed vendors of British districts, who require opium in large quantities, and are authorized to obtain it in quantities of not less than one-half chest, either from the scales direct on payment of duty, or by purchase in the Bombay market, bought 927½ chests, equal to 126,243 lbs. in the Bombay market and 227 chests, equal to 30,897 lbs. at the scales in Málwa. Of this quantity 371½ chests equal to 50,565 lbs. were obtained by Native Chiefs entitled to full or partial remission of duty, and refunds of duty amounting to Rs. 93,974 were either made to them before the close of the year, or will shortly be made. The Native States of Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha, and Cambay, which are entitled to full remission of duty, obtained from the scales in Málwa, under duty free passes, 156½ chests during the year. The following table shows the quantities of opium which actually passed into consumption in the year in each British district, as contrasted with the preceding two years, and the average of the three years ending 1890-91 :—

Districts.	Annual average of three years ending 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1892-93.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	20,781	19,854	18,223	15,012	—3,211
Ahmedábád	25,710	18,374	15,104	15,536	+432
Kaira	14,342	12,818	10,104	10,568	+464
Panch Maháls... ...	2,697	3,197	3,341	3,791	+450
Broach	9,790	8,693	8,762	9,152	+390
Surat	3,630	3,250	3,102	3,242	+140
Thána	1,318	1,332	1,062	1,058	—4
Khándesh	13,492	15,159	13,067	12,653	—414
Násik	5,372	5,331	5,324	5,337	+13
Ahmednagar	10,193	10,045	9,392	10,096	+704
Poona	8,826	9,003	8,996	8,964	—32
Sholápur	7,107	6,961	6,467	8,397	+1,930
Sátára	4,447	4,397	3,234	3,486	+252
Belgaum	683	724	570	585	+15
Dhárwár	722	696	598	756	+158
Bijápur	389	367	489	384	—105
Kánara	130	138	134	125	—9
Ratnágiri	256	271	272	288	+16
Kolába	656	637	729	721	—8
Karáchi	4,698	4,904	4,427	4,959	+532
Hyderábád	10,187	10,926	10,070	10,991	+921
Shikárpur	2,929	3,413	3,543	3,828	+285
Aden	184	148	139	124	—15
Total ...	148,539	140,638	127,149	130,053	+2,904

Fluctuations.

The total licit sales of opium in British districts were more in the year under report by 2,904 lbs. than in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in Sholápur, Hyderá-

bád and Ahmednagar. In Sholápur the increase was due to the farmer having a thorough acquaintance with his district and the wants thereof. In Hyderábád and Ahmednagar the same cause was in operation, and it is noticeable that in many districts the minimum guaranteed vend of the last year (1891-92) under that system was being approached, and was already in some instances exceeded. The sales were nearly equal to those of 1891-92. There was a large decrease (3,211 lbs.) in Bombay, and this was due to the cessation of issue of licenses for the sale of chandul and madat. Most of the remaining districts showed small increases which do not call for special remarks.

System of farming.

The system under which opium farms were managed was that, except in the five southern districts, the farmers paid duty only on the opium bought by them for sale; they paid no license fees for the privilege of sale, but were required to maintain additional establishments for the supervision of their retailers and for the prevention of illicit practices. This system was introduced into Bombay City in the year under report with the modification that instead of guaranteeing a minimum vend, the farmer should pay a license fee in addition to his contribution for establishment charges. In the five southern districts of Bijápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara, and Ratnágiri, which consume very little opium, the old license fee system was retained. The rule under which the maximum quantity of opium which can be possessed by one person without a pass was limited to two tolás, pressed severely on travellers by rail from foreign territory as Native States generally refused to accept the rule.

Consumption in Native States.

In the Native States of the Presidency, the licit sales were 159,301 lbs., of which 62,792 lbs. were sold in Baroda territory, 8,243 lbs. in Cutch, 51,035 lbs. in Káthiáwár, 12,439 lbs. in Pálanpur, 10,060 lbs. in Mahi Kántha, and 9,632 in other States in Gujarát. The opium required by the Native States in the Konkan, Dakkhan, and the Southern Marátha Country was 5,100 lbs., and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt, or from the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Shops.

The number of shops in the Presidency licensed for the sale of opium was 1,140 as compared with 1,145 in the preceding year. No licenses were issued for the sale of chandul, madat and other preparations of opium anywhere throughout the Presidency.

Revenue.

As stated above, the total number of chests imported into Bombay on payment of duty at the scales was 32,852 chests, while the duty realisations were Rs. 2,06,37,525. Some of the chests were imported for consumption within the Presidency, on payment at Rs. 700 per chest, and some, which had been originally imported for exportation to China on payment of duty at Rs. 600 per chest, were subsequently cleared for home consumption after payment of the differential duty, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,25,700. Deducting the amount of duty realised on account of opium exported from Bombay to ports in the Madras Presidency, the net duty realisations under the head "Excise" on account of opium imported for consumption within the Presidency were Rs. 10,38,800, while the realisations under the Imperial head "Opium" on account of exports to China and other foreign countries beyond India were Rs. 1,96,88,725. With the addition of the fees levied on account of the transhipment of opium chests in the Bombay harbour, and miscellaneous receipts, the total Imperial revenue from opium for the Presidency for the year under report was Rs. 1,97,30,349, as against Rs. 1,51,30,460 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 45,99,889. Similarly, including license fees and other miscellaneous receipts, and deducting refunds made to the Native Chiefs on account of the whole or partial remission of duty, the net excise revenue from opium for the Presidency in the year was Rs. 9,72,594, as against Rs. 9,27,333 in the preceding year. The increase in the Imperial revenue was due to larger exports to China.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedábád agency, which is debited to the Imperial head "Opium," amounted to Rs. 25,820, as against Rs. 25,955 in the previous year. The provincial expenditure of the Opium Department is included in that of the Abkári Department, and cannot be accurately distinguished, but it may be estimated approximately, as in the previous year, at Rs. 30,000.

Salt.

Presidency Proper.

General.

The duty of making the remaining payments under the awards of the Mixed Commissions of 1880, 1885 and 1892 was entrusted to the Assistant Collector, Goa Frontier, for salt works in Goa, and to the Assistant Collector, Surat, for salt works in Daman. The payments made during the year on account of Goa works amounted to Rs. 16,185, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,068 still to be paid. The arrears were under litigation in the Portuguese Court. All the compensation due on account of Daman works was paid off, except a sum of Rs. 18,629, regarding which there was a dispute between the heirs of the late owner.

Strength of the Department.

From the beginning of the year the Goa frontier was formed into a separate Assistant Collector's charge under the immediate control of the Collector. Thus the supervising staff consisted of one Deputy Collector and ten Assistant Collectors. The changes in the

subordinate establishment were as follows:—(*a*) The establishments at the Runn Salt Works and of the Northern Frontier were revised and those sanctioned for the Surat and Broach depôts were abolished; (*b*) new establishments consisting of two kárkúns and seven peons were sanctioned for the new fish-curing yards at Keni, Harwada, and Chendya on the Kánara coast: (*c*) an additional establishment consisting of eight peons to be maintained by owners of salt works in the Mátunga and Uran tálukas was sanctioned: (*d*) an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 100 and a clerk on Rs. 40 were entertained for the better despatch of business at Castle Rock: (*e*) under the orders of the Accountant General the pay of fifteen lascars in the Surat District was transferred from "Establishment" to "Boat allowance" under "Special Contingencies": (*f*) four peons paid by the owner of a salt work in the Uran táluka, who were not required, were struck off the establishment list: (*g*) one shroff doing duty in the Chief Account office was permanently transferred to that office on the readjustment of establishments.

The result of these changes was that the sanctioned strength of the whole establishment on the 31st March 1894, was as under:—

Collector	1
Deputy Collector	1
Assistant Collectors	10
Native Assistant Collector	1
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	1
Assistant do. do.	1
Superintendents, Salt Depôts	4
Coast Guard Inspectors	15
Inspectors on the frontiers and other places	31
Sar-kárkúns, including Special Officer, Cambay, and Customs Manager, Castle Rock	35
Preventive Officers...	9
Darogas	8
English Writers, including Gaugers	71
Kárkúns, including Sazedárs and Bandar Kárkúns	619
Risáldárs and Resáidárs	3
Savárs	110
Petty officers	444
Sepoys	4,452
Khalásis, watermen, and menials	435
Total ...	6,251

General features of administration.

Three new fish-curing yards were opened during the year on the Kánara coast. The number of yards was thus raised to 8, of which 1 was in Ratnágiri and 7 were in Kánara. The results obtained were encouraging in view of the fact that the fishing season was the worst ever known. The quantity of fish brought to the yards rose from 29,924 maunds in 1892-93 to 41,587 maunds in the year under report. At a cost of Rs. 5,043, a new siding was laid down on the north of the main line at Khárághoda. The extension proved successful, the salt produced in the new pans being of good quality. The conventions with the Cambay and Janjira States were faithfully observed and no complaints or difficulties arose.

Sources of supply.

There was no change in the sources from which the supply of salt was obtained. The salt to be dealt with may be classified under three heads; (i) Barágra salt from the Runn, (ii) sea salt from works on the coast, of which that at Dhárásna is a Government work, and (iii) imported salt chiefly from Portuguese India.

Cost price of salt at the works.

The following table shows the maximum, minimum, and average prices of salt at the Northern and Middle Konkan, Shiroda, and Sánikatta salt works:

	Northern and Middle Konkan.				Shiroda.				Sánikatta.			
	1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Maximum per maund ...	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0
Minimum do. ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Average. do. ...	0	1	11	0	2	3	0	3	9	0	3	11	0	3	0	0	3	3

It will be seen that the maximum prices at the Northern and Middle Konkan works rose from 6 annas to 10 annas per maund, but the sales at the higher rates were not heavy, and the average rate was only affected to the extent of 4 pies per maund. The cause of the rise in price was lowness of stocks. At Shiroda there was practically no variation, there being no great demand for Shiroda salt, but prices at Sánikatta were affected by prices at the works in the neighbourhood of Bombay and very much to the same extent. The low minimum rate of Sánikatta was due to the clearance of a quantity of old salt to provide storage space for new salt.

Number of works open and in operation in British territory.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that the number of salt-works open and in operation during the year under report was greater by 54 than in the previous year:—

		Salt-works open.		Increase.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	
	Barágra Salt.			
Government ...	Runn Works	2	2	...
	Sea Salt.			
	Bulsár Works	1	1	...
Private or leased ...	Umbargaon	1	1	...
	Bassein	28	28	...
	Ghodbandar	45	46	1
	Trombay	23	23	...
	Mátunga	26	26	...
	Uran	88	89	1
	Karanja	26	26	...
	Panvel	19	19	...
	Pen	32	32	...
	Shiroda	27	27	...
	Sánikatta	66	118	52
	Total ...	384	438	54

The increase in the number of works was almost entirely due to the re-opening of works at Sánikatta, which, as explained last year, was closed owing to difficulties regarding storage. These difficulties were to a certain extent overcome by a careful distribution of sites on the storage platform. All the works at Sánikatta are, however, insignificant in size, rather portions of one salt-work than separate works, and the opening or closing of a number of them does not materially affect the outturn of salt for the whole Presidency.

The table given below shows (*a*) the total production, (*b*) loss and wastage, (*c*) removals, and (*d*) balance of salt in stock at the end of the year for each of the last five years :— Production and disposal of salt in British and Portuguese territory.

Years.		Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barágra Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to total Stock.	Removal during the year.			Balance on 31st March.
							Full Duty.	Duty-free or nominal duty.	Total.	
		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t
1893-94.	*a.*—Barágra	22,86,733 2 0	18,96,862 5 0	41,83,595 7 0	2,12,437 10 0	5·05	20,72,155 0 0	1,031 20 0	20,73,186 20 0	18,97,971 17
	b.—Bulsár	12,758 0 0	3,97,578 20 0	4,10,336 20 0	29,867 20 0	7·27	3,18,621 0 0	.....	3,18,621 0 0	61,848 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency.	9,30,178 21 43	65,37,465 34 17	74,67,644 15 60	5,67,359 21 24	7·59	58,32,847 9 0	6,61,667 6 36	64,94,514 15 36	4,05,770 19
	Total ...	32,29,669 23 43	88,31,906 19 17	1,20,61,576 2 60	8,09,664 11 24	6·71	82,23,623 9 0	6,62,698 26 36	88,86,321 35 36	23,65,589 36
1892-93.	*a.*—Barágra	17,19,865 39 0	23,41,329 8 0	40,61,195 7 0	87,773 25 0	2·01	16,85,657 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,86,688 20 0	22,86,733 2
	b.—Bulsár	1,65,036 0 0	3,18,097 0 0	4,83,133 0 0	1,48,615 0 0	37·6	3,21,760 0 0	.....	3,21,760 0 0	12,758 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency.	20,23,929 10 40	64,96,856 33 3	85,20,786 3 43	8,83,174 4 0	10·36	61,94,155 19 20	5,13,277 38 60	67,07,433 18 0	9,30,178 21 4
	Total ...	39,08,831 9 40	91,56,283 1 3	1,30,65,114 10 43	11,19,562 29 0	8·56	82,01,572 19 20	5,14,309 18 60	87,15,881 38 0	32,29,669 23 4
1891-92.	*a.*—Barágra	14,85,204 9 0	19,77,132 0 0	34,62,336 9 0	71,294 30 0	2·05	16,69,644 0 0	1,531 20 0	16,71,175 20 0	17,19,865 39
	b.—Bulsár	1,09,014 0 0	4,03,105 0 0	5,12,119 0 0	11,869 0 0	2·31	3,35,214 0 0	.....	3,35,214 0 0	1,65,036 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency.	23,15,912 25 56	78,92,324 19 22	1,02,08,237 4 78	11,57,780 11 16	11·34	64,07,604 7 40	6,18,923 15 62	70,26,527 23 22	20,23,929 10 4
	Total ...	39,10,130 34 56	1,02,72,561 19 22	1,41,82,692 13 78	12,40,944 1 16	8·74	84,12,462 7 40	6,20,454 35 62	90,32,917 3 22	39,08,831 9 4
	d.—Portuguese Territory	2,75,784 2 0	4,88,272 35 40	7,64,056 37 40	3,75,791 19 40	3·77	2,43,913 3 0	1,44,352 15 0	3,88,265 18 0	.....
	Grand Total ...	41,85,914 36 56	1,07,60,834 14 62	1,49,46,749 11 38	16,16,735 20 56	8·49	86,56,375 10 40	7,64,807 10 62	94,21,182 21 22	39,08,831 9 4
1890-91.	*a.*—Barágra	16,21,324 9 0	15,53,935 38 0	31,75,260 7 0	83,894 18 0	2·63	16,05,130 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,06,161 20 0	14,85,204 9
	b.—Bulsár	2,29,517 0 0	2,97,832 0 0	5,27,349 0 0	1,01,714 0 0	19·28	3,16,621 0 0	.....	3,16,621 0 0	1,09,014 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency.	30,00,453 31 70	65,98,693 26 70	95,99,147 18 60	10,02,417 27 70	10·44	56,80,781 15 40	6,00,035 29 54	62,80,817 5 14	23,15,912 25 5
	Total ...	48,51,295 0 70	84,50,461 24 70	1,33,01,756 25 60	11,88,026 5 70	8·93	76,02,532 15 40	6,01,067 9 54	82,03,599 25 14	39,10,130 34 5
	d.—Portuguese Territory	2,24,927 0 31	4,94,274 7 0	7,19,201 7 31	28,618 26 31	3·98	2,70,463 35 0	1,44,334 24 0	4,14,798 19 0	2,75,784 2
	Grand Total ...	50,76,222 1 21	89,44,735 31 70	1,40,20,957 33 1	12,16,644 32 21	8·67	78,72,996 10 40	7,45,401 33 54	86,18,398 4 14	41,85,914 36 5
1889-90.	*a.*—Barágra	18,54,342 19 0	14,12,816 2 0	32,67,158 21 0	24,401 32 0	·07	16,20,401 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,21,432 20 0	16,21,324 9
	b.—Bulsár	1,91,390 0 0	3,61,801 0 0	5,53,191 0 0	20,829 0 0	3·76	3,02,845 0 0	.....	3,02,845 0 0	2,29,517 0
	c.—Rest of Presidency.	13,59,138 3 0	81,93,175 36 70	95,52,313 39 70	6,19,650 17 40	6·48	53,79,859 5 40	5,52,350 25 0	59,32,209 30 40	30,00,453 31 7
	Total ...	34,04,870 22 0	99,67,792 38 70	1,33,72,663 20 70	6,64,881 9 40	4·97	73,03,105 5 40	5,53,382 5 0	78,56,487 10 40	48,51,295 0 7
	d.—Portuguese Territory	1,06,422 27 40	5,58,575 4 40	6,64,997 32 0	21,372 6 49	3·21	2,49,563 19 0	1,69,135 6 0	4,18,698 25 0	2,24,927 0 31
	Grand Total ...	35,11,293 9 40	1,05,26,368 3 30	1,40,37,661 12 70	6,86,253 16 9	4·88	75,52,668 24 40	7,22,517 11 0	82,75,185 35 40	50,76,222 1 21

Barágra Salt: Opening balance and season's produce.

The accounts of Barágra salt opened with a balance of 2,286,733 maunds. The season was by no means favourable for the manufacture of salt, and the crop which should in ordinary circumstances have amounted to 21 lákhs of maunds, fell a little short of 19 lákhs. Thus the total stock to be accounted for was 4,183,595 maunds.

Removals.

Early in the year it became evident that owing to the failure of the Sambhar lake in 1892-93 the Runn works would be required to meet at least a part of the demand which usually falls upon Sambhar. On the 6th July the price at Sambhar was raised from two annas nine pies to five annas nine pies per maund. This did not sufficiently check the demand.

The price was again raised on the 5th September to eight annas three pies per maund, and it appeared that the increased demand on the Runn works might be expected to amount to fifteen lákhs of maunds. All preparations were made to meet this anticipated demand, but the deficiency at Sambhar was met to a greater extent than was expected from Pachbhadra and from stocks in the hands of the traders. Nevertheless there was an increase of 386,498 maunds in the issues of Barágra salt, which amounted to 2,073,186 maunds against 1,686,688 maunds in the previous year. The greater part of the increase went to the North-West Provinces.

Distribution of Barágra salt.

The manner in which the issues of Barágra salt were distributed during 1893-94 and in the previous year is shown below:—

	1892-93.					1893-94.					
	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rajputána.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rajputána.	For export to Panjáb.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda..	55,676 20	454,167	341,226	291,403	1,142,472 20	59,876 20	469,860	668,814	319,520	16,014	1,534,093 20
Ahmedábád Depôt ..	108,679 0	..	..	16,637	125,316 0	111,349 0	..	..	23,904	..	135,253 0
Agencies ..	362,593 0	3,081	..	53,226	418,900 0	351,721 0	1,386	..	50,733	..	403,840 0
Total ..	526,948 20	457,248	341,226	361,266	1,686,688 20	522,946 20	471,246	668,814	394,166	16,014	2,073,186 20

The removals from the main stores, Khárághoda, to the Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, Central India, and for local consumption showed an increase of maunds 15,693, 327,588, 28,126, and 4,200 respectively. A quantity of 16,014 maunds was also removed to the Panjáb. The net increase in issues from the main stores as compared with the previous year was 391,621 maunds. The issues at the Ahmedábád depôt showed an improvement of 9,937 maunds over those of last year. The increase was perceptible in removals both for local consumption and in exports to Central India, *i. e.* Málwa and Rajputána. The issues from the agencies showed a decrease of maunds 15,060, which was counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in removals for local consumption from the Ahmedábád depôt and the main stores. On the opening of the Godhra-Rutlám Railway as far as Dohad the necessity for the agency at Limkheda, the former terminus of the line, disappeared. The Limkheda agency was accordingly closed and transferred to Dohad. The selling price fixed for this agency was the same as that for other agencies east of the Máhi, viz. Rs. 2-15 per maund.

Loss and wastage.

The loss and wastage written off in the accounts of Barágra salt amounted to 212,437 maunds, which gave the unusually high percentage of 5·05. This was accounted for by the circumstance that old heaps of salt stored in 1887 and 1888, which had been exposed to the atmosphere for many years, and during two unusually wet seasons, were opened and cleared during the year. The salt in these heaps had formed into a hard solid mass which could only be disintegrated by pickaxes at the cost of much labour; and the marks left on the ground by the original edges of the heaps showed that salt to the depth of more than a foot over the whole surface of the heaps had disappeared or sunk into the mass. It was not surprising therefore to find that the wastage in one case amounted to 19·8 and in the other to 17·19 per cent. The salt was of excellent quality, being dry and hard, and was much sought after by purchasers.

Cost price.

The price of Barágra salt at the stores, the Ahmedábád depôt and the agencies remained unaltered during the year.

Sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74.

The following table shows the sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74:—

Year.	For local consumption.	For export to Central Provinces.	For export to North-West Provinces and Panjáb.	For export to Central India and Rajputána and Málwa.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74...	341,273	189,455	.....	79,364	610,092
1874-75...	390,056	253,335	.....	25,424	668,815
1875-76...	483,137	272,890	.....	49,172	805,199
1876-77...	461,520	317,475	.....	51,798	830,793
1877-78...	467,992	419,127	.....	89,237	976,356
1878-79...	471,448	482,370	25,410	119,635	1,098,863
1879-80...	380,888	539,280	112,770	313,481	1,346,419
1880-81...	362,603	403,611	59,220	229,884	1,055,318
1881-82...	477,934	34,232	.. ...	309,911	822,077
1882-83...	448,885	428,610	5,460	284,712	1,167,667
1883-84...	477,757	407,697	15,573	295,179	1,196,206
1884-85...	489,651	458,916	24,030	371,359	1,343,956
1885-86...	507,501	452,445	1,377,720	623,619	2,961,285
1886-87...	494,875	460,905	617,037	516,188	2,0 9,005
1887-88...	525,561	447,309	200,517	371,770	1,545,157
1888-89...	480,519	419,190	270,204	341,219	1,511,132
1889-90...	495,524	438,414	347,901	339,593	1,621,432
1890-91...	492,406	426,666	337,488	349,601	1,606,161
1891-92...	528,626½	465,381	320,934	356,234	1,677,175½
1892-93...	526,948½	457,248	341,226	361,266	1,686,688½
1893-94 ..	522,946⅔	471,246	684,828	394,166	2,073,186⅔

The sales in the year 1893-94 were the largest on record, with the exception of those for 1885-86 and 1886-87, when, as in the year under report, there was a failure of the Sambhar lake supply.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of salt which were removed for consumption within and without the Presidency from the sea salt works in British territory together with the distribution of the issues: — Sea salt distribution

From	For Export to									
	North-West Provinces.		Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár (Dharasna)	...	...	960	912	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbargaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel, and Pen	...	63	1,150,507	1,099,752	11,396	5,010	756,384	873,739	550,332	515,908
Shiroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sánikatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	63	1,151,467	1,100,664	11,396	5,010	756,384	873,739	550,352	515,908

From	For Export to—*continued.*						For Local Consumption.		Total.	
	British Malabár.		Foreign Malabár (Cochin and Travancore).		Mysore.		Within the Presidency.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár (Dharasna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	320,800	317,709	321,760	318,621
Umbargaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,550	8,013	9,550	8,013
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel, and Pen	1,429,719	1,101,924	496,590	633,768	111,605	114,416	1,990,405	1,944,240	6,496,938	6,288,820
Shiroda	9,359	11,319	...	...	...	...	76,034	55,272	85,393	66,59
Sánikatta	11,859	13,548	...	...	290	348	103,405	117,195	115,554	131,091
Total ...	1,450,937	1,126,791	496,590	633,768	111,895	114,764	2,500,194	2,442,429	7,029,195	6,813,136

The salt manufactured at Bulsár was sent chiefly to Southern Gujarát and Khándesh. The slight decrease in quantity was due to ordinary fluctuations of trade. The sales from salt works in the neighbourhood of Bombay fell off by 208,118 maunds owing to the badness of the season. A much larger quantity than usual was taken by the Nizám's territory, which apparently showed that Bombay was supplanting Madras salt in that part of the country. The issues from Shiroda declined by 18,802 mauuds, while those from Sánikatta improved by 15,537 maunds.

The loss and wastage of sea salt recorded at Dharasna was 29,867 maunds as against 148,615 maunds last year. The improvement was due to greater care having been taken in estimating the contents and keeping stock of heaps accounts. In the other sea salt works in the Presidency there was also a satisfactory reduction in loss and wastage, due to the same cause. The total amount written off was 567,359 maunds against 883,174 maunds in the previous year. Loss and wastage.

The table given below shows the quantity of salt imported into the Bombay Presidency and its distribution: — Imported salt: Quantity and distribution.

	For Export to						Total.	
	British Malabár.		Mysore.		Within the Presidency.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Daman Salt ...	...	...	...	...	383	846	383	846
Goa Salt ...	8,517	6,507	26,065	36,807	194,634	204,769	229,266	248,083
Black salt from Bhávnagar ...	...	...	...	...	1,502	1,989	1,502	1,989
Other kinds of salt imported from Bandar Abas, Karáchi, London, &c....	...	...	...	...	4,778	3,262	4,778	3,262
Total ...	8,517	6,507	26,065	36,807	201,347	210,866	235,929	254,180

The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Presidency amounted to 3,387,107 maunds. Taking the population at 23,902,006 according to the census of 1891, Consumption of salt in the Presidency.

the average per head came to 11·66 lbs. against 11·11 lbs. in the previous year. The quantity of salt removed for consumption in Gujarát was 852,817 maunds, giving an average per head of 8·13 lbs. as against 8·05 lbs. last year.

The amount removed for consumption to other parts of the Presidency, viz., the Konkan the Dakkhan, Khándesh, the Southern Marátha Country and North Kánara, was 2,534,260 maunds. The population affected being taken at 15,268,786 souls, the average per head came to lbs. 13·65 against lbs. 12·84 for the past year.

Wholesale market prices of salt in the Presidency.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt as distinguished from prices at the works in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August, and December of each of the calendar years 1892 and 1893. The rates quoted are those given in the price current lists published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Districts.	April.				August.				December.			
	1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Bombay	3 15 6		4 2 9		3 15 6		4 5 3		4 2 8		4 8 6	
Ahmedábád	3 0 4		2 14 11		3 0 4		2 14 11		2 14 6		2 14 11	
Kaira	3 1 0		3 3 2		3 1 8		3 5 4		3 3 2		3 5 4	
Panch Mahals	3 3 9		3 3 2		3 3 9		3 3 2		3 1 2		3 3 2	
Broach	3 2 0		3 2 5		3 2 0		3 0 7		3 0 4		3 0 3	
Surat	3 3 7		3 7 5		3 3 7		3 7 6		3 7 6		3 7 6	
Thána	3 3 0		3 3 6		3 3 0		3 7 2		3 7 2		3 7 2	
Kolába	3 0 3		2 15 1		3 1 0		3 5 9		3 5 9		3 2 2	
Ratnágiri	3 0 6		3 6 8		3 2 10		3 13 6		3 7 9		3 6 8	
Kánara	3 7 11		4 1 6		3 8 11		4 1 6		4 1 6		4 1 6	
Násik	3 4 10		2 15 5		3 4 10		3 0 7		3 0 11		3 8 2	
Khándesh	3 12 7		3 8 9		3 9 10		3 12 7		3 8 3		3 12 7	
Ahmednagar	3 9 6		3 3 10		3 2 7		3 5 6		3 5 1		3 5 7	
Sholápur	3 4 11		3 7 1		3 4 11		3 7 1		3 7 11		3 7 1	
Poona	3 10 9		3 5 3		3 8 8		3 13 1		3 8 1		3 10 10	
Sátára	3 6 8		3 1 1		3 10 8		3 4 0		3 7 2		3 5 6	
Belgaum	2 15 3		3 5 4		3 6 1		3 13 7		3 9 11		3 9 9	
Dhárwár	3 9 11		3 10 11		3 10 10		4 0 6		4 1 4		3 14 1	
Bijápur	3 14 11		3 0 7		4 0 0		3 3 10		3 8 8		3 6 1	

Salt revenue.

The gross collections under the head of salt revenue amounted to Rs. 2,15,53,350 as against Rs. 2,18,06,319 in the preceding year, the average of the four years ending 1892-93 being Rs. 2,13,85,903. Receipts on account of Imperial revenue were Rs. 2,14,78,325 against Rs. 2,17,41,192, and those on account of Provincial revenue were Rs. 75,025 against Rs. 65,127 in the preceding year.

(*a*) Imperial.

The realizations of Imperial revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 2,62,868 when compared with the previous year. The total excise duty actually realized on salt issued from works in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 2,02,64,372 against Rs. 2,06,11,372 in the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs. 3,47,000. This decrease was attributed not to a falling off in the quantity of salt removed, but to the fact that under the credit bond system the duty figures do not (except in the case of imported salt) correspond with the quantities shown as issued in any given year. The year 1893-94 owed only Rs. 7,73,323 to removals in other years, while Rs. 10,63,617 were collected in the preceding, or remained to be collected in the succeeding year. There was a decrease of Rs. 8,890 in the receipts representing duty and cost price collected on the balance of salt removed from Portuguese works and stored at Castle Rock on the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. Under the head farms of Government salt works, there was a decrease of Rs. 22,095, due to the collection of arrears in 1892-93. Under items of increase were Rs. 3,374 from increased removals of salt to Cochin and Travancore; Rs. 12,669 from the importation of larger quantities of salt into North Kánara; Rs. 56,638 from extended sales of Barágra salt beyond the Presidency; Rs. 8,349 from the collection of arrears in the Bassein, Panvel, Uran and Karanja tálukas; and Rs. 1,131 from more accurate weighments at the preventive stations.

(*b*) Provincial.

There was an improvement of Rs. 9,898 in the Provincial revenue. A decrease of Rs. 1,921, due to a fewer important cases of smuggling being detected, was balanced by an increase of Rs. 2,205 from the entertainment of additional shilotri establishments. There was an improvement of Rs. 9,608 made up of various small items.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 15,26,708 against Rs. 15,83,147 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 56,439. The most important fluctuations were as follows: There were decreases of Rs. 1,14,345 due to the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty in January 1892; of Rs. 12,333 due to light clothing only having been supplied during the year on the Goa and Daman frontiers, the men having been fully equipped in 1892-93; of Rs. 26,459 due to a decrease in the produce of salt at the Khárághoda and Udu works; and of Rs. 17,808 due to smaller claims for wastage allowance. Under items of increase the most important were Rs. 9,070, owing to the creation of the post of Assistant Collector for the Goa frontier; Rs. 23,112 due to the additional menial establishment sanctioned for the Northern Division, to the grant of exchange compensation, and to the entertainment of an extra Shilotri establishment; Rs. 41,327 due to the full supply

of warm and light clothing issued to peons in the Presidency proper, and Rs. 10,926 due to a change in the system of accounts.

The following table shows the number of salt-smuggling cases in 1892-93 and 1893-94, and the number of persons arrested, tried, acquitted and convicted in connexion therewith :— Salt-smuggling cases.

	Number of cases detected.	Number of Persons					Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
								Rs.
1892-93	611	957	85	872	773	99	88·64	20,268
1893-94	638	941	92	849	802	47	94·4	6,957

More than a third of the offences detected throughout the Presidency were cases of smuggling salt across the Goa and Daman frontiers. Of 280 such cases, 156 occurred on the Daman frontier. Smuggling was checked on the Goa frontier by large seizures made and heavy penalties imposed, and on the Daman frontier by an improvement in the efficiency of the preventive force. In 355 cases detected in the Northern Division, 495 persons were arrested, of whom 456 were magisterially convicted. In the Southern Division there were 333 cases brought to light. Of the 446 persons arrested, 381 were placed before Magistrates and 346 convicted.

Sind.

There was no change in the sources of supply which are—(1) the Maurypur-Moach salt works, (2) the Saran, and (3) the Dilyar salt deposits. There was also a depôt at Sukkur to which salt was consigned from the Maurypur salt works. The usual imports of table and rock salt by private agency amounted during the year under report to 660 and 10,926 Indian maunds against 780 and 11,146 in the previous year respectively. The following table contrasts the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock at the close of the past two years:— Supply.

Years.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Khairpur.	Loss and wastage.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1892-93	235,629	272,177	249,422	8,950	8,919	240,515
1893-94	240,515	242,827	251,489	8,300	12,747	210,806

During the year under report 209,693 maunds were manufactured at the Maurypur salt works against 234,670 in 1892-93, and the quantities of salt excavated at the Saran and Dilyar salt depôts amounted to 15,005 and 18,128 maunds against 15,561 and 21,935 maunds respectively in the preceding year. This year the consignments of salt from the Maurypur salt works to the Sukkur salt depôt, and the Shamspir salting station were 50,000 and 940 maunds against 53,600 and 232 maunds respectively in the previous year.

The following table exhibits in a comparative form the sales of salt from the various centres of supply :— Sales.

Name of Centre.	1892-93. Mds.	1893-94. Mds.	Increase. Mds.	Decrease. Mds.
Maurypur Salt Works	178,536	177,212	...	1,324
Saran Salt Deposit...	12,553	14,235	1,682	...
Dilyar Salt Deposit	16,583	16,149	...	434
Sukkur Salt Depôt	41,280	42,913	1,633	...
Shamspir Salting Station	470	980	510	...
	249,422	251,489	3,825	1,758

It will be observed from this statement that the sales of the year under report showed an increase of 2,067 maunds over the previous year.

Of the total quantity of salt produced locally and imported by private agency from Europe and the Panjáb, 259,479 maunds were consumed during the year under report, the average consumption per head being 7·43 lbs. against 7·41 in the preceding year. Consumption.

The average wholesale ruling price of salt was slightly lower this year, viz: Rs. 3-6-2 per maund against Rs. 3-6-5 last year. Prices.

Eight thousand and three hundred Indian maunds of duty-free salt were supplied to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur against 8,950 maunds in the previous year. Duty-free salt.

At the Shamspir salting station 980 maunds of salt were issued at a rate of 8 annas per maund for curing 5,420 maunds of fish. The previous year 470 maunds of salt were issued for curing 3,612 maunds of fish. Almost the whole of the salted fish was exported to Bombay, Rangoon and Zanzibar. Fish-curing operations.

Financial results.

The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges amounted to Rs. 6,76,323 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,24,993, against Rs. 6,72,447 and Rs. 1,22,609 respectively in 1892-93. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 13·54 against 12·58 in the previous year.

Offences.

The number of offences against the salt laws was 143 against 205 in 1892-93; of these 58 were of illicit manufacture, 32 of illicit removals from deposits, 15 of smuggling, and 38 of a miscellaneous nature. There were 57 offences detected against the opium and ábkári laws by the Salt Preventive establishment against 45 in the year 1892-93.

Aden.

At Aden the gross revenue realised by the Salt Department was Rs. 15,889 against Rs. 14,962 in the previous year. Expenditure fell from Rs. 1,857 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,824. The quantity of salt which was exported and paid duty was 79,444 maunds or an increase of 5,646 maunds as compared with the previous year. These figures do not include exports from the Italian salt works at Shaikh Othman, which amounted to 52,353 tons against 40,045 tons in the preceding year.

Excise.

Presidency Proper.

System.

The systems under which the country spirit farms were managed remained unchanged.

Rates.

During the year under report the rates of still-head duty were raised in the Ahmednagar and Sholápur districts, in the former from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-10-0 per gallon 25° U. P. and from Re. 1-10-0 to Re. 1-14-0 per gallon 60° U. P., and in the latter from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-4-0 and from Re. 1-10-0 to Re. 1-11-0 respectively. The maximum selling prices in both the districts were fixed at Re. 1-6-0 per gallon 25° U. P. and 14 annas per gallon 60° U. P. respectively in advance of the still-head duty rates.

Minor changes.

The country spirit farm of the Bijápur district, which up to 31st July 1892 had been let conjointly with that of the Sholápur district, was from 1st August 1892 let separately with a central distillery at Bijápur. Owing to the comparatively limited transactions and small value of this farm, rates of still-head duty in this district were not raised concurrently with the increase sanctioned for the Sholápur district, but the maximum selling prices of both districts were raised and assimilated with effect from 1st August 1893. The monopoly farms for the sale of raw toddy in Sholápur and Bijápur were abolished, the arrangements for the realisation of revenue from this source being assimilated to those in force in the other Dakkhan districts. The following changes were made during the year under report in the rates of tree-tax in the Surat district:—The rate on date trees tapped in the Bardoli táluka and in that portion of the Mándvi táluka which is situated to the south of the Tápti river was raised from 12 annas to one rupee per tree, and the tax on trees tapped by the Káliparaj or members of the aboriginal races in Bulsár táluka was raised from 8 to 10 annas per date tree. At the same time the rates of maximum selling price for raw toddy in the Bardoli and Chikhli tálukas and in the eastern portion of the Bulsár táluka and the southern portion of the Mándvi táluka were raised from 6 pies to 8 pies per 8 drams in the case of toddy sold from shops and from 4 pies to 6 pies per 8 drams in the case of toddy sold from tree-foot booths. The restriction previously imposed on the grant of licenses to tap trees, on payment of tree-tax at ordinary rates for toddy for domestic consumption or for sale at tree-foot booths in the Bulsár, Chikhli and Párdi tálukas was withdrawn.

The Bombay Ábkári Act Amendment Act.

The special provisions of the Bombay Ábkári Act Amendment Act, 1892, known as the Mhowra Flowers Act, were in force in the Thána district and part of the Kolába district throughout the year, but it is impossible to contrast the figures of 1893-94 with those of 1892-93, or to compare results satisfactorily, as the Act was in force for only about four months of the previous year, but it may be mentioned that under the Act and the notifications issued thereunder, no restrictions are placed during the period of the two months from 16th February to 15th April of each year on the collection, transport, sale or possession anywhere within the limits of the tálukas of Kalyán, Bhiwndi, Karjat, Murbád, Sháhápur and Váda of any quantity of mhowra flowers which are the produce of that year and of the said tálukas. Throughout the year in other tálukas and during other periods in the tálukas above named, the traffic in mhowra flowers exceeding four sers in weight is prohibited except under the authority of a license, permit, or pass, granted by a duly authorised officer. During the year under report the free period for dealing in mhowra flowers was extended to 25th April 1894.

Arrangements for the sale of malt liquor.

There was during the year under review only one brewery working, that at Dápuri near Poona. No alterations were made in the arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor or intoxicating drugs.

Realisations from all sources.

The total realisations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Intoxicating drugs	1,40,714	1,50,376
Imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates	1,39,168	1,39,099
Country liquor	80,96,036	81,09,845
Miscellaneous	1,40,293	1,41,690
Total ...	85,16,211	85,41,010

The realisations for the year exceeded those for 1892-93 by Rs. 24,799. The revenue from imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at traffic rates was smaller by Rs. 69 only. The revenue shown above under the sub-head "Miscellaneous," which is always more or less fluctuating, showed this year an increase of Rs. 1,397.

Intoxicating drugs.

The receipts from intoxicating drugs were greater by Rs. 9,662, the increase being principally in Bombay and Thána, the farms of which were given to one contractor, who was thereby enabled to concert measures to stop the petty smuggling from one district into another by means of the numerous local trains running between Bombay and the several stations on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways in the island of Sálsette. The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under report was 643 as compared with 649 in the preceding year. The quantity of intoxicating drugs reported to have been sold from the shops during the year was 226,402 sers as compared with 227,716 in 1892-93.

Foreign liquor and Indian liquor excised at tariff rates.

The number of hotels, refreshment rooms, and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors, and Indian manufactured liquors excised at traffic rates during the year under report was 377 as compared with 379 in the preceding year. Three licenses were withdrawn in Bombay and one each in Ahmedábád, Násik, Belgaum, Kánara and Ratnágiri, while two additional licenses were issued in Dhárwár and one each in the Panch Maháls, Thána, Ahmednagar, and Sholápur.

Country liquor.

The revenue from country liquor for the year under report exceeded that for the preceding year by Rs. 13,809. The following table shows the receipts under each principal item included under the head "country liquor revenue" for each of the two years ending 31st July 1893 and 31st July 1894:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue from Country Spirit alone.		
Still-head duty on mhowra, jágri and toddy spirit	61,45,249	61,96,488
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of still-head duty	82,339	5,172
License fees for sale of spirits	2,92,447	2,91,077
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirits	25,400	30,700
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation ...	86,085	56,824
Total ...	66,31,520	65,80,261
Revenue from Country Spirit and Toddy.		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation ...	2,05,302	1,87,126
Revenue from Toddy alone.		
Tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for consumption ...	8,45,545	7,98,643
License fees for sale of toddy	3,93,539	5,40,309
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of tree-tax	18,956	2,285
Farms for use of toddy trees on Government land	1,174	1,221
Total ...	12,59,214	13,42,458
Grand Total ...	80,96,036	81,09,845

Fluctuations in the revenue on country liquor.

Details for each district are given in Appendix V.—C. (1) and are therefore not reproduced here. The above table shows that (1) the revenue from country spirit alone, and (2) that from country spirit and toddy combined, decreased by Rs. 51,259 and Rs. 18,176 respectively, while that from raw toddy increased by Rs. 83,244. The still-head duty receipts increased by Rs. 51,239, while the deficiency payments were less by Rs. 77,167. The increase in the still-head duty receipts occurred chiefly in Dhárwár, Belgaum, Surat, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Khándesh. The increase in Belgaum and Dhárwár was due to a good season and better arrangements under the current farmers, that in Sholápur and Ahmednagar to the raising of the rates of duty; and that in Khándesh and Sátára to the fact that the farmers, instead of paying deficiency payments, removed from the distilleries the full quantities of spirit covered by their minimum guarantees. The increase in the duty collections in Surat was the result of larger consumption of spirits, reported to be principally due to the people having become accustomed to the increased rates of duty, and to the absence of competition for border consumption between the British and Gáekvádi farmers. On the other hand, the following districts showed large decreases in duty collections, viz. Bombay, Broach, Thána, Násik and Kolaba. The decrease in Broach, Thána and Kolába was due to the farmers having in the preceding year (1892-93) before the commencement of the monsoon drawn large stocks of liquor from the distilleries for sale from the shops during the rains after 1st August 1893. In Násik, the biennial contract terminated on 31st July 1894 and there was a change of farmers. The still-head duty recovered on the unsold stocks surrendered to Government on the termination of the contract had to be refunded to the farmer, and the amount shown was the net revenue

brought to the credit of the year. The large decrease in Bombay was attributable to the smaller consumption of spirits consequent on the closing of shops during the riots and to the unsettled state of the city for some little time thereafter. The revenue from tree-tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation decreased by Rs. 29,261. This revenue accrues only in the districts of Kánara and Ratnágiri, where, owing to the farmers having been allowed the privilege of bringing mhowra spirit from the licensed distilleries at Uran, the supply of toddy spirit was curtailed and fewer trees were tapped for toddy for distillation. The item "Tree-tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation" relates wholly to the town and island of Bombay, and the decrease of Rs. 18,176 under this head was due to the same cause as that which produced a decrease in spirit consumption. The tree-tax receipts for raw toddy were less by Rs. 46,902, the decrease being chiefly in the Sholápur and Bijápur districts. The reason was the change of system in the disposal of toddy, but the decrease was more than made up by increased revenue from license fees in those districts as well as in Thána, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara, where there was brisker competition for toddy shops. The fluctuations under the other items mentioned in the table do not call for any special remarks.

Consumption of country liquor by districts.

The statistics furnished in columns 12 to 15 of Appendix V.—C. (4) represent quantities of country spirit issued from the distilleries for sale from the shops both in British districts and in the villages of the Native States, the ábkári of which has been leased to the British Government. The following statement shows the actual sales of country spirits from the licensed shops in each district during each of the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. For purposes of comparison the quantities are given in gallons of strength 25° U. P. :—

Districts.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay ...	562,505	549,733
Ahmedábád ...	64,309	70,243
Kaira ...	12,089	12,242
Panch Mahals ...	97,747	69,292
Broach ...	75,682	77,299
Surat ...	335,967	352,746
Thána ...	390,783	398,967
Násik ...	79,570	71,290
Khándesh ...	318,033	272,719
Ahmednagar ...	25,311	22,125
Poona ...	135,249	135,963
Sholápur ...	31,678	35,402
Sátára ...	20,774	22,188
Belgaum ...	58,010	61,377
Dhárwár ...	74,468	81,090
Bijápur ...	19,779	22,176
Kánara ...	46,488	45,215
Ratnágiri ...	80,788	83,887
Kolába ...	147,745	136,485
Total ...	2,576,975	2,520,439

The total sales decreased by 56,536 gallons. The fluctuations in sales in the districts of Kaira, Broach, Poona, Sátára and Kánara were not large. The sales increased in the districts of Ahmedábád, Surat, Thána, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Ratnágiri. The causes which are reported to have contributed to the larger consumption in Surat have already been stated. The change of farmers in Ahmedábád in 1892-93 and in Sholápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár in 1893-94, and the grant of the contracts for a period of three years resulted in better arrangements by the new farmers for suppressing illicit distillation of liquor within, and illegal importation from without the districts referred to. A more favourable season also contributed towards the increase in the consumption of licit liquor. The increase in sales in Bijápur was due to the farm having been granted for a period of three years instead of one year as had previously been the case. The consumption of spirit decreased in the following districts:—Bombay, Panch Mahals, Násik, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Kánara and Kolába. The decreased consumption in Bombay was due, as already stated, to the closing of the shops during the late riots; that in the Panch Mahals arose from the completion of the railway extension works in the district removing a considerable number of regular consumers; that in Ahmednagar from the increase in the still-head duty rates and consequently in the selling price; and that in Kolába from a temperance movement in the district. In Khándesh, there can be little doubt that sufficient personal attention was not paid to the farm by the contractor. The decrease was most marked in the tálukas most given to drinking, and in places where if excessive prices were charged the people would have every facility for illicit distillation or smuggling. In Násik, the decline was due partly to the unfavourable nature of the season, but mainly to malpractices which prevailed owing to the farmer being entirely non-resident.

Shops licensed for the sale of country spirits.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under report was 2,565 as compared with 2,586 in the preceding year, being a decrease of 21 shops. The number of licenses granted for the sale of toddy at tree-foot booths and shops during the year under report was 1,783, as compared with 1,720 issued in

the preceding year. Details as to the number of shops for the sale of country spirits and of toddy as regards each district are given in Appendix V.—C. (3).

The subjoined statement shows the number of trees tapped in each district of the Presidency during the year under report and in the preceding year :— Number of trees tapped.

Districts.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.	Cocoanut.	Brab.	Date and Wild Palm.
Bombay	13,832	820	4,913	12,738	614	4,487
Ahmedábád	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	400
Kaira	.....	759	.....	.....	738	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	1,025	430	.....	1,862	710
Surat	.....	1,824	123,261	.....	1,155	126,917
Thána	272	7,158	15,042	418	6,971	13,961
Násik	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	592
Khándesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	1,765	.....	.....	1,566
Poona	88	.....	6,581	71	.....	6,935
Sholápur	.....	.....	20,305	.....	.....	12,250
Sátára	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	11
Belgaum	.....	.....	25,069	.....	.....	23,246
Dhárwár	.....	.....	29,093	.....	.....	33,366
Bijápur	.....	.....	58,171	.....	.....	33,052
Kánara	5,205	.....	3,989	4,888	.....	4,073
Ratnágiri	18,453	.....	23	14,945	.....	.....
Kolába	565	1,529	2,559	462	1,401	2,701
Total ...	38,415	13,115	292,246	33,522	12,741	264,267

The trees shown opposite Bombay, Kánara and Ratnágiri include trees tapped for toddy for distillation. The quantity of toddy brought to the distilleries for the manufacture of spirit, and the quantity of toddy spirit (in gallons of strength 25° U. P) manufactured therefrom in the districts referred to in each of the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94, are shown in the following table :—

	Toddy distilled.		Spirit manufactured.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay	826,622	632,669	125,034	95,765
Kánara	130,393	111,694	23,676	19,767
Ratnágiri	708,342	443,920	91,328	74,288

The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in each of the three districts during the year under report was less than in the preceding year. The toddy distilled was drawn almost wholly from cocoanut and brab trees. In Bombay 6·6 gallons, in Kánara 5·6 gallons, and in Ratnágiri 5·9 gallons of toddy were ordinarily required to manufacture one gallon of spirit of strength 25° U. P.

The average incidence of Ábkári taxation per head of population according to the Census of 1891 for the year under report was the same as last year, namely, 8 annas and 4 pies. Incidence of Ábkari taxation.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department during the year under report was Rs. 3,19,028 as against Rs. 3,08,663 in 1892-93. The amount of annual compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licenses, to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Dakkhan and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies, and to the Naváb of Cambay was Rs. 3,76,457. Owing to the fact that the expenditure of the Ábkári and Opium Departments is debited to one head of account the amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately stated. Expenditure.

Sind.*

The general arrangements existing at the close of the year 1892-93 for the supply and sale of country liquor continued during the year 1893-94, the only modifications being that the uniform rate of license fee of Rs. 250 per shop for the sale of country liquor at Sukkur, Shikárpur and Lárkhána was altered. Fees were fixed according to the average sales, and a clause was added in the importer's license prohibiting the sale in Sind of foreign liquor below 15° U. P. except superior brands costing not less than Rs. 24 per two gallons, or a dozen ordinary quart bottles. No liquor was manufactured of strength between 12° and 22° U. P. The rates of still- General.

* In consequence of subsequent corrections some of the figures concerning Ábkári revenue in Sind differ slightly from those in the general report for 1892-93.

head duty on country liquor were Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per gallon on weak and strong liquor respectively, except in the Thar and Párkar District, where they were Rs. 2-13-0 and Rs. 3-13-0 per gallon.

Revenue.

The gross Ábkári revenue for the several districts of the Province of Sind during the year under report as compared with the previous year is given in the subjoined statement:—

District.	1893-94.	1892-93.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	3,10,753	2,89,210	21,543
Hyderábád	2,82,558	2,46,408	36,150
Shikárpur	2,29,763	2,03,131	26,632
Thár and Párkar	17,478	16,560	918
Upper Sind Frontier	34,040	30,379	3,661
Total ...	8,74,592	7,85,688	88,904

The increase of Rs. 88,904 was composed largely of increased realizations under still-head duty and intoxicating drugs. The still-head duty amounted to 73·79 per cent. of the total Ábkári revenue. The number of licenses issued for country and foreign liquor were respectively 303 and 121 against 295 and 111 in 1892-93, and the fees realized on both together amounted to Rs. 42,649 against Rs. 41,502 in the previous year. The increase was due to the larger number of licenses issued. The fees on licenses given out for the manufacture of country liquor were Rs. 3,448 against Rs. 3,554 in 1892-93. The decrease was due to the fact that only 44 stills were licensed during the year under report against 48 in the previous year. The right of drawing and selling toddy was farmed for Rs. 882 against Rs. 852 in the previous year and 9 shops were allowed to be opened as in 1892-93. The revenue from intoxicating drugs other than opium was Rs. 1,81,375 against Rs. 1,65,310 in 1892-93. The increase of Rs. 16,065 was due to keener competition. The incidence of taxation per head of population (according to the Census of 1891) during the year under report was 4 annas and 10 pies against 4 annas and 5 pies in 1892-93.

Expenditure.

The expenditure connected with the Ábkári Department during the year under report was Rs. 14,911 against Rs. 14,392 in 1892-93. The increase was due to rewards granted to informers having been debited to the Ábkári Department under the recent orders of Government and to the grant of refund of Rs. 200 against Rs. 64 in 1892-93.

ADEN.

Receipts and expenditure.

The gross receipts from foreign and country liquor together with warehouse rent amounted to Rs. 85,949, showing a decrease of Rs. 618 as compared with the preceding year. The decline occurred mainly in receipts from still-head duty (country liquor), license fees for sale of gánja and warehouse-rent. The expenditure fell from Rs. 6,637 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,590 in the year under report.

Stamps.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 56,05,511 against Rs. 57,36,586 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,31,075 or 2·2 per cent. Taken separately, the gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 25,11,787 and under the Court Fees Act to Rs. 30,93,724, being an increase in the former of Rs. 3,027 and a decrease in the latter of Rs. 1,34,102. The charges under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,15,279, or Rs. 4,135 less than in the previous year. The charges under the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 1,43,784 or Rs. 7,218 more than in 1892-93, the percentages being 4·5 in the former and 4·6 in the latter.

Heads of receipts.

Rs. 68,633 were realized under the head of "foreign bill stamps," being an increase of Rs. 2,154 as compared with the previous year. Under the head of "India revenue stamps" there was an increase of Rs. 926 as compared with the previous year, the actual realizations during the year being Rs. 1,93,699 against Rs. 1,92,773 during 1892-93. A sum of Rs. 34,956 was realized on account of stamping skeleton forms, which, compared with that of the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 779. The revenue derived from share transfer stamps was Rs. 31,168 or Rs. 12,989 less than in the preceding year owing to smaller transactions in shares of companies or associations. Rs. 2,09,793 were realized from bills of exchange including hundis, being an increase of Rs. 3,852 as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in Bombay, where the number of hundis drawn was larger than in the previous year. The revenue derived from the sales of general stamps (stamped papers and impressed labels) amounted to Rs. 19,49,566, showing an increase of Rs. 43,512. Half of the increase was due to Bombay. The receipts on account of impressed and adhesive court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 30,80,294, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,41,510. The decrease was explained by the fact that the circumstance which contributed most to the large receipts under this head in 1892-93 was the issue of the probate of the will of the late Mr. Nusservánji Máneckji Petit, on which Rs. 1,26,650 were paid as court-

fee. Rs. 13,302 were realized on account of court-fees in pauper suits and Rs. 127 on on account of miscellaneous receipts.

Other receipts.

The amounts of stamp duty and penalties realized by Collectors on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents were Rs. 3,121 and Rs. 4,464 respectively, and by Civil Courts Rs. 936 and Rs. 9,184. The adjudication fees under Section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 488 against Rs. 579 in the previous year; Rs. 460 were realized on 92 documents presented for adjudication against 111 in the year 1892-93. Other miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 5,776 against Rs. 41,586, or Rs. 35,810 less than in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly owing to there having been no receipts on account of composition of stamp duty on Bombay Port Trust debentures, which in the previous year amounted to Rs. 30,805.

Charges and refunds.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,53,063, being an increase of Rs. 3,083 as compared with the preceding year, or 1·2 per cent., which was chiefly due to larger refunds having been paid in the year under report. Refunds made by order of Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 69,032 against Rs. 61,825, and by Collectors Rs. 25,995 against Rs. 31,036 in the previous year.

Income Tax.

Financial results.

The following table shows the financial results of the Income-tax in 1893-94, as compared with the previous year :—

	Original Demand.		Final Demand (including penalties and arrears).		Collections (including penalties and arrears).		Incidence per head of Tax-payers.		Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	4,57,859	4,54,968	4,40,188	4,36,657	4,33,836	4,32,173	27	27	2,370	2,393
Central Division	4,04,589	4,12,513	3,90,382	3,98,108	3,84,050	3,88,530	26	26	4,088	4,269
Southern Division . ..	1,99,378	2,09,420	1,94,362	2,02,231	1,93,059	2,00,385	21	22	468	575
Sind	3,00,543	3,10,392	2,90,574	3,01,090	2,89,086	3,02,853	22	23	1,376	1,476
Aden	39,488	36,054	35,148	32,022	34,515	31,407	42	42	887	877
Bombay City	20,09,353	20,48,263	19,97,558	19,58,563	19,25,330	18,16,888	73	71	42,542	43,496
Presidency generally (collections made on account of (i) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (ii) interest on securities ..	5,18,996	5,40,912	5,18,996	5,40,912	5,18,996	5,40,912	..	..	..	..
Total ..	39,30,356	40,12,522	38,67,208	38,72,583	37,78,872	37,13,148	..	..	51,731	53,086

There was a net increase of Rs. 5,375 in the final demand for the whole Presidency, but the actual collections showed a falling off of Rs. 65,724. Decreases in the final demand occurred in the Northern Division, Aden and Bombay City. That in the Northern Division was due to the dissolution of certain ginning associations in Broach; that at Aden, to the reduction in profits owing to the heavy fall in exchange; and that in Bombay, to a temporary depression of trade, and to the fact that the preceding year was exceptionally favourable to the cotton industry. The increases in the Southern and Central Divisions resulted partly from a general expansion of trade consequent upon a good agricultural season, and partly from more careful scrutiny by assessing and revising officers. Of the increase of Rs. 13,516 in Sind, more than half was in the Karáchi district, and the greater portion in the town of Karáchi. The incidence of the tax was practically unchanged, and the increase in expenditure was too slight to call for special notice.

Local Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds: Receipts and Charges.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the past two years under each class of Incorporated Local Funds :—

Receipts.			Incorporated Local Funds.	Charges.		
1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).		1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,87,330	50,53,176	+2,65,846	I.—The Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	52,29,770	50,97,004	−1,32,766
3,64,330	4,10,464	+ 46,134	II.—Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund	2,69,370	2,84,361	+ 14,991
1,47,480	1,21,722	− 25,758	III.—Government Central Book Depôt Fund .	99,330	91,318	− 8,012
43,180	45,076	+ 1,896	IV.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	56,480	32,215	− 24,265
55,42,320	58,30,438	+2,88,118	Total ...	56,54,950	55,04,898	−1,50,052

Remarks on fluctuations.

The increase in receipts under Fund I occurred mainly under the heads "Provincial rates" owing to larger arrear collections of land revenue, and "Contributions from Provincial to Local Funds" owing to additional grants made by Government towards village sanitation and primary education. The improvement extended to all districts except Poona, Belgaum, Hyderábád and the Upper Sind Frontier, which showed small decreases. "Education" and "Miscellaneous" declined somewhat, owing to the transfer of private contributions for school buildings to the

head "Civil Works," which showed a corresponding advance. The major portion of the decrease in expenditure was under "Public Works"; as in the previous year an unusually large outlay was incurred on wells and tanks in connexion with the distress then prevailing in certain districts. The extension of primary instruction was chiefly responsible for an increase under "Education", while "Medical" showed a decline and "Transfers from Local to Provincial Funds" a corresponding advance owing to the services of Local Fund vaccinators being treated as foreign service of the third kind.

Under Fund II the increase in revenue was wholly due to the introduction of revised settlements in the Province of Sind and was common to all the districts except Thar and Párkar. The same cause was responsible for an increase in establishments, which, together with the deputation of tapadárs to the survey training school, accounted for the enhanced expenditure.

Diminished sales of books caused the decline in receipts under Fund III, while in expenditure a saving was effected in the purchase and publication of books.

The improvement in revenue from Fund IV was attributed to enhanced collections in fees and to the receipt of a whole year's interest on Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 27,600, purchased at a cost of Rs. 30,013 in the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure was only apparent, and deducting Rs. 30,013 invested in 1892-93, there was a real increase of Rs. 5,748, due to the appointment of an additional Inspector for six months of the year and to the payment of acting allowance during the Inspector's absence on privilege leave.

Excluded Local Funds: Receipts and Charges.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the past two years under each class of Excluded Local Funds:—

Receipts.			Excluded Local Funds.	Expenditure.		
1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).		1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,69,970	3,19,140	+ 49,170	I.—Cantonment Funds	2,71,830	2,85,432	+ 13,602
73,020	1,09,937	+ 36,917	II.—Police Funds	80,740	82,422	+ 1,682
4,07,860	4,00,063	− 7,797	III.—Port and Marine Funds	3,98,970	4,63,198	+ 64,228
40,450	42,244	+ 1,794	IV.—Educational Funds	33,800	43,619	+ 9,819
2,70,410	2,93,753	+ 23,343	V.—Medical and Charitable Funds	2,71,600	3,44,139	+ 72,539
13,83,370	17,11,055	+3,27,685	VI.—Other Funds	13,27,280	19,86,592	+6,59,312
24,45,080	28,76,192	+4,31,112	Total ...	23,84,220	32,05,402	+8,21,182

Remarks on fluctuations.

The improvement in revenue under Cantonment Funds was due to enhanced receipts, mainly on account of house-tax, conservancy-tax, and sales of land, from the Cantonments of Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedábád, Deesa, Jacobábád, Hyderábád and Ahmednagar. The increase in expenditure occurred at Poona on account of the purchase of Government paper and an addition to establishments, at Hyderábád on account of charges connected with hospitals, dispensaries and conservancy, and at Kirkee, Baroda and Ahmedábád on account of contingent charges and public works.

The enhanced receipts under "Police Funds" were explained by the fact that the Pálanpur Horse Fund was added to the accounts from 1st April 1893, while the expenditure was swollen partly by the same account and partly by the purchase of Government securities and of remounts from the funds of Ahmedábád, Dhárwár, Rewa Kántha, Panch Maháls, and the Frontier and Pálanpur Horse.

Under Port and Marine Funds, the falling off occurred in the Southern Group, the Steam Vessel Survey and the Aden Port Funds, but the decrease was partly counterbalanced by an improvement in the receipts from the Northern Group and Indus Conservancy Funds. The excess expenditure was occasioned by the purchase of Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 65,600 by the Northern and Southern Port Funds and of Rs. 2,800 by the Steam Vessel Survey Fund.

The increase in revenue from Educational Funds was too slight to call for special notice. The increase in expenditure resulted mainly from payments made from the Dhárwár Lingáyat Fund to a student sent to England.

Under Fund V (Medical and Charitable) the improved receipts were attributed to the opening of ten new Dispensary Funds with an aggregate annual income of Rs. 17,770 and to additional grants made by Local Boards to hospitals and dispensaries, while the increase in expenditure resulted from the transfer to District Local Boards of a large number of these Funds.

The improvement in receipts under "Other Funds" arose partly from the transfer of the Pálanpur General Fund to this head, and partly from larger receipts from the Káthiáwár Funds, the Mátherán Station Fund and the Cotton Gin Factory Fund. The fluctuations under expenditure were mostly due to the introduction of the Pálánpur General Fund, and to an increased outlay from the Káthiáwár Local Fund.

Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of those bodies in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births and Deaths.

Number of births.

THE number of births registered during the year under report was 664,305 against 650,667 in 1892, showing an increase of 13,638 for the year. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 35·30 against 34·57 in 1892. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·32 to 100; in 1892 it was 107·54. Out of every 100 births there were 52·00 males and 48·00 females and for every 100 males there were 92·32 females. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1883 to 1893, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females :—

Years.	Population.	Number of Births Registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 male births the females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1883	16,454,414	267,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885	16,454,414	293,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890 ..? ...	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·28	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14
1891	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50
1892	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17·91	16·66	34·57	51·82	48·18	92·99
Mean for ten years.	16,927,600	313,900	288,934	602,834	18·54	17·07	35·61	52·07	47·93	92·05
1893 ...	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	52·00	48·00	92·32

Births by districts.

Taking the statistics of each registration district, it appears that the number of births recorded during 1893 in the Western, Central, Southern and Sind registration districts was higher than in 1892, while in Gujarát it was lower. By collectorates it will be seen that the number of recorded births in 1893 was higher than in 1892 in the collectorates of Khándesh, Thána, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Surat, Broach, Panch Maháls, Hyderábád, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier. The remaining collectorates showed a decrease as compared with 1892.

Births by months.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1893, as compared with 1892 and with the monthly mean for the previous ten years :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years, 1883 to 1892	45,498	43,064	48,205	48,347	50,955	54,665	54,000	53,558	52,740	53,244	50,467	48,091	602,834
1892...	51,719	47,699	54,908	53,826	56,633	61,727	59,747	55,046	53,013	53,778	52,253	50,318	650,667
1893...	48,097	45,085	52,132	52,435	57,937	56,927	57,316	55,812	58,951	62,282	60,354	56,977	664,305

The greatest number (62,282) was registered in October and the least (45,085) in February. In 1892 the highest and lowest numbers (61,727) and (47,699) respectively were registered in the months of June and February.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1893 was 511,831 against 611,742 in 1892. There was a decrease of 99,911 deaths for the year. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of population to the whole male population living was 27·37 and of female 27·00.

Deaths by districts.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1893 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (33·39 per 1,000) occurred in the Gujarát district, and the lowest (16·87) in Sind :—

Registration Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296	67,966	61,846	129,812	28·20	29·29	28·71
Central do. do.	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	73,082	69,028	142,110	29·23	27·28	28·24
Southern do. do.	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428	44,662	43,452	88,114	26·74	26·59	26·63
Gujarát do. do.	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112	54,333	49,087	103,420	34·13	32·61	33·39
Sind do. do.	1,564,946	1,301,831	2,866,777	26,511	21,864	48,375	16·94	16·79	16·87
Presidency ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	266,554	245,277	511,831	27·37	27·00	27·20

Death-rate by Collectorates in sequence.

The next statement shows the deaths in 1893 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates which ranged from 38·00 per 1,000 of population in Broach to 14·62 in Hyderábád. In 1892 the maximum and minimum ratios (47·51 and 20·93 per 1,000 respectively) occurred in Ahmedábád and Ratnágiri:—

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broach	6,813	6,161	12,974	38·95	37·00	38·08
Ahmednagar	17,224	15,879	33,103	38·20	36·36	37·29
Kaira	16,647	14,532	31,179	36·14	35·37	35·77
Surat	11,164	10,844	22,008	34·72	33·03	33·87
Khándesh	25,482	23,291	48,773	34·18	32·59	33·39
Ahmedábád	16,150	14,314	30,464	34·15	31·95	33·08
Násik	14,141	13,172	27,313	32·86	32·07	32·47
Sholápur...	11,733	10,833	22,566	30·78	29·35	30·08
Dhárwár...	15,778	15,664	31,442	29·90	29·95	29·93
Kánara	6,822	5,980	12,802	29·12	28·22	28·69
City of Bombay	12,216	10,586	22,802	24·06	35·47	28·28
Poona	15,306	14,463	29,769	28·30	27·77	28·04
Sátára	17,101	16,500	33,601	27·87	26·83	27·42
Belgaum...	12,942	12,670	25,612	25·35	25·28	25·32
Kolába	7,320	6,770	14,090	24·49	22·81	23·69
Bijápur	9,120	9,138	18,258	22·91	22·95	22·93
Panch Mahals	3,559	3,236	6,795	21·96	21·39	21·68
Ratnágiri	11,718	11,353	23,071	22·81	19·17	20·86
Thána	8,807	8,027	16,834	20·60	20·50	20·55
Shikárpur	9,381	8,037	17,418	19·01	19·07	19·03
Karáchi	5,570	4,495	10,065	17·95	17·93	17·94
Thar and Párkar	2,645	2,107	4,752	16·01	15·84	15·94
Upper Sind Frontier	1,490	1,229	2,719	15·48	15·71	15·59
Hyderábád	7,425	5,996	13,421	14·86	14·33	14·62
Presidency ...	266,554	245,277	511,831	27·37	27·00	27·20

Death-rates by sexes.

This statement shows that in the City of Bombay the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that among males. In Násik, Thána, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Panch Mahals, Karáchi, Hyderábád, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1892 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in Ahmedábád, Karáchi, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, Thána and the City of Bombay.

Deaths by ages.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1893 under different ages, as also the ratios per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age-period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths:—

Age-period.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under 1 year	680,472	110,766	162·78	21·64
1 and under 5 years	2,178,646	112,036	51·15	21·89
5 do. 10 do.	2,615,588	28,914	11·05	5·65
10 do. 15 do.	1,820,754	13,544	7·44	2·65
15 do. 20 do.	1,470,976	13,275	9·02	2·59
20 do. 30 do.	3,410,817	40,296	11·81	7·87
30 do. 40 do.	2,765,949	42,617	15·41	8·33
40 do. 50 do.	1,841,976	38,566	20·94	7·83
50 do. 60 do.	1,117,120	38,636	34·58	7·55
60 and upwards	918,048	73,181	79·71	14·30
Total ...	18,820,346	511,831	27·20	100·

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year, and children above 1 year but under 5 was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life, the death-rate amounting to 43·53 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was, as last year, in the age-period of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 7·44 living or 2·65 per cent. on the total deaths. The percentage on total deaths among infants under 1 year was 21·64 against 19·95 in 1892. For those above 1 and under 5, the percentage on total deaths was 21·89 against 20·92 in 1892. Among old people of 60 and upwards the percentage on total deaths was 14·30 against 14·07 in 1892.

Deaths by caste or class.

According to the census of 1891 the Muhammadan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom, in 1893, 72,223 deaths were recorded against 116,987 in 1892, the death-rate being 20·62 per 1,000 of population against 33·41 in 1892. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons amongst whom 433,735 deaths or 29·11 per 1,000 of population were recorded. In 1892 the total deaths amongst this race were 487,917, equal to a death-rate of 32·75 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 2,506 deaths were reported during the year against 2,711 in 1892, the death-rate being 20·53 against 22·21 per 1,000 in 1892. Under the heading "Other castes" are included all those

not belonging to either of the above sects, who by the census of 1891 numbered 298,718 persons, and amongst whom during 1893 there were 3,367 deaths against 4,127 in 1892, the death-rate being 11·28 per 1,000 against 13·82 in 1892. Among Muhammadans the maximum death-rate during the year (39·75 per 1,000) occurred in the collectorate of Surat and the minimum (13·67) in Hyderábád. In 1892 the maximum death-rate was 44·51 per 1,000 in Ahmedábád and the minimum 17·81 in Khándesh. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate (37·58 per 1,000) was in the collectorate of Ahmednagar and the minimum (15·82) in Thar and Párkar. In 1892 these rates were in Ahmedábád 47·91 and Ratnágiri 20·82 respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 41·67 and was reported from the Panch Maháls and the minimum (5·15) from Ahmednagar. In the collectorates of Sátára, Broach, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1893.

Deaths by causes.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1893 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1892 and the mean of the preceding ten years:—

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for ten years, 1883—1892.		1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	24,783	1·46	42,900	2·28	18,853	1·00
Small-pox	5,298	0·31	2,770	0·15	3,567	0·19
Fevers	325,132	19·21	438,038	23·27	361,160	19·19
Dysentery and diarrhœa... ...	39,836	2·35	35,406	1·88	32,965	1·75
Injuries	5,724	0·34	5,432	0·29	6,144	0·33
Other causes	70,599	4·17	87,196	4·63	89,142	4·74
All causes ...	471,372	27·84	611,742	32·50	511,831	27·20.

Deaths by months.

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1893 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1892 and the mean for ten years. During 1893 the greatest number of deaths (53,516) took place in August and the least (35,332) in February. In 1892 the greatest and least numbers occurred in January (69,044) and May (41,517):—

Months.	Deaths from all causes.					
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	38,080	2·24	69,044	3·67	39,311	2·09
February	32,572	1·92	45,142	2·39	35,332	1·88
March	36,293	2·14	49,156	2·61	36,501	1·94
April	37,252	2·20	41,729	2·22	42,507	2·26
May	36,890	2·18	41,517	2·21	41,582	2·21
June	37,824	2·24	44,243	2·35	37,513	1·99
July	43,536	2·58	60,342	3·21	42,857	2·28
August	44,739	2·64	51,979	2·76	53,516	2·84
September	40,772	2·41	48,023	2·55	44,449	2·36
October	40,743	2·41	51,317	2·73	46,425	2·47
November	41,503	2·45	60,052	3·19	45,723	2·43
December	41,168	2·43	49,198	2·61	46,115	2·45
Year ...	471,372	27·84	611,742	32·50	511,831	27·20

Number of circles.

Statistical returns were received from 222 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

Total mortality from cholera.

Cholera caused 18,853 deaths during 1893 throughout the Presidency or 24,047 less than in the preceding year. The epidemic prevailed chiefly in the Surat, Khándesh, Sátára, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kaira, Poona and Broach collectorates, where 3,754 or 5·77, 2,308 or 1·58, 1,865 or 1·50, 1,753 or 2·33, 1,745 or 1·96, 1,584 or 1·81, 1,195 or 1·12 and 1,147 or 3·35 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Karáchi, Thar and Párkar, Kánara and Dhárwár collectorates, in which there were 1, 2, 5 and 94 deaths respectively registered. In December 1892, deaths from cholera were reported from eleven collectorates including Ratnágiri, Belgaum and Broach. In these three collectorates only the disease continued in January of the present year, and 84 deaths were reported. In February the disease prevailed in three collectorates, causing 48 deaths, the monthly minimum for the year, and disappeared from three collectorates, namely, Sholápur, Sátára and Belgaum. In March 256 deaths from cholera were returned from four collectorates. In April the disease increased and caused 3,270 deaths in twelve collectorates. In May it assumed a still greater intensity and caused 3,607 deaths, of which 2,650 occurred in four collectorates, namely, Surat, Broach, Kaira and Panch Maháls. In June and July a fall took

place and 1,742 and 1,816 deaths were reported respectively, but in August the disease assumed an epidemic form, as the mortality rose to 5,104, the maximum for the year, and was present more or less in 18 districts. There was a decrease in the month of September, 1,661 deaths having been reported. In October and November it rapidly subsided as there were only 841 deaths in the former and 365 in the latter month. In December the disease abated considerably but lingered in nine collectorates and caused 59 deaths. Hyderábád, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier were free from cholera throughout the year.

Mortality by seasons.

The following table shows the mortality from cholera by seasons. It will be seen that 10,323 deaths out of 18,853 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days :—

Year.	Cold Season (121 days).				Hot and dry (61 days).		Rainy Season (122 days).				Hot and damp (61 days).		Total deaths from cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1892...	192	666	1,008	1,672	3,073	6,050	8,089	14,694	5,238	1,562	436	215	42,900
1893...	59	84	48	256	3,270	3,607	1,742	1,816	5,104	1,661	341	865	18,853

Mortality for 20 years from 1874 to 1893 inclusive.

The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1893 is given in the following table :—

1874	37	1881	16,694	1888	36,500
1875	47,555	1882	7,904	1889	32,431
1876	32,117	1883	37,954	1890	3,259
1877	57,252	1884	13,804	1891	17,850
1878	46,743	1885	37,287	1892	42,900
1879	6,937	1886	167	1893	18,853
1880	684	1887	25,711		

Death-rates by Collectorates.

The following table exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate :—

Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.
Surat	5·77	Kolába	0·18
Broach	3·35	Thána	0·43
Sholápur...	2·38	Belgaum	0·29
Ahmednagar	1·96	Bijápur...	0·20
Kaira	1·81	Bombay (City)	0·18
Khándesh	1·58	Ratnágiri	0·17
Sátára	1·50	Dhárwár	0·09
Panch Maháls	1·28	Thar and Párkar	0·07
Poona	1·12	Kánara	0·01
Násik	1·10	Karáchi...	0·02
Ahmedábád	0·67		

From the above table it will be seen that the death-rate attained the high ratios of 5·77, 3·35 and 2·33 per 1,000 of population in the Surat, Broach and Sholápur Collectorates. In Ahmednagar, Kaira, Khándesh, Sátára, Panch Maháls, Poona and Násik Collectorates the ratios were 1·96, 1·81, 1·58, 1·50, 1·28, 1·12 and 1·10 respectively. The epidemic although widely prevalent did not show any very serious severity in other parts of the Presidency.

Mortality in rural circles.

Out of 222 rural circles or tálukas, 131 were more or less affected by cholera during the year. The table given below shows in order of highest death-rate the rural circles—22 in all—in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 3 per 1,000 of population; the disease chiefly prevailed in 7 tálukas of the Surat Collectorate, 4 of the Khándesh Collectorate, 3 in each of the Broach and Ahmednagar Collectorates, 2 in each of the Sholápur and Sátára Collectorates and 1 in the Násik Collectorate. At the head of the circles is Bárdoli Táluka in the Surat Collectorate, where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 11·23 :—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Bárdoli ...R.C.	Surat	84,111	945	11·23	12	Vágra ...R.C.	Broach... ...	36,939	177	4·79
2	Jalálpur ... ,,	,, ...	78,648	651	8·27	13	Navápur ... ,,	Khándesh ...	30,627	143	4·66
3	Pimpalner ... ,,	Khándesh ...	59,192	456	7·70	14	Olpád ... ,,	Surat	66,660	259	3·88
4	Mándvi ... ,,	Surat	53,937	354	6·19	15	Koregaon ... ,,	Sátára	92,249	336	3·64
5	A'mod ... ,,	Broach	38,545	236	6·12	16	Sháhádа ... ,,	Khándesh ...	64,733	232	3·58
6	Báglan ... ,,	Násik	65,647	401	6·10	17	Karmála ... ,,	Sholápur ...	93,352	318	3·40
7	Chorási ... ,,	Surat	50,456	307	6·03	18	Karjat ... ,,	Ahmednagar ...	48,828	164	3·35
8	Chikhli ... ,,	,, ...	61,315	355	5·79	19	Mádha ... ,,	Sholápur ...	92,658	307	3·31
9	Hánsot ... ,,	Broach	26,419	143	5·41	20	Nandurbár... ,,	Khándesh ...	67,565	219	3·24
10	Mán ... ,,	Sátára	62,857	338	5·37	21	Jámkhed ... ,,	Ahmednagar ...	76,208	243	3·18
11	Nagar ... ,,	Ahmednagar ...	82,598	425	5·14	22	Bulsár ... ,,	Surat	73,110	232	3·17

Out of 56 town circles 36 were affected during the year. The following table gives those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 3 per 1,000. Of these, two were in each of the Surat and Broach Collectorates and 1 in each of the Khándesh, Sholápur, Kaira and Panch Mahál Collectorates. Pandharpur Town in the Sholápur Collectorate headed the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 14·08 :— Mortality in towns.

Number.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Pandharpur ... ... T. C.	Sholápur	19,953	281	14·08
2	Dohad... ... ... „	Panch Mahál	12,935	170	13·14
3	Kaira ... ... „	Kaira	10,101	85	8·41
4	Surat ... ... „	Surat...	108,631	543	4·99
5	Bulsár... ... ... „	„	14,714	57	3·87
6	Chopda ... ... „	Khándesh	15,655	59	3·76
7	Jambusar ... ... „	Broach	12,070	40	3·31
8	Broach ... ... „	„	40,137	132	3·28

Out of the 25,143 villages in the Presidency 1,582 or 6·29 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage took place in the Surat Collectorate, where out of the 795 total villages 266 or 33·46 per cent. were affected. In Khándesh, out of 2,824 total villages, the disease appeared in 224 or 7·93 per cent. In the Broach, Sholápur, Kaira, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Poona Collectorates the percentages were respectively 24·32, 19·07, 18·65, 12·58, 11·38 and 9·60 ; whilst in the remaining 11 collectorates the percentages were below 6. The following table shows the percentages of affected villages to total villages in each collectorate :— Villages affected by cholera.

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Khándesh ...	2,824	224	7·93
Násik ...	1,643	96	5·84
Thána ...	1,889	38	2·01
Kolába ...	1,198	26	2·17
Ahmednagar ...	1,345	153	11·38
Poona ...	1,187	114	9·60
Sholápur ...	713	136	19·07
Sátára ...	1,343	169	12·58
Ratnágiri ...	1,308	11	0·84
Belgaum ...	1,072	27	2·52
Dhárwár ...	1,299	11	0·85
Bijápur ...	1,110	20	1·80
Kánara ...	1,183	3	0·25
Surat ...	795	266	33·46
Broach ...	403	98	24·32
Kaira ...	579	108	18·65
Panch Mahál ...	654	31	4·74
Ahmedábád ...	852	50	5·87
Thar and Párkar ...	211	1	0·47
Total ...	21,608	1,582	6·29

The following table represents the number of attacks and deaths and the percentages of deaths to attacks in each collectorate, the mean percentage being 52·50. Very high percentages were noticed in the Thána (68·38), Kolába (64·13), Belgaum (60·81), Surat (57·55) and Broach (57·04) Collectorates, and also in the City of Bombay (76·04). In 6 other collectorates, namely Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Kaira, Panch Mahál and Ahmedábád, the percentages were above the mean ; whilst in the remaining 9 collectorates they were below it :— Attacks and deaths.

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to attacks.
Khándesh ...	4,867	2,308	47·42
Násik ...	1,967	928	47·18
Thána ...	525	359	68·38
Bombay (City) ...	192	146	76·04
Kolába ...	446	286	64·13
Ahmednagar ...	3,314	1,745	52·69
Poona ...	2,296	1,195	52·05
Sholápur ...	3,488	1,753	50·26
Sátára ...	4,126	1,865	45·20
Ratnágiri ...	362	196	54·14
Belgaum ...	495	301	60·81
Dhárwár ...	188	94	50·00
Bijápur ...	306	163	53·27
Kánara ...	11	5	45·45
Surat ...	6,523	3,754	57·55
Broach ...	2,011	1,147	57·04
Kaira ...	2,909	1,584	54·45
Panch Mahál ...	763	403	52·82
Ahmedábád ...	1,116	618	55·38
Karachi ...	1	1	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	2	2	.....
Total ...	35,908	,853	52·50...Mean

During 1893 there were 3,567 deaths from small-pox (1,769 males and 1,798 females) against 2,770 in 1892 and a decennial mean of 5,298. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1882 was as follows :— Small-pox : mortality by sexes.

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1882	1,630	1886	876	1890	2,877
1883	13,404	1887	3,753	1891	1,491
1884	14,438	1888	3,617	1892	2,770
1885	2,646	1889	7,066	1893	3,567

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

Small-pox in the Western Registration district attained a death ratio of 0·39 per 1,000 against 0·31 in 1892 and a decennial mean of 0·44. In the Southern Registration district the ratio was 0·26 against 0·23 in the previous year and 0·50 the decennial mean. In the Central Registration district it was 0·17 against 0·10 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·23. In the Gujarát and Sind Registration districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·01 and 0·01 against 0·02 and 0·02 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·13 and 0·24. In collectorates the highest death ratios, 0·78, took place in Thána and 0·55 in Kolába and the lowest, 0·01, in Kaira, Ahmedábád and Shikárpur. The districts of Broach, Hyderábád, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier were free. The Presidency rate was 0·19 against 0·15 in the previous year and 0·31 the decennial mean.

Fever mortality by sexes.

During 1893, 187,009 males and 174,151 females, or a total of 361,160 persons were reported to have died from fever against 438,038 in 1892, showing a marked decrease of 76,878 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 325,132.

Mortality by districts and collectorates.

In the Gujarát Registration district fever caused a high mortality, 26·56 per 1,000 during the year, against 34·89 in 1892 and the decennial mean 26·20. In the Central Registration district the death ratio was 19·15 against 19·62 in the previous year and 18·24 the decennial mean. In the Western Registration district the ratio for the year was 18·53 against 20·29 in the previous year and 18·92 the ten years' mean. In the Southern and Sind Registration districts the respective ratios for the year were 16·39 and 15·56, against 18·24 and 27·63 in the previous year and 15·89 and 17·14 the ten years' mean. Excepting Khándesh and Ahmednagar, a marked decrease was generally observable on the figures of the previous year, and in 11 collectorates the ratio was above the average rate of 19·19. The collectorate of Broach headed the list with the very high ratio of 30·57 against 35·06 in 1892 and 31·44 in the previous ten years. In the following collectorates high death ratios were recorded: Kaira 28·22, Ahmedábád 27·84, Ahmednagar 25·82, Khándesh 25·53, Surat 23·88, Násik 21·73, Sholápur 21·24, Sátára 20·29, Panch Mahála 19·37 and Poona 19·29, the Presidency rate being 19·19 against 23·27 in the previous year and 19·21 the decennial mean.

Deaths by months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	1892.	1893.
January	28,330	57,782	29,471
February	23,700	34,985	26,601
March	26,425	37,903	26,573
April	26,707	29,269	28,761
May...	24,356	25,628	27,327
June	22,782	25,480	25,260
July...	25,406	32,063	28,545
August	28,131	33,441	33,767
September	27,711	34,373	30,547
October	29,121	39,921	33,914
November	31,331	48,529	35,324
December	31,130	38,664	35,070
Total ...	325,130	438,038	361,160

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding months of the previous year. Excepting in the months of May and August, the deaths from this cause were below the corresponding months of 1892, yet throughout the year they were above the mean. The maximum mortality from fever took place in November, when 35,324 deaths were reported, and the minimum in June, when 25,260 deaths were recorded from this cause.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by sexes.

During 1893 dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 18,224 males and 14,741 females, or a total of 32,965 persons against 35,406 in 1892 and a decennial mean of 39,836.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

The Southern Registration district headed the list with a ratio of 2·88 per 1,000 against 4·37 in 1892 and 4·78 the decennial mean. The Western Registration district came next with a ratio of 2·71, the Central Registration district 2·01, the Gujarát Registration district 0·26 and the Sind Registration district 0·10. In the Presidency the rate was 1·75 against 1·88 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·35. In the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar the death-rate for the year was slightly above, and in the rest it was below 1892. The highest ratios were recorded in Belgaum 4·28, Násik 4·03, Khándesh 3·75, and the lowest in Shikárpur 0·03 and Panch Mahála 0·02.

Deaths by months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	1892.	1893.
January	2,961	2,502	2,466
February	2,826	2,127	2,110
March	2,388	2,234	2,261
April	2,654	2,435	2,555
May	2,761	2,783	2,431
June	3,070	3,019	2,423
July...	3,426	4,026	3,583
August	3,936	4,041	4,551
September	4,506	3,495	3,240
October	3,953	3,061	2,705
November	3,543	2,952	2,301
December	3,817	2,731	2,339
Total ...	39,841	35,406	32,965

The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1892. During the year in March, April and August the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa exceeded those recorded in 1892, but in the other months they were less. The maximum mortality occurred in August and the minimum in February.

During 1893, 3,579 males and 2,565 females, or a total of 6,144 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes was more by 712 than that reported in 1892, when 5,432 deaths were recorded. Of the 6,144 deaths 2,721 happened from drowning, 1,282 resulted from snake-bites, 542 from wounds, 173 from hanging, 110 from poisoning, 71 from attacks by wild beasts and 1,245 from causes not specified. Under poisoning and hanging there was a decrease of 25 deaths, whilst under drowning, wounding, wild beasts, snake-bites and other causes there was an increase of 737 deaths as compared with 1892. Deaths from injuries.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified numbered 89,142, of which 46,105 occurred among males and 43,037 among females. The total for 1892 was 87,196. Deaths from other causes.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head except that during the riots in August 1893, many inhabitants of Bombay—numbering, it is estimated, several thousands—left their houses in the city and returned after a few days on the restoration of order.

Medical Relief.

Civil Medical Institutions in the City of Bombay.

There were, as in the previous year, 11 Civil Medical Institutions working in the Presidency town during 1893-94. Number of Institutions.

The total number of patients treated was 106,316 as against 113,372 in 1892, showing a decrease of 7,056. The falling off occurred among out-door patients whose numbers fell from 94,953 to 87,688. Of these, 87,279 attended personally and 409 at the Jehángir Nasarvánji Wádia Dispensary at Mahim were represented by friends. The average daily attendance was 652·1. The number of in-door patients rose from 18,419 to 18,628, of whom 11,140 were cured, 4,073 relieved, 908 discharged otherwise, and 1,512 died. The ratio of mortality among all patients treated fell from 8·4 per cent. in 1892 to 8·1 per cent. in the year under report. The daily average of sick was 1,066·9 (made up of 711·4 men, 289·0 women and 66·5 children) as against 1,035·1 in the previous year. The number of beds available was 1,311 as against 1,246 in 1892. Number of patients.

There were 49 cases of small-pox as compared with 138 in the preceding year. Of these, 22 were treated in the Bombay Police Hospital and 12 in St. George's Hospital. Cases both of cholera and of dysentery declined, the former from 18 to 9, and the latter from 1,627 to 1,402. Malarious fevers gave as usual the largest number of admissions, namely 13,172, compared with 14,579 in 1892. Of venereal diseases there were 962 cases of primary and 2,216 of secondary syphilis, 1,387 of gonorrhœa and 999 of other venereal diseases, the total number of cases under this head being 5,564 as compared with 5,428 in the previous year. Worms gave 2,892 and rheumatic affections 5,047 cases, as against 3,244 and 5,498 respectively in 1892. Admissions from leprosy numbered 509. Cases of skin-disease fell from 8,278 to 7,693. Diseases of the eye and ear gave respectively 9,838 and 1,985 cases, being a decrease of 643 and 516 on last year's figure. Of local injuries there were 14,072 or 141 less than in 1892: of these 8,089 were treated in the Sir J. J. Hospital and 3,530 in the Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital. Diseases treated.

On 31st December 1892 there remained under treatment 32 cases which had been operated on, and 2,475 major surgical operations were performed during the year, giving a total of 2,507 cases as compared with 2,479 in the preceding year. Of the patients operated on, 2,309 were cured, 31 relieved, 19 discharged otherwise, and 96 died. The mortality was at the rate of 3·8 per cent. of the total operations as against 2·8 in the preceding year. At the end of the year there remained 52 cases under treatment. The operations on the eye and its appendages gave 1,507 or more than half of the total number of operations; all but 5 were performed in the Cowasji Jehángir Ophthalmic Hospital. Next in order followed the obstetric operations and the operations on the organs of locomotion with 134 cases each; opening of large abscesses, 132 operations; on the male generative organs 108, on the urinary organs 102, amputations 94, on digestive organs 66, on female generative organs 54, removal of tumours 44, and hernia 33. Of the obstetric operations 39 were cases of turning with 4 deaths, 33 of application of forceps with 2 deaths, 37 of embryotomy with 1 death, 16 for adherent placenta and 4 for symphysiotomy without fatal result. Out of the 134 operations on the organs of locomotion, there were 42 reductions for dislocations of joints and 38 for bones. The operations on urinary organs included 34 cases of lithotrity with 1 death, 29 lithotomies with 4 deaths, 21 for stricture of the urethra with 1 death, and 11 aspiration of bladder above the pubes. Of the 66 operations on the digestive organs there were 15 cases for hæmorrhoids, 12 laparotomies with 8 deaths, 13 for fistula in ano with division of sphincter ani and 9 cases of paracentesis of the abdomen. There were 33,299 minor operations as compared with 24,019 in the previous year. Operations performed.

Sex and race of patients.

The following table gives the number and the ratios of men, women and children and of castes as compared with the previous year:—

	1893.		1892.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
Sex.				
Men	61,589	57·9	63,187	55·7
Women	24,685	23·2	26,490	23·3
Children	20,042	18·9	23,695	20·9
Caste.				
Hindus	50,573	47·6	53,301	47·0
Muhammadans	32,755	30·8	36,137	31·9
Native Christians	7,936	7·5	8,349	7·4
Pársis	6,159	5·8	6,272	5·5
Europeans	4,278	4·0	4,421	3·9
Eurasians	2,229	2·1	2,048	1·8
Other castes	2,386	2·2	2,844	2·5

Income and expenditure.

The total income was Rs. 4,81,377 against Rs. 4,62,409 in the previous year. Of this, Rs.1,161 was the cash balance in hand at the beginning of the year; Rs. 4,052, the unexpended balance of the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital, having lapsed to the Bombay Municipality as usual. The amount received from Government was Rs. 3,85,674 against Rs. 3,71,530 in 1892. The Bombay Municipality contributed Rs. 55,912 as compared with Rs. 54,764 in the preceding year. The interest on account of the invested capital of the J. N. Wádia Dispensary at Máhim yielded Rs. 858. The receipts from paying patients for diets amounted to Rs. 25,240 and hospital stoppages Rs. 1,110. The Bombay Port Trust contributed Rs. 11,016 to the St. George's Hospital and Rs. 407 were received from other miscellaneous sources, such as sale of unserviceable articles, &c. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,73,648 as compared with Rs. 4,57,196 in 1892, the increase being due to the grant of exchange compensation allowance, to the purchase of new furniture for the St. George's Hospital and to the higher cost of repairs to hospital and dispensary buildings. Deducting Rs. 40,398 remitted into the treasury on account of the contribution by the Bombay Port Trust to the St. George's Hospital, and by the Bombay Municipality to the Jáffer Sulleiman Dispensary and receipts from paying patients for diets, hospital stoppages and other miscellaneous sources from the total expenditure, the net cost was Rs. 4,33,250 and the cost per patient Rs. 4-1-2 against Rs. 4,19,777 and Rs. 3-11-3 respectively in 1892. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-4-11 or 2 pies more than in the previous year, and the percentage of net cost paid by Government was 79·7 against 87·5 in 1892.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Mofussil.

Number of institutions.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil at the end of 1893 was 258. During the year under review nine new dispensaries were opened, five in the Presidency proper, at Kalvan, Páchora, Sángola, Mándal and Jhálod, and four in Native States, at Mánsa, Panhála, Savanúr and Cutch Keru. No hospitals or dispensaries were closed during the year.

Number of patients.

The total number of patients treated was 2,160,898 as compared with 1,880,327 in 1892, an increase of 280,571. Of this number, 184,348 were treated at institutions newly opened during the year, so that the net increase in the numbers treated at hospitals and dispensaries open during the previous year amounted to 96,223. The increase was general in all the divisions of the Presidency, but was most marked in the Dakkhan and Southern Maratha Country, where the heavy rains of 1892, followed by a cold weather of unusual length and severity, made the season extremely unhealthy. Of the total treated, 28,489 were in-door and 2,132,409 out-door patients; against 28,372 and 1,851,955 respectively in the preceding year. Of the in-door patients, 20,890 were cured, 2,414 relieved, 2,339 discharged otherwise and 1,543 died; the ratio of deaths to total treated being 5·4 per cent, a diminution of 0·9 per cent. as compared with the ratio of the preceding year. The daily average of in-door sick was 1,294·7 (1,031·4 men, 182·2 women and 81·1 children) against 1,263·9 in 1892. Of the out-door patients, 1,918,108 attended personally and 214,301 were represented by friends. The daily average attendance was 20,726·5 as compared with 18,991·4 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in the civil hospitals was 341,458, and that in the dispensaries 1,819,440, as compared with 326,635 and 1,553,692 respectively in 1892. The total number of beds was 2,866 (for males 2,006 and for females 860), or 40 more than in the preceding year.

Diseases treated.

There were 237 cases of small-pox or 97 more than in the previous year. Cholera contributed 3,692 cases or 1,429 less than in 1892. Of these, the Dakkhan gave 2,096, Gujarát, 1,468, Konkan 99, Sind 28, and foreign institutions 1. Dysentery gave 28,726 or 1·3 per cent. to the total treated as compared with 32,173 or 1·7 per cent. in 1892. Malarious fevers formed, as usual, the largest number of cases, viz., 434,113 or 20·1 per cent. of the total treated against 381,837 or 20·3 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Of these, 28·4 were in the Konkan,

14·8 in the Dakkhan, 25·0 in Gujarát, 22·7 in Sind, and 24·6 in foreign institutions as contrasted with 29·4, 12·9, 25·6, 22·9 and 24·6 respectively in 1892. Venereal diseases numbered 31,911 or 2,054 more than in the previous year. Of these, primary syphilis contributed 7,003, secondary syphilis 11,210, gonorrhœa 10,487 and other venereal diseases 3,211 against 6,302, 10,315, 9,944 and 3,296 respectively in the previous year. Worms gave 229,046 or 10·6 per cent. to the total treated as compared with 175,055 or 9·3 per cent. in 1892. They were most prevalent in the Konkan and the Dakkhan registration districts, 27,005 cases having been treated in the former and 178,893 in the latter. Nine hundred and forty cases of leprosy were admitted against 931 in 1892. Rheumatic affections gave 55,846 or 2·6 per cent. of the total treated as compared with 49,527 for 2·6 per cent. in the preceding year. Eye and ear diseases numbered 219,758 and 75,465 or 10·2 and 3·4 per cent. respectively as contrasted with 189,056 and 73,448 or 10·5 and 3·9 per cent. in 1892. Forty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four patients were treated for diarrhœa as compared with 48,063 in the previous year. Of skin diseases there were 263,887 cases or 12·2 per cent. to the total treated against 207,862 or 11·5 per cent. in the preceding year, the percentages for each registration district being, Konkan 12·6, Dakkhan 11·4, Gujarát 15·8, Sind 8·6, and foreign institutions 5·9, as compared with 10·3, 10·9, 12·9, 8·5 and 6·7 respectively in the preceding year.

Operations performed.

There remained under treatment on 1st January 1893, 128 cases which had undergone operations, and 4,525 were performed during the year, giving a total of 4,653 or 734 more than in the previous year. Of these, 3,955 were cured, 266 relieved, 81 discharged otherwise and 118 proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 2·5 per cent. to the total operations or 0·5 less than in the preceding year. There remained under treatment on 31st December 1893, 116 patients who had been operated on. The result of 117 operations performed on out-door patients being unknown, was not recorded. Of the total number of operations, 3,072 were performed in civil hospitals and 1,581 at dispensaries. Operations on the urinary organs were the most numerous, there being 1,298 cases with 30 deaths as compared with 966 with 44 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 643 were litholapaxy, 466 lithotomy, 60 perineal lithotrity and 45 for stricture of urethra. Next in order follow the operations on the organs of locomotion with 795, of which 572 were for reductions of dislocation of joints. Opening of abscesses numbered to 640 with 21 deaths, operations on the eye and its appendages 529 with no death, and on the digestive organs 342 with 19 deaths, of which 258 were paracenteses of the abdomen with 11 deaths. There were 281 operations for removal of tumours with 6 deaths and 241 amputations with 16 deaths. Obstetric operations numbered 119 with 10 deaths. Of these, 45 were version, 30 application of forceps and 26 craniotomy. The total number of minor operations was 92,078 as compared with 85,494 in 1892.

Sex and race of patients.

The following tables give the ratio per cent. of men, women and children and of castes as compared with the previous year :—

	Men.		Women.		Children.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Konkan ...	45·7	45·3	18·7	17·3	35·6	36·9
Dakkhan ...	42·2	39·9	17·1	17·3	40·7	42·8
Gujarát ...	43·5	44·3	21·6	21·3	34·9	34·4
Sind ...	54·9	53·0	15·9	15·9	32·2	31·1
Foreign ...	65·0	62·2	16·7	16·3	18·3	21·0
	44·8	43·8	18·5	18·2	36·7	38·0

	1892.	1893.
Hindus	69·2	70·2
Muhammadans	25·9	25·1
Native Christians	2·2	2·0
Pársis	1·5	1·2
Europeans	0·3	0·2
Eurasians	0·1	0·1
Other castes	0·8	1·2

Income and expenditure.

The total income was Rs. 7,57,276, of which Rs. 1,20,609 were the cash balance. Rs. 3,18,421 were received from Government, Rs. 1,03,576 from Local Funds and Rs. 1,46,240 from Municipal Funds. The corresponding figures in 1892 were Rs. 2,98,081, Rs. 97,026 and Rs. 1,27,932. Interest on invested capital amounted to Rs. 19,790 against Rs. 19,072 in the previous year, and the sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits to Rs. 13,100 as compared with Rs. 9,400 in 1892. Rs. 6,790 were received as subscription from Europeans and natives as contrasted with Rs. 14,432 in the preceding year, and Rs. 28,751 were realized by the sale of medicines not supplied by Government, from hospital stoppages, &c.. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,14,761 against Rs. 6,09,637 in 1892. Deducting from this Rs. 10,400 invested during the year and Rs. 38,941 remitted into the treasury on account of hospital stoppages, sale of unserviceable articles, &c., and the unexpended balances which lapsed to the muni-

cipalities, the net expenditure was Rs. 5,65,420 as compared with Rs. 5,50,752 in 1892. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-5 or the same as in the preceding year. The percentage of total cost paid by Government was 49·6 against 54·1 in the preceding year. The cost per patient was Re. 0-5-3 as contrasted with Re. 0-5-4 in 1893.

Invested capital.

On 1st January 1893 there was a balance of Rs. 4,65,600, and Rs. 10,400 were invested during the year, making a total of Rs. 4,76,000. Deducting Rs. 13,100 on account of securities sold, there remained Rs. 4,62,900 as invested capital on 31st December 1893.

Contagious Diseases Act, Bombay.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay having been suspended from 1st July 1888, there is nothing to record under this head.

Lunatic Asylums.

Number of Asylums.

There were, as in the previous year, 6 lunatic asylums situate at Colába (Bombay), Poona, Ahmedábád, Dhárwár, Hyderábád, and Ratnágiri.

Inmates.

During the year under report there were 988 insanes or 11 less than in the previous year. Of these, 800 were males and 188 females against 817 and 182 respectively in 1892. On 1st January 1893 there remained 583 males and 130 females; 194 males and 55 females were admitted and 23 males and 3 females re-admitted; 153 males and 25 females were discharged, of whom 63 males and 13 females were cured, 86 males and 12 females were transferred to the care of friends (62 males and 5 females improved and 24 males and 7 females not improved), and 4 males escaped. Sixty-two males and 15 females died against 80 and 32 respectively in the previous year. At the end of the year there remained 585 males and 148 females under treatment. The daily average strength was 577·5 males and 138·6 females—total 716·1 as compared with 737·8 in 1892.

The percentages of cures and deaths to the daily average strength were: —

Cured	Males	10·9	Total	10·6
	Females	9·4		
Died	Males	10·7	Total	10·8
	Females	10·8		

The percentages to admissions were: —

Cured	Males	29·0	Total	27·6
	Females	22·4		
Died	Males	28·6	Total	28·0
	Females	25·9		

Criminal lunatics.

At the beginning of the year there remained 97 males and 8 females, while 23 males and 4 females were admitted and 1 male was re-admitted, giving a total of 121 males and 12 females—a grand total of 133 as compared with 130 in the previous year. Of these, 7 males and 2 females were discharged, transferred, &c. and 11 males died, leaving 103 males and 10 females on 31st December 1893. The daily average strength of these insanes was 97·3 males and 9·2 females—total 106·5 against 102·4 in 1892.

Types and causes of insanity.

The following table shows the types of insanity with the result of the treatment of each form: —

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Mania	273	118	391	31	24	29
Melancholia	66	64	130	9	15	9
Dementia	143	35	178	9	13	18
Idiocy	34	6	40	...	1	3
Epileptic insanity	26	5	31	...	1	4
Charas smoking	7	1	8	1	1	1
Ganja smoking	82	26	108	14	6	3
Use of bhang	31	4	35	3	2	4
Opium eating	7	1	8	...	.....	3
Spirit drinking	32	10	42	6	4	3
Other types	12	5	17	3	.....	.....
Total	713	275	988	76	67	77

Of the 988 insanes confined in the asylums the cause was known in a little more than half the number, viz. 509. Of the known cases 423 were attributed to physical and 86 to moral causes. Of the former, 201 were ascribed to the use of intoxicating drugs and abuse of spirits, 41 to hereditary causes, 36 to previous attacks, 28 to epilepsy, 25 to destitution, 21 to congenital disease, 22 to fever, 10 each to sunstroke and masturbation, 5 to injury to head, 4 each to sexual excess and childbirth, 3 each to syphilis, phthisis and climate, 2 each to uterine dis-

order, old age and paralysis, and 1 to concussion of the brain. Of the moral causes grief was the chief, 52 cases having been assigned to it, while anger was the alleged cause in 12 cases, religion in 8, fear in 5, jealousy and anxiety in 3 each, loss of money in 2 and study in 1. The following were the causes, as far as they could be ascertained, leading to insanity in persons confined for violent crimes :—

Gánja smoking	10	Epilepsy	3	Jealousy	1
Opium eating	1	Injury to head	1	Anxiety	1
Charas smoking	1	Hereditary	3	Anger	1
Spirit drinking	2	Congenital	2	Loss of money	1
Fever	2	Grief	3	Unknown	39
Puerperal fever	1	Religion	1		

Treatment of other patients.

On the 1st January 1893 there remained 45 patients under treatment for diseases other than insanity and 305 were admitted, giving a total of 350, or 177 less than in the previous year. Of these, 220 were discharged cured, 9 transferred to the care of friends, 1 deported to Europe, 1 relieved and 77 died, leaving 42 under treatment on 31st December 1893. The daily average sick was 67·4 as compared with 58·0 in 1892. Ague, debility, dysentery, diarrhœa, chronic pneumonic phthisis, paralysis, pneumonia, epilepsy, bronchitis, spasmodic asthma, remittent fever, abscess, ulcer and dropsy were the chief causes of admissions. Of the 77 deaths, 15 were due to dysentery, 11 each to debility and chronic pneumonic phthisis, 6 to old age, 5 each to epilepsy and pneumonia, 4 each to anæmia and diarrhœa, 3 each to remittent fever and paralysis, 2 each to dropsy and Bright's disease, and 1 each to tubercle of lungs, apoplexy, paraplegia, paralysis, fatty degeneration of heart and cirrhosis of the liver.

Cost.

The total income amounted to Rs. 1,38,394. Of this, Rs. 1,07,258 were received from the treasury, Rs. 14,023 from paying patients, Rs. 8,870 from the manufacturing department, Rs. 8,218 were "book receipts" on account of Europe medicines, forms and stationery and work done by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 25 were miscellaneous receipts. The total expenditure was the same as the income. The cost of establishment was Rs. 45,930 as compared with Rs. 44,073 in 1892, the increase being due to the payment of the exchange compensation allowance to the Superintendent of the Colába Lunatic Asylum throughout the year. Rs. 49,850 were expended on diets, or Rs. 1,596 less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the diet scale now sanctioned for the Sir Cowasji Jehángir Asylum at Hyderábád cost more than the former scale. Clothing and bedding cost Rs. 5,379, the increase of Rs. 1,360 over the previous year being attributed to the increased number of European and paying patients in the Colába Lunatic Asylum and to the extra supply of clothing to the lunatics in the Sir Cowasji Jehángir Lunatic Asylum at Hyderábád. There was an increase of Rs. 155 in the cost of medicines, while contingencies showed a decrease of Rs. 1,136 from the preceding year. The following is the abstract of the cash account :—

	Daily average strength in 1893.	Establishment.		Diet.		Clothing and Bedding.	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colába	285·5	27,504 15 2	96 5 5	29,915 6 2	104 12 6	2,684 4 10	9 6 5
Ratnágiri	84·7	4,554 11 8	53 12 5	4,154 8 4	49 0 7	248 3 5	2 14 11
Poona	96·0	3,852 0 0	40 2 0	5,035 13 5	52 7 4	810 2 0	8 7 0
Dhárwár	36·0	1,558 2 1	43 4 6	1,555 15 4	43 3 1	165 4 9	4 9 6
Ahmedábád	105·9	3,922 0 0	37 0 7	4,766 14 9	45 0 3	533 13 3	5 0 8
Hyderábád (Sir Cowasji Jehángir)	100·0	4,537 13 4	42 0 3	4,421 0 4	40 15 0	937 2 0	8 10 10
Total	716·1	45,929 10 3	64 2 3	49,849 10 4	69 9 10	5,378 14 3	7 8 2

	Medicines.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colába	1,293 14 0	4 8 9	4,713 12 11	16 8 2	66,117 5 1	231 9 4
Ratnágiri	59 6 10	0 11 3	314 6 1	3 11 5	9,331 4 4	110 2 8
Poona	139 10 1	1 7 3	595 14 11	6 3 4	10,433 8 5	108 10 11
Dhárwár	127 14 1	3 8 10	241 6 3	6 11 3	3,648 10 6	101 5 7
Ahmedábád	106 13 10	1 0 2	359 8 11	3 6 4	9,689 2 9	91 7 11
Hyderábád (Sir Cowasji Jehángir)	53 3 9	0 7 11	422 7 1	3 14 7	10,371 10 6	96 0 6
Total	1,785 14 7	2 7 11	6,647 8 2	9 4 6	1,09,591 9 7	153 0 8

If the amount of Rs. 14,023 received from paying patients, Rs. 1,738 on account of sale of manufactured goods and labour on trees, and Rs. 25 the sale-proceeds of unserviceable stores and refund of bháta, Rs. 903 on account of manufactured goods made over to asylums for asylum purposes, and Rs. 6,230 the estimated value of the labour of inmates as supplementary servants of the asylums, be deducted from the amounts received from the treasury and adjusted to Government as "book charges," the net cost to Government comes to Rs. 84,339, and the net cost per patient Rs. 117-12-5. No comparison of these figures with those of the previous year can be made, as the estimated value of the labour of the insanes as supplementary servants of the asylums was omitted from the report of the previous year. The monthly cost of the establishment was Rs. 3,761 as compared with Rs. 3,742 in 1892, the increase being due to the entertainment of an additional sweeper at the Sir Cowasji Jehángir Lunatic Asylum, Hyderábád, and to the increased rate of pay to the male warders and a barber of the Ratnágiri Asylum. The average number of insanes employed during the year in the manufacturing department was 252·0 males and 52·4 females—total 304·4 as compared with 292·3 in the preceding year. The total credits amounted to Rs. 9,688 and debits to Rs. 2,002, giving a profit of Rs. 7,686.

Sanitation.

Sanitary works: Military.

The principal military works connected with sanitation have been mentioned in the Public Works Section of Chapter IV of this report. The actual cost of works of this nature carried out during the year was Rs. 53,722 as against Rs. 1,36,877 in 1892. The most important works were the supply of pure water at Sátára and the re-roofing of the Section Hospital at Kámpti. Other works consisted in the construction of latrines and drains, the cleaning of wells and the improvement of the water-supply.

Local Boards.

Sanitary works carried out by Local Boards have been referred to in that section of Chapter III of this report which deals with Local Boards' administration.

Mofussil Municipalities.

While the aggregate income of the municipalities in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 52,31,723, their total expenditure was Rs. 55,93,679, of which Rs. 8,43,750 were devoted to conservancy; in the previous year Rs. 8,19,254, were spent on this object. The aggregate expenditure of the several municipalities in Sind on conservancy, including road cleaning and watering and latrines, amounted to Rs. 2,11,312 against Rs. 1,97,657 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,655. The only towns possessing a regular engineered water-supply were Karáchi and Hyderábád. Elsewhere the water-supply was principally derived from the Indus or from wells. During the inundation season canal water was also used for drinking purposes in most municipal towns. During the year under report the municipality of Karáchi raised the balance of the loan of Rs. 6,00,000, viz. Rs. 4,000, and that of Sukkur raised Rs. 1,38,500 out of the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned by Government in order to meet respectively the cost of drainage works in Karáchi and water works in Sukkur, which were in hand and will, it is hoped, be completed soon. The adoption of the underground drainage system in the Hyderábád municipal town was under the consideration of the Board. No other works of importance were undertaken during the year, but the filling in of the Nunik Wado tank in Karáchi, begun in 1892-93, was continued and almost completed. A ghát for dyers was also begun at Karáchi.

The total expenditure of the municipalities in the Northern Division amounted to Rs. 16,70,693 against Rs. 13,67,556 in the preceding year, and the expenditure on conservancy to Rs. 2,79,005 against Rs. 2,82,930. The decrease was chiefly due to the smaller expenditure in Ahmedábád on road watering owing to the greater facilities afforded by the water-supply pipes, and also to smaller conveyance charges incurred by the same municipality on account of the carriage of nightsoil. The decrease in Nadiád was due to the municipality having had to forego the ownership of street sweepings, which the scavengers claimed as their own. The decrease in Broach and Thána was due to these municipalities having in the previous year purchased carts and dust-bins and to the Broach Municipality having purchased land for depositing town sweepings and nightsoil. On the other hand, the Viramgám Municipality undertook the service of private privies and spent Rs. 3,178 more than in the preceding year on conservancy. A few new latrines were also provided by the same Board during the year. The expenditure under water-supply showed a large decrease of Rs. 17,012, mainly due to the completion of the Ahmedábád water works during the preceding year, and also to large repairs to wells and tanks having been executed by the Broach Municipality in that year. In Ahmedábád, additional distribution pipes were provided and the entire length of water-pipes was 75 miles. The average daily consumption of water rose to 1,450,000 gallons, giving a consumption per head of population of 10 gallons per diem. The absence of cholera in the city was a matter for congratulation and was ascribed to the improved water-supply. The efforts of the Viramgám Municipality to obtain a good and plentiful supply of water were unsuccessful. Some experimental borings were made, but without result. In Dákor, the water-supply scheme was under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Kaira. The Broach Municipality having paid Rs. 2,598 for professional opinion, the subject of water supply was under consideration by the Executive Engineer. In Surat, the water from the experimental wells below Nána Varácha was pronounced by the Chemical Analyser to be good, but the result of the examination of the water obtained in the month of May was still awaited. The municipality appointed a committee to select and report on sites for cisterns or tanks. In the meanwhile the Board was laying by Rs. 50,000 annually and the total investments amounted to Rs. 1,29,000, but the estimated cost of the

project is about Rs. 8 lákhs and an application for a loan of Rs. 6 lákhs was made. The scheme for supplementing the water-supply of Thána had not been received by the Municipality from the Executive Engineer. In Kurla the municipality provided additional facilities for supplying water free to the poor classes. The Bándra Municipality proposed as soon as it obtained the loan of Rs. 82,000 applied for from Government to extend the distribution pipes to all parts of the municipal district. The Kalyán Municipality resolved to carry out at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 a new scheme of water-supply. The cost was proposed to be recovered by a revision of the schedule of taxation. Other municipalities repaired and cleaned out wells and tanks and constructed a few new wells according to their means and requirements. The expenditure under the head Drainage increased by Rs. 44,451. The increase related chiefly to the Ahmedábád and Nadiád municipalities. In the former the drainage system was further extended and house connexions with the main system also were made. The extended use of the pumping engines resulted in increased expenditure. The success which attended the drainage experiment, so far as it had been carried out, induced the Board to sanction, without opposition, the completion of the entire experimental section. In Nadiád the municipality having paid its contribution to the Public Works Department, the works connected with the drainage of storm waters were commenced. The Viramgám municipality was endeavouring to carry out certain works for the drainage of the area surrounding the town. The Bareja municipality entrusted the Executive Engineer with the works of draining the town, parts of which were 5 and 6 feet deep in water during the rains. No further progress was made in the scheme for the drainage of the town of Dákor. In Broach the survey of the lands to the north of the town was entrusted, with the sanction of Government, to the Executive Engineer with a view to the construction of a bund and drainage channel as a protection against floods.

In the Central Division the aggregate income of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 15,00,432 and their expenditure to Rs. 14,26,680, of which Rs. 2,67,847, or Rs. 13,066 more than in the previous year were spent on sanitation. The water-supply of the municipal towns was derived from rivers, wells and tanks, and was sufficient everywhere except at Dhulia, Násik, Yeola and Bársi. The new water works at Dhulia were nearly completed, and others were in progress or under contemplation at various places. The municipal boards, recognising their responsibility in the matter of surface drainage, spent Rs. 42,675, or Rs. 5,736 more than in the previous year, on capital outlay, repairs and establishment connected with drainage works. Progress in this direction was universally visible, but difficulties were encountered in the drainage scheme for Poona City, which remained undecided.

The total sum spent by the municipalities in the Southern Division on conservancy, including charges on account of road-cleaning, watering and latrines, amounted to Rs. 85,586 against Rs. 83,886 in 1892-93. The total outlay on drainage rose from Rs. 3,439 to Rs. 8,233. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to Rs. 24,352 as compared with Rs. 99,006 in the previous year. The large decrease was to be attributed to the fact that in 1892-93 Rs. 78,904 were spent on the Panvel water-works alone, as compared with Rs. 1,647 in the year under report. The water-works at Hubli were opened for public use at the close of the year. The water-supply project at Dhárwár was awaiting the final orders of Government.

Bombay City.

The expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay was Rs. 11,93,566 as against Rs. 11,75,517 in the previous year. The important measures of sanitation carried out are noticed in the section of Chapter III dealing with municipal administration.

Bombay Harbour: importation of disease.

During the year 15 vessels arrived in harbour with infectious diseases on board against 17 in 1892. There were 23 cases of cholera, 22 of small-pox, 10 of measles, and 9 of chicken-pox.

Inspection of out-going vessels.

The number of vessels of all kinds sailing from the port of Bombay which were inspected by the Health Officer was 642 against 664 in the preceding year, and the number of persons inspected was 78,307 against 75,659. The ships inspected consisted of 421 square-rigged vessels and steamers, 172 native sailing craft, 30 pilgrim-ships and 19 troop-ships and men-of-war.

Vaccination.

Strength of the Department.

The total strength of the Vaccination Department during the year 1893-94 consisted of 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 2 Superintendents of Vaccination, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 31 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, 31 Clerks and Kárkúns, 385 Vaccinators and 411 Peons.

Work among the Civil and Military population.

In British districts there were 710,259 persons primarily vaccinated and 63,276 re-vaccinated against 729,032 and 60,120 respectively in the previous year, showing a net decrease of 15,617 in the total operations in this territory. In Native States primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations numbered respectively 195,611 and 5,265 against 195,133 and 2,473 in 1892-93.

Primary Vaccination.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated with the increase or decrease for each of the last ten years and the success obtained:—

Primarily Vaccinated.	Year ending 31st March									
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Persons	802,207	854,387	855,972	879,755	896,394	900,232	885,260	935,099	924,165	905,870
Increase	..	52,180	1,585	23,783	16,639	3,838	..	49,839	..	..
Decrease	24,758	..	..	..	..	..	14,972	..	10,934	18,295
Successful cases	764,445	818,135	817,330	839,263	851,718	854,182	841,913	888,290	873,919	846,160
Percentage of success ..	95·29	95·76	95·49	95·40	95·02	94·88	95·10	94·99	94·56	94·13

Results in primary vaccination.

Out of 710,259 persons primarily vaccinated in British districts, 666,458 or 93·82 per cent. were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was 10,222. In 34,703 cases the result was "unknown," as the children were not again brought for inspection. One thousand one hundred and twenty-four persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation. The percentage of success excluding "unknown" cases was 98·49.

Results in re-vaccination.

During the year 63,276 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of successful cases was 37,289 or 58·93 per cent. In 12,035 instances the result could not be ascertained and in 13,964 the operation failed, whilst in 12 cases the re-vaccination was repeated. The percentage of success excluding "unknown" cases was 75·60

Infants successfully vaccinated as compared with available number.

The following table shows the number of infants successfully vaccinated in the Presidency *exclusive of Native States*. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year, as usual, in calculating the number available for vaccination :—

Years.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among children under one year.	Children available for vaccination.	Children under 1 year vaccinated successfully.	Children remained to be vaccinated under 1 year.	Percentage of infants protected to infants available.
1892-93	650,667	122,072	528,595	423,486	105,109	80·12
1893-94	664,305	110,766	553,539	423,538	130,001	76·52

Rate per mille of population in successful vaccinations.

The following table gives the rate of primary successful vaccination of children under one year and the total successful primary vaccinations per mille of population of each collectorate and Native State :—

Collectorates and Native States.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of Population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of Population.	Collectorates and Native States.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of Population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of Population.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.			BRITISH DISTRICTS—continued.		
Western Registration District.			*Gujarát Registration District.*		
Khándesh	20·14	26·72	Surat	21·55	27·79
Násik	23·99	30·40	Broach	26·45	31·44
Thána	16·57	24·10	Kaira	23·04	28·27
Kolába	19·55	23·75	Panch Máhals	28·15	36·65
Presidency Circle.			Ahmedábád	24·73	28·42
Bombay City.	16·77	20·02	*Sind Registration District.*		
Central Registration District.			Karáchi	16·69	24·97
			Hyderábád	15·11	23·21
Ahmednagar	28·76	34·56	Thar and Párkar	12·91	30·89
Poona	26·71	34·71	Shikárpur	25·48	29·41
Sholápur	30·84	37·11	Upper Sind Frontier ...	17·56	24·42
Sátára	30·02	34·70	*Native States.*		
Ratnágiri	20·44	27·34			
Southern Registration District.			States in Western Registration District ...	23·70	32·00
			Do. Central do. ...	22·01	29·02
Belgaum	24·06	32·27	Do. Southern do. ...	20·32	28·26
Dhárwár	19·25	25·64	Do. Gujarát do. ...	20·56	30·23
Bijápur	25·29	33·29	Do. Sind do. ...	17·78	24·82
Kánara	10·87	27·64	Káthiáwár	20·95	29·80
			Pálanpur	19·49	23·34
			Idar	15·54	21·64
			Baroda	23·69	26·52
			Cutch	23·67	31·50

Percentage of success by districts.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccination and revaccination, contrasted with the figure of the previous year :—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentage of success of primary vaccination.		Percentage of success in re-vaccination.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Western Registration District	94·41	93·70	41·36	49·59
2	Presidency Circle	96·44	93·38	51·95	40 87
3	Central Registration District	93·32	93·12	51·74	54·31
4	Southern do. do.	93·57	92·32	65·51	63·96
5	Gujarát do. do.	97·81	97·84	61·24	66·32
6	Sind do. do.	9[illegible]·18	92·90	55·28	57·60
7	Aden, Bushire, Muskat, and Shaikh Othman.	79·39	49·92	70·94	53 49
8	British Army	6[illegible]·61	44·96	64·60	38·08
9	Native Army	81·99	88·24	52·89	62·86
10	Kathiawár Native State Circle	94·39	94·32	63·29	67·87
11	Pálanpur do.	97·16	92·41	90·91	89·74
12	Idar do.	.....	98·37	.....	.....
13	Baroda do.	96·30	96·20	6[illegible]·59	62·30
14	Cutch do.	95·33	93·73	50·85	67·44
	Average for the Presidency ...	94·56	94·13	58·74	59·29

By agencies. According to the different agencies or establishments there was a general decrease both in the number of primary vaccinations and in that of successful operations except in the case of the Native Army.

Sex. There were 460,789 males and 437,351 females primarily vaccinated, while the re-vaccinations numbered respectively 46,018 and 18,293. The figures showed a general decrease from last year except in the number of females re-vaccinated. The percentage of successful operations was 94·21 in primary vaccination and 59·12 in re-vaccination. The average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years was 0·12 per mille.

Caste or race. During the year there were primarily vaccinated 4,893 Christians, 703,153 Hindus, 131,340 Musalmáns, 2,061 Pársis and 64,423 persons of other castes.

Age. The age details are compiled for three periods, viz., under 1 year, between 1 and 6 years, and above 6 years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated were respectively 646,924, 187,332 and 65,772, against 693,612, 213,607 and 16,946 in the preceding year.

Lymph. The quality of lymph in use throughout the year was good. Two consignments of English lymph of 65 tubes (45 humanised and 20 calf) each were received during the year. Lymph was supplied to mofussil applicants by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay.

Animal vaccination. In the Western Registration district animal lymph was used in the municipal towns of Thána, Kurla, Bándra, Kalyán and Igatpuri; in the Central Registration district in the towns of Poona, Sholápur and Ahmednagar, and in 5 tálukas of the Ahmednagar, 7 of the Poona and 2 of the Sholápur Collectorate; in the Southern Registration district in the towns of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Hubli, and Gadag Bettigeri; and in Sind in the town of Karáchi. In the City of Bombay vaccination was carried on with animal lymph exclusively. Nine minor municipalities voted the money to provide a calf every three or six months.

Expenditure. The following table shows the total expenditure of vaccination compared with that of the previous year:—

Establishments.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial	1,10,687 4 6	1,14,915 13 4	4,228 8 10
Municipal	33,619 6 9	33,811 15 9	192 9 0
Cantonment	1,314 8 10	1,442 2 7	127 9 9
Local Fund	95,5[illegible]6 12 10	99,395 12 11	3,809 0 1
Native States	79,395 5 5	82,061 4 0	2,665 14 7
Total ...	3,20,603 6 4	3,31,627 0 7	11,023 10 3

Supervision. Taking all the districts together, there were 31 Inspectors travelling on duty during the year. They made 2,786 encampments, travelled 44,324 miles in 1,249 days, and inspected 11,076 villages.

Villages visited and not visited by vaccinators. The following statement shows the number of villages visited as well as those left unvisited by the vaccinators of the department in each district and Native State during the year under report:—

District.	Villages in British Territory.		Villages in Native States.		Total Villages.	
	Visited.	Not Visited.	Visited.	Not Visited.	Visited.	Not Visited.
Western Registration District	6,080	1,703	306	17	6,386	1,720
Central do.	5,804	69	670	41	6,474	110
Southern do.	5,231	103	1,853	50	7,084	153
Gujarát do.	3,305	54	3,381	798	6,686	852
Sind do.	14,617	6,471	518	1,036	15,135	7,507
Total ...	35,037	8,400	6,728	1,942	41,765	10,342

Inoculation. No inoculation was reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency during the year under report.

Veterinary.

Bombay Veterinary College.

An account of the Veterinary College, Bombay, will be found in Chapter VII (Education).

Veterinary Dispensaries.

General.

Satisfactory progress was noticeable in veterinary matters. New dispensaries were opened at Surat and Jalgaon, the latter being the second in the Khándesh district. A dispensary was sanctioned for Sholapur, but accommodation had not yet been provided. There was in certain places a lack of qualified Veterinary Assistants, the paucity being especially felt at Belgaum and Ratnágiri. The conversion into a grant-in-aid dispensary of the Veterinary Hospital attached to the College of Science at Poona was delayed pending the settlement of the question of moving the veterinary college to Poona. The following table shows the results of the working of the dispensaries contrasted with previous years:—

Year.	Number of dispensaries open.	Total animals treated.	Percentages shown on animals treated.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment.
1890-91	4	2,503	51·1	19·2	3·2	2·6	21·5	2·4
1891-92	4	2,628	54·0	16·3	2·9	2·8	21·6	2·4
1892-93	6	4,466	70·3	10·2	2·9	2·9	11·3	2·4
1893-94	9	9,843	74·89	9·99	3·09	1·88	7·80	2·35

The Veterinary Assistants were prompt and active in dealing with outbreaks of contagious disease and fairly successful in the precautionary measures adopted, but the number of castrations reported, 18, was very small.

Násik.

The Násik dispensary was inspected on the 14th of August 1893 and found in good order. The total number of patients rose from 438 in 1892-93 to 691 in 1893-94, of which 233 were in-patients and the remainder out-patients. There was a slight increase (13) on last year of unknown results. The increase of in-patients was satisfactory. The Graduate treated outbreaks of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest in Násik and the surrounding district, and paid five visits to Villioli to treat rinderpest and generally assist and advise the villagers. One case of glanders occurred. An Itinerating Veterinary Graduate was appointed on the 5th of July, but resigned on the 31st of the same month to take up his duties in connexion with the College of Science, Poona, and owing to the paucity of qualified men, the vacancy could not be filled. Only one case of castration was reported. Receipts were Rs. 9,255 and expenditure Rs. 2,088.

Dhulia.

The Dhulia dispensary was inspected on the 9th of August 1893, and found to be in a dirty and insanitary state, due no doubt to the fact that it was incorporated with the "Panjrápol." The total number of animals treated amounted to 1,203 against 854 in the previous year, of which 54 only were in-patients. Fifty-one fairs and cattle markets were visited, and the Government stallions attended to. No case of castration was reported. The increase in the number of patients was satisfactory. Receipts were Rs. 3,103 and expenditure Rs. 1,453.

Jalgaon.

The Graduate in charge of the Jalgaon dispensary was appointed in July 1893, and the dispensary was not opened until January 1894. He worked in the meantime at Dhulia during the absence on leave of the Dhulia Veterinary Graduate, and was in the district for three months. The total number of animals treated amounted to 228, which was very fair considering the short time the dispensary had been in existence. A slight outbreak of aptha-epizootica was treated with satisfactory results. Receipts were Rs. 1,175 and expenditure Rs. 1,143.

Bhadgaon.

The Bhadgáon dispensary was opened in October 1893. The total number of animals treated amounted to 340. The Veterinary Graduate treated outbreaks of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest, 115 cases of the former and 22 of the latter. No case of castration was reported. Receipts were Rs. 1,145 and expenditure Rs. 1,358.

Belgaum.

The Belgaum dispensary was inspected on the 1st of June 1893 and was in good working order. The site was unsuitable, as there was practically no accommodation for in-patients. The total number of animals treated amounted to 821 against 493 last year, the in-patients numbering 31. A slight outbreak of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest amongst the municipal bullocks was treated by the Veterinary Graduate, and the number of visits paid to owners' stables amounted to 93. Eleven cases of castration were reported. Receipts were Rs. 2,371 and expenditure Rs. 2,299.

Belgaum (Itinerating).

The Veterinary Graduate's report embraced a period extending over 11 months. The total number of animals treated amounted to 1,050 against 334 last year. The two slight outbreaks of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest were treated by the Graduate, but the district throughout the year appeared to have been particularly healthy. Four cases of castration were reported. Receipts were Rs. 804 and expenditure Rs. 804.

Hyderábád.

The Hyderábád dispensary was opened on the 14th of May 1893 and inspected on the 24th of January 1894. It was in good working order and in a thoroughly clean and sanitary state. The present site as a temporary measure was suitable although the accommodation for in-patients was limited. The total number of animals treated amounted to 825, of which 60 were

in-patients. The Veterinary Graduate treated outbreaks of aptha-epizootica, attended the Shikárpur and Moro Horse Shows and paid 108 visits to owners' stables. The Hyderábád Local Board sent a man to the Bombay Veterinary College to qualify himself for the post of Itinerating Veterinary Graduate. Receipts were Rs. 2,863 and expenditure Rs. 2,056.

Karáchi. The Karáchi dispensary was inspected on the 20th of January 1894 and found to be in good working order. The sanitary arrangements were somewhat defective and the accommodation for in-patients inadequate. The proposed site for the new dispensary was suitable in every way. The total number of animals treated amounted to 1,581 against 290 last year. This was the largest number treated at any dispensary. Only one case of rinderpest, three of aptha-epizootica and three of glanders occurred in the district. The Veterinary Graduate paid a visit to Dasi Kahan's village, 18 miles from Karáchi, to investigate a disease among goats which presented symptoms of rot and had been prevalent for two years. It was due to bad pasturage and unclean feeding. He treated the animals of the Police, Municipality, Zoological Gardens, and examined all police remounts prior to purchase. His services were also called into requisition to assist in the purchase of dairy cattle for the Bombay and Ceylon Governments. Only three cases of castration were reported. Receipts were Rs. 3,655 and expenditure Rs. 3,157.

Shikárpur. The Shikárpur dispensary was inspected on the 12th of January 1894 and found to be in fair working order. The total number of cases since the opening on the 5th May 1893 amounted to 718. One case of aptha-epizootica was treated by the Veterinary Graduate, who also attended the Shikárpur Horse Show, paid frequent visits to sick animals at owners' stables and visited the Government stallions at Shikárpur, Khairpur, Nathai Shah and Lárkhána. No case of castration was reported. Receipts were Rs. 2,660 and expenditure Rs. 2,488.

Ahmedábád. The total number of patients at the Ahmedábád dispensary rose from 916 to 1,128, of which only 74 were in-patients. The increase was satisfactory, but the proportion of in-patients was small. The Veterinary Graduate during the year attended the Friday weekly market, and it is probably due to the careful way that this duty was performed that the city of Ahmedábád was free from epidemics during the year. He attended a very mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the cantonment and surrounding villages and outbreaks of contagious disease in the Sánand, Dholka, and Parántij tálukas. He inspected the horses belonging to the police, paid 98 visits to owners' houses, attended the Government stallions and visited the "Panjrápol" once a week. No cases of castration were reported. Receipts were Rs. 3,209 and expenditure Rs. 1,428.

Nadiád. The total number of patients treated at Nádiád amounted to 1,208 against 1,141 last year. The new dispensary, the gift of Ráo Bahádur Becherdás Viharidás, will shortly be opened. The accommodation for in-patients was not sufficient for the wants of the place. The Graduate during the year attended one outbreak of "gloss anthrax" at Wanthavli in the Mehmadábád táluka, of which 75 animals died. He paid 58 visits to owners' stables and attended the Government stallion at Kaira. Only five cases of aptha-epizootica and four of anthrax occurred in the district. Three cases of castration were reported. The institution was evidently gaining in popularity, judging from the use made of it by the surrounding villages. Receipts were Rs. 1,940 and expenditure Rs. 1,381.

Kaira (Itinerating). The Itinerating Veterinary Graduate at Kaira took charge of the dispensary on the 4th of February 1894. He toured for 1½ months at Mâhej, Kaira and Mátar, halting at each place 15 days. No cattle fairs or shows were visited by him, but he attended the Government stallion at Kaira. Fifty animals in all were treated. Receipts were Rs. 732 and expenditure Rs. 153.

Cattle disease. Reports of outbreak of contagious and infectious diseases in the new form noticed last year were received by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during the latter half of the year. The following statement shows the information thus secured :—

District.	Anthrax.		Rinderpest.		Pleuro-pneumonia.		Charbon symptomatique.		Foot and Mouth Disease.		Total.	
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.
Kolába	...	...	500	227	1,215	800	...	...	1,068	111	2,783	1,138
Ahmedábád	106	95	...	...	...	...	204	202	...	...	310	297
Kánara	...	...	288	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	120
Násik	...	...	122	51	...	...	28	21	55	...	205	72
Poona	...	...	122	72	...	...	...	...	53	...	175	72
Belgaum	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	146	...
	106	95	1,052	474	1,215	800	232	223	1,322	111	3,927	1,703

No reports were received from Sind.

In the majority of the cases help was given by Veterinary Graduates in charge of dispensaries or those specially requisitioned from Bombay. Foot and mouth disease broke out also in Bombay, where a special temporary establishment was entertained for its suppression.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General Summary.

Attendance in schools and colleges classified by standards.

THE following statement gives the attendance returns at the various educational institutions for the last two years :—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Public Institutions.				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	9	9	1,572	1,504
Professional Colleges	5	5	512	626
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	424	431	44,223	46,611
Primary Schools	9,307	9,444	525,817	542,590
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	15	15	880	866
Other Schools	34	35	2,365	2,313
Total Public Institutions ...	9,794	9,939	575,369	594,510
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	67	59	1,440	1,493
Elementary	2,746	2,754	69,573	70,031
Total Private Institutions ...	2,813	2,813	71,013	71,524
Grand Total ...	12,607	12,752	646,382	666,034

Omitting the private institutions, that is to say the institutions which are not under Government inspection, it appears that in public institutions the number of boys under instruction rose from 507,028 to 523,139 and the number of girls from 68,341 to 71,371, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 558,389 to 572,892 and the average daily attendance from 416,632 to 431,015. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls also rose from 74 to 75 The increase for public institutions was distributed as below :—

	Schools.	Pupils.	
	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts Colleges	...	...	68
Professional Colleges	...	114	...
Secondary Schools...	7	2,388	...
Primary Schools	137	16,773	...
Training Schools	...	...	14
All other Special Schools	1	...	52
Total ...	145	19,275	134

Attendance in schools and colleges classified according to sources of maintenance.

The following table gives details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools, the figures being contrasted with those of the previous year :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government	85	83	12,554	12,781	...	2	227	...
Local Boards	4,246	4,273	230,797	238,682	27	...	7,885	...
Municipal Boards	792	786	86,850	88,096	...	6	1,246	...
Native States	2,184	2,234	128,608	134,565	50	...	5,957	...
Aided	2,298	2,416	104,555	110,026	118	...	5,471	...
Unaided	189	147	12,005	10,360	...	42	...	1,645
Total ...	9,794	9,939	575,369	594,510	195	50	20,786	1,645

The number of pupils learning English rose from 46,945 to 49,647, the number learning a classical language from 20,576 to 21,191, and the number learning a vernacular language from 546,796 to 564,901. The distribution of the puplis according to race is given below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Europeans and Eurasians	4,221	4,399
Portuguese and Native Christians ...	9,512	9,500
Jews	1,616	1,617
Pársis	13,800	14,294
Muhammadans	98,691	103,444
Hindus	439,604	453,181
Aboriginal and hill tribes	7,243	7,183
Others...	682	892
Total ...	575,369	594,510

The total expenditure from all sources contrasted with that of the previous year was as under :— Expenditure.

Years.	Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	19,65,950	9,54,921	4,12,004	13,84,384	19,17,927	66,35,186
1893-94	20,00,924	9,35,047	3,74,062	14,42,094	19,59,022	67,11,149

The changes under the first three headings were due to additional grants from Government to Local and Municipal Boards, and the increase under fees and all other sources was owing to the increase in the number of schools. The total expenditure of the year was divided between the different funds as under :—

	Percentage for British Districts.	Percentage for Whole Presidency.
Provincial funds	36·1	29·8
Local cess...	16·9	13·9
Municipal rates	6·7	5·5
Fees	22·7	21·5
Revenue of Native States (including cess and rates) ...	·03	13·4
All other sources	17·5	15·9

The share which each class of institutions had in the total expenditure was as follows :— Distribution.

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,97,029	8,71,996
Local Board	15,04,911	14,87,642
Municipal Board	7,11,160	6,91,999
Native State	10,04,233	10,83,302
Aided	16,32,647	17,91,209
Unaided	3,27,727	2,21,105
General	5,57,479	5,63,896
Total ...	66,35,186	67,11,149

and again :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	3,19,066	3,44,583
Professional Colleges	1,12,305	98,236
Secondary Schools	16,20,437	16,88,898
Primary Schools	28,84,824	30,69,647
Special Schools	5,15,938	5,01,684
Buildings and Apparatus	6,25,137	4,44,205
University	1,16,338	1,19,934
Direction and Inspection	3,28,881	3,32,153
Scholarships	1,00,449	1,04,898
Miscellaneous	11,811	6,911
Total ...	66,35,186	67,11,149

Expenditure from Provincial Funds.

The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the past two years :—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
University Education	Arts Colleges	1,39,171	1,44,681
	Professional Colleges	68,367	47,684
School Education, General	Secondary Schools	3,50,012	3,53,867
	Primary Schools	6,92,432	7,73,602
School Education, Special	Training Schools	85,324	84,576
	Medical Schools	34,828	30,284
	Other Special Schools	1,53,939	1,53,560
Buildings and Apparatus		1,22,790	97,253
University		10,000	5,000
Direction and Inspection		2,64,005	2,68,827
Scholarships		33,271	35,279
Miscellaneous		11,811	6,911
	Total ...	19,65,950	20,00,924

The increase under *Arts Colleges* was due to the exchange compensation allowance, and the decrease under *Professional Colleges* to an increase in fee-receipts and to savings resulting from the Principal's absence. The increase under *Secondary Schools* was mainly due to larger expenditure on aided schools, and the increase under *Primary Schools* to additional grants to Board schools. The small decrease under *Training Schools* was owing to the absence of a Lady Superintendent on leave. The Medical Department spent less on their schools : and reductions were made in the grant for buildings and the grant to the University. The increase under *Direction* and *Inspection* was due partly to the strengthening of the subordinate staff and partly to the exchange compensation allowance. The increase under *Scholarships* arose as the new schemes were reaching the maximum cost, and the decrease under *Miscellaneous* was due to smaller expenditure on printing by the Sind depôt.

Grants.

The payments to aided institutions rose from Rs. 3,73,107 to Rs. 4,21,736. Most of the increase was due to larger expenditure on buildings, but the ordinary grants to colleges and schools rose from Rs. 3,52,073 to Rs. 3,70,660, while the special grants fell from Rs. 6,068 to Rs. 4,925. These special grants were Rs. 1,500 for the Municipal Industrial School at Poona, Rs. 890 for the Anjuman-i-Islám in Bombay, Rs. 585 for the St. Xavier College, Rs. 500 for the Wilson College, Rs. 494 for the Taylor High School, Rs. 347 for the Bishop's High School, Rs. 218 for the London Mission High School, Rs. 163 for the German Mission High School, Rs. 133 for the Dohad School, and Rs. 95 for the Harris Gymnasium at Ahmednagar. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the past two years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to Government Schools ...	1,748	316
Do. Board Schools	94,610	32,275
Do. Aided Schools	20,364	57,292
Total ...	1,16,722	89,883

The expenditure from the Public Works Budget on Government buildings in 1893-94 was as under :—

	Rs.
(a) Repairs	26,914
(b) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)	2,153
(c) Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)	34,383
Total Public Works Department Budget ...	63,450

University Education.

Arts Colleges.

Particulars as to the colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Part III, Appendix VII-A, and the attendance in Arts Colleges is shown below :—

Colleges.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly number on the rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee receipts.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.
							Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone	350	247	267	281	241	244	29,383	28,628
Dakkhan	179	123	141	134	127	113	12,005	11,270
Rájárám	59	61	57	59	55	56	2,490	2,778
Sámaldás	27	27	27	24	26	23	1,056	948
Wilson	332	395	299	360	260	307	18,710	24,664
St. Xavier's	209	249	193	219	186	209	16,112	17,338
Gujarát...	78	51	81	63	73	55	4,585	3,560
Sind	72	70	58	68	57	63	3,735	3,960
Fergusson	276	281	229	230	205	228	13,708	14,615

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University examinations :—

Colleges.	Previous Examination.	Intermediate Examination.	1st B.A.	B.A.	1st B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.A.
Elphinstone	58	31	1	22	...	1	4
Dakkhan	30	19	1	23	...	...	3
College of Science	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Wilson	66	39	4	36	5	...	...
St. Xavier's	51	25	...	16	...	...	1
Gujarát	9	7	...	3	...	...	...
Sind	10	11	...	8	1	...	1
Rájárám	24	6	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	21	14	1	15	...	1	...
Sámaldás	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Fergusson	70	23	...	11	1	...	...
Central College, Madras	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	346	177	7	134	13	2	9
Total for previous year ...	221	68	82	110	12	6	3

Professional Colleges: Law Schools.

The fees in the Bombay Law School rose from Rs. 9,905 to Rs. 10,656, and the attendance returns were as under :—

	March 1893.	March 1894.
Senior Students	76	62
Junior do.	52	54
First LL.B. Class	54	131
Total ...	182	247

Eighty-four students presented themselves for the first examination and 66 passed. For the second examination 9 candidates appeared and 5 passed. There were 94 candidates for the Degree of LL.B., and 31 passed. In the Poona Class the number of students rose from 27 to 45 and the fee receipts from Rs. 975 to Rs. 2,025. Fifteen students passed the First Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

Grant Medical College.

The fee receipts of the Grant Medical College rose from Rs. 20,224 to Rs. 22,495, and the attendance returns were as under :—

	March 1893.	March 1894.
University Classes... Men	158	166
University Classes... Women	21	17
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women	8	4
Military Pupils	52	75
Total ...	239	262

College of Science, Poona.

The fee receipts of the College of Science rose from Rs. 7,430 to Rs. 8,110 and the attendance returns of the several departments of the college were as under :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
University Department ... Engineering Course	54	63
University Department ... Science Course	7	3
Agricultural Department	27	11
Forest do.	25	28
Mechanical do.	147	190
Total ...	260	295

Secondary Schools.

University Examination.

The Matriculation Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád and Karáchi, and out of 1,661 candidates sent up by the schools 580 passed, while only 69 passed out of 1,343 candidates who went up without school certificates.

High Schools: General.

The attendance in the schools teaching up to the Matriculation is shown in the following table :—

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.												
Central Division { Bombay City ...	1	797	1	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil ...	5	1,641	5	1,754	...	...	1	115	...	...	...	...
Northern Division	5	1,543	5	1,601	...	...	...	...	9	2,008	9	2,322
Southern do.	5	1,127	5	1,166	...	...	...	...	4	1,090	4	1,087
Sind	3	838	3	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	5,946	19	6,230	...	...	1	115	13	3,098	13	3,409
Girls' Schools.												
Central Division { Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil ...	1	80	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	80	1	95	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Grand Total ...	20	6,026	20	6,325	...	...	1	115	13	3,098	13	3,409

Division.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.												
Central Division { Bombay City ...	13	4,088	15	4,434	7	3,527	9	3,954	21	8,412	25	9,205
Central Division { Mofussil ...	7	2,242	8	2,504	...	...	2	376	12	3,883	16	4,749
Northern Division	3	1,193	3	1,133	..	...	...	...	17	4,744	17	5,056
Southern do.	5	1,116	5	1,183	...	...	..	...	14	3,333	14	3,436
Sind	6	1,316	6	1,426	...	..	...	...	9	2,154	9	2,318
Total ...	34	9,955	37	10,680	7	3,527	11	4,330	73	22,526	81	24,764
Girls' Schools												
Central Division { Bombay City ...	5	695	10	1,305	...	...	...	...	5	695	10	1,305
Central Division { Mofussil ...	3	433	3	470	...	...	...	...	4	513	4	565
Northern Division	1	37	1	42	...	...	1	154	1	37	2	196
Sind	1	233	1	242	...	...	...	...	1	233	1	242
Total ...	10	1,398	15	2,059	...	...	1	151	11	1,478	17	2,308
Grand Total ...	44	11,353	52	12,739	7	3,527	12	4,484	84	24,004	98	27,072

The Government schools showed a larger attendance, so that the fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,90,870 to Rs. 1,99,206 and new buildings were sanctioned for Dhulia, Sholápur and Bijápur, and for the girls' school in Poona. For the building at Dhulia the people of Khándesh subscribed Rs. 22,000; the Municipality promised Rs. 17,000 for Sholápur; at Bijápur the people subscribed Rs. 7,366 and the Municipality voted the same sum; and at Poona the School Committee provided a valuable site and a sum of Rs. 21,500. In the Central Division the Elphinstone High School showed a decrease in the fee receipts, but for the whole division the fee receipts of the Government schools for boys rose from Rs. 71,242 to Rs. 72,310. The fee receipts of the Government schools in the Northern Division rose from Rs. 43,253 to to Rs. 45,659. In the Southern Division, Kárwár and Ratnágiri showed a falling off in fee receipts, but for the whole division the receipts rose from Rs. 26,701 to Rs. 27,219, and all the schools were doing fairly well. In Sind there was a falling off at Shikárpur, but the three schools raised their fee receipts from Rs. 20,549 to Rs. 21,164, and a subscription of Rs. 4,592 was received for the enlargement of the school-house at Karáchi. The additional buildings sanctioned for Hyderábád were nearly completed, and the three schools were in a prosperous condition. The municipal school shown in the return is the school which is maintained by the rich town of Pandharpur without a grant from Government. This school formerly appeared as a middle school. Most of the schools shown against the Native States of the Northern Division belonged to Káthiáwár, and Government sanctioned a proposal that the Assistant Educational Inspector should be raised to the status of an Educational Inspector. The fee receipts of the nine schools rose from Rs. 50,551 to Rs. 52,946. In the Southern Division the

Kolhápur School showed a decrease of fees, but was reported to be doing well; and the other three schools showed a large increase of fees, Miraj obtaining an excellent and Sángli a good report, while Sávantvádi required a stronger staff of teachers. In Bombay the figure for aided schools for boys was changed by the promotion of the Anjuman-i-Islám, the Israelite and American Mission schools and by the reduction of the Mahim Orphanage; the increase of five girls' schools was due to the inclusion of the Young Ladies' High School and to the promotion of the Indian Female Normal School, the Empress, the Alexandra and the Frere-Fletcher schools; and the number of unaided schools was raised by the inclusion of the Pársi Charitable Institution and of the Dádar School. The increased number of schools in the mofussil districts of the Central Division was caused by the inclusion of a private school at Junnar, which was aided by the Municipality, and by the promotion of two private schools at Sátára. In the Northern Division the aided schools at Ahmedábád showed an increased attendance, while there was a falling off in the Surat School for boys. In Sind every aided school except the Hyderábád Mission raised its attendance, the increase in the Union Academy being most marked.

The returns for middle schools are as under :—

Middle Schools : General.

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools												
Central Division. { Bombay City.	1	681	1	683	..	..	..	..	7	329	8	314
{ Mofussil ..	2	89	2	97	3	44	2	29	21	781	20	660
Northern Division	4	620	4	630	2	57	2	64	13	568	14	604
Southern do.	..	..	..	..	5	139	5	149	20	1,097	18	1,206
Sind	..	..	..	..	2	32	2	29	10	559	9	530
Aden	2	100	2	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9	1,490	9	1,522	12	272	11	271	71	3,334	70	3,314
Girls' Schools.												
Central Division .. { Bombay City.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Mofussil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division	1	26	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	23
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	26	1	27	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	23
Grand Total ..	10	1,516	10	1,549	12	272	11	271	72	3,354	71	3,337

Division.	Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																
Central Division .. { Bombay City.	..	..	..	..	12	853	15	662	9	952	6	666	29	2,815	30	2,324
{ Mofussil ..	3	181	3	178	22	1,412	24	1,874	6	842	7	174	57	3,349	58	3,012
Northern Division	37	2,462	39	2,568	25	2,023	27	2,137	18	918	12	901	99	6,648	98	6,913
Southern do.	30	1,249	29	1,304	10	521	8	509	20	884	21	979	85	3,890	82	4,147
Sind	..	..	..	..	9	258	8	276	3	129	2	71	24	978	21	906
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	2	104
Total ..	70	3,892	71	4,050	78	5,067	82	5,458	56	3,725	48	3,791	296	17,780	291	17,406
Girls' Schools.																
Central Division .. { Bombay City.	..	..	..	..	16	1,148	13	822	..	..	1	29	16	1,148	14	851
{ Mofussil ..	..	..	..	..	12	332	13	437	..	..	..	..	12	332	13	437
Northern Division	1	22	1	30	4	572	3	423	1	43	1	52	7	663	6	532
Southern do.	..	..	..	..	5	143	5	176	..	..	..	..	6	163	6	199
Sind	..	..	..	..	3	133	3	114	..	..	..	..	3	133	3	114
Total ..	1	22	1	30	40	2,328	37	1,972	1	43	2	81	44	2,439	42	2,133
Grand Total ..	71	3,914	72	4,080	118	7,395	119	7,430	57	3,768	50	2,872	340	20,219	333	19,539

The decrease shown in this list was not real and arose from failure to collect the returns of all unaided schools. The Government schools were prosperous. The building occupied by the Elphinstone Middle School was restored by Government at the cost of more than half a lákh of rupees; and the school obtained as usual an excellent report. The Poona Camp School and the small school at Government House, which was self-supporting, were also favourably noticed. The class for girls and the four schools for boys in the Northern Division were doing well, but a revision of the sanctioned establishment was required at Godhra and Ahmedábád and the small cost of the schools in the Northern Division will justify the increase that is necessary

for efficiency. Under Local Boards there was a decrease of one school, which was caused by the closing of a class at Akluj, but the rest of these small schools or classes were doing fairly well. The changes under Municipal Boards were caused by the promotion of the Pandharpur School, by the closing of the schools at Uran and Keti Bandar, and by the opening of a new school at Prántij. Many of these schools were mere classes, but the larger schools at Ankleshvar, Viramgám and Sánand in the Northern Division were flourishing, while the Southern Division gave a fair account of the schools at Sirsi, Kumta, Vengurla, Gokák, Panvel and Pen, and of the girls' school at Kárwár. In Sind special praise was due to the schools maintained by the Municipalities of Sukkur, Rohri and Lárkhána, where substantial additions were made to accommodation and equipment. The changes under Native States were caused by the opening of two schools in Káthiáwár. The Southern Division reported the closing of a small school in the Kurundvád State, but gave a good account of the rest of the schools, especially of those at Sháhpur, Kágal, Rámdurg and Jamkhandi. The Kurundvád School required better accommodation. Under Aided Schools there were changes caused by transfer to and from the High School list or to and from the list for girls: but the Central Division included the Lánavli School that was omitted last year, and added to its list six night schools in Bombay, a new school at Lánavli and two schools in Poona, while it lost a girls' school at Ahmednagar. The Northern Division lost a girls' school at Gadechi and a school at Bándra, while the Jetalsar School failed to send in its return. On the other hand there were new schools at Gogo, Virsad, Borsad, and Thána. The Southern Division lost a school at Guhágar and the Mission school at Roha.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

The following statement gives particulars of existing schools for children of European extraction :—

Class of Institutions.	Aided Schools.				Unaided.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st March.	Number of Pupils on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Pupils on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Jews.	Parsis.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Others.		
For Boys. High Schools ..	10	1,640	1,552	1,363	..	..	..	..	10	1,640	1,640	608	255	1,418	96	61	26	16	7	16	393	..
For Boys. Middle Schools.	9	422	413	362	..	..	..	..	9	422	422	49	27	392	20	6	2	..	..	2	145	..
For Girls. High Schools ..	11	1,582	1,484	1,266	1	154	152	135	12	1,736	1,736	380	113	1,492	78	17	136	6	4	3	..	239
For Girls. Middle Schools..	10	370	380	272	..	..	..	..	10	370	370	4	8	334	28	2	4	..	..	2	..	121
Total ..	40	4,014	3,829	3,263	1	154	152	135	41	4,168	4,186	1,041	403	3,636	222	86	168	22	11	23	448	360
Normal Schools	1	13	14	13	..	..	..	..	1	13	13	6	7	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools ..	1	16	19	19	..	..	...	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	..
Total ..	2	29	33	32	..	..	..	..	2	29	13	6	7	27	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	42	4,043	3,862	3,295	1	154	152	135	43	4,197	4,181	1,047	410	3,663	223	86	169	22	11	23	448	360

Except for the Lánavli School already mentioned the number of schools was unchanged, but the attendance rose from 3,893 to 4,197. The schools in the Central Division generally maintained their reputation, and gradual improvement in school management was visible from year to year in the best schools. In Bombay the Cathedral Schools and St. Peter's Girls' School obtained larger grants; St. Peter's Boys' School obtained a good report; the Byculla Schools, St. Mary's, the Mahim Orphanage and the Scotch Schools were all found in a thoroughly efficient state; the Fort Convent School and the Indian Female Normal School obtained good reports and the Byculla Convent School an excellent one, while considerable fault was found with the Indo-British School in respect of efficiency and discipline. At Poona the Bishop's School and St. Mary's School obtained excellent reports, and the Victoria School, the Convent School and the Pensioner's School were highly praised, while the Taylor School obtained a fair report. The Railway schools at Parel, Lánavli, Igatpuri, Sholápur, Shahábád, and Bhusával were all doing well, but a better building was required at Sholápur. Defects were pointed out in the Methodist School at Igatpuri, but high praise was given to the Convent School at the same place. In the Northern Division praise was given to the Lawrence Asylum, and the Railway School at Mount Abu promised to be successful under its present management. The Railway School at Ahmedábád was also well managed, but required a more suitable building. In the Southern Division only a moderately good report was given to the Railway School at Hubli, and the building required extensive repair, but the school at Dhárwár received a good report and benefited by its transfer to the Railway authorities. St. Mary's School at Belgaum was the largest of these schools in the Southern Division and obtained a fair report. In Sind an excellent report was obtained by the Convent School, which

received considerable grants for the extension of its buildings. Of the four smaller schools in Sind the one at Manora was reported to be a model of what a school of this class ought to be, and the two schools at Sukkur which had to work under climatic difficulties satisfied the Educational Inspector, while defects pointed out at Kotri were being remedied as far as possible.

The expenditure on schools for Europeans and Eurasians was as under:— Expenditure.

	Aided.						Unaided.				Total Expenditure from				
	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys { High Schools	37,528	720	55,639	5,054	32,582	1,31,523	...	...	...	...	37,528	720	55,639	37,636	1,31,523
For Boys { Middle Schools	9,258	310	6,788	11,947	12,395	40,698	...	...	...	...	9,258	310	6,788	24,342	40,698
For Girls { High Schools	30,004	360	49,611	6,074	24,345	1,10,394	4,950	...	11,121	16,071	30,004	360	54,561	41,540	1,26,465
For Girls { Middle Schools.	4,092	240	5,224	4,847	8,248	22,651	...	...	...	...	4,092	240	5,224	13,095	22,651
Total ...	80,882	1,630	1,17,262	27,922	77,570	3,05,266	4,950	...	11,121	16,071	80,882	1,630	1,22,212	1,16,613	3,21,337
Normal Schools ...	2,081	...	600	...	4,103	6,784	...	...	...	...	2,081	...	600	4,103	6,784
Industrial Schools ...	1,860	...	18	..	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	1,860	...	18	...	1,878
Total ...	3,941	...	618	...	4,103	8,662	...	...	...	...	3,941	...	618	4,103	8,662
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	1,050	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	1,050
Buildings	14,344	...	...	...	26,904	41,248	...	...	1,095	1,095	14,344	...	...	27,999	42,343
Furniture and apparatus...	841	...	...	...	2,076	2,917	...	...	...	...	841	...	...	2,076	2,917
Total ...	15,185	...	...	...	30,030	45,215	...	...	1,095	1,095	15,185	...	...	31,125	46,310
Grand Total ...	1,00,008	1,630	1,17,880	27,922	1,11,703	3,59,143	4,950	...	12,216	17,166	1,00,008	1,630	1,22,830	1,51,841	3,76,309

Primary Education.

The number of primary schools for boys contrasts with that of the previous year as under:— Primary schools for boys.

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5,106	44	4,886	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil	3	403	3	408	1,435	73,345	1,438	75,144	190	22,164	192	23,209	109	4,361	107	4,629
Northern Division	3	327	3	316	1,114	65,664	1,127	67,670	145	24,079	142	23,964	1,306	75,461	1,340	78,998
Southern do.	1	140	1	160	1,208	72,482	1,207	75,002	120	14,410	118	14,994	496	30,092	506	30,988
Sind	1	178	1	178	343	12,707	360	14,174	58	6,123	58	6,157	...	...	...	...
Aden	3	233	3	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	1,281	11	1,305	4,100	224,198	4,132	231,990	557	71,882	554	73,210	1,911	109,914	1,953	114,610

Division.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Police Schools in British Districts.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City	57	4,979	55	4,993	9	842	9	937	...	...	...	...	110	10,927	108	10,816
Central Division { Mofussil	317	14,067	327	14,371	62	1,429	47	856	6	166	6	125	2,122	115,935	2,120	118,742
Northern Division	125	7,148	129	7,572	32	1,433	9	672	6	323	4	199	2,731	174,435	2,754	179,391
Southern do.	437	13,898	434	13,611	...	...	2	38	6	471	5	386	2,268	131,493	2,273	135,174
Sind	946	30,835	1,015	33,196	2	33	2	148	...	...	...	...	1,350	49,876	1,436	53,853
Aden	21	1,034	24	1,164	10	191	8	117	...	...	...	...	34	1,458	35	1,524
Total ...	1,903	71,961	1,984	74,907	115	3,928	77	2,768	18	960	15	710	8,615	484,124	8,726	499,500

Within the past two years the Government grant to the Local Boards increased by Rs. 1,05,093 per annum, but part of this sum was not available until the year under report had closed. As reported last year, the Southern Division was quick to apply its share of the increased grant to the revision of the pay of the lower teachers, and the Central and Northern Divisions, following the example set by the Southern Division, so far as their funds permit, will complete the reform when the additional grant Government hopes to give is available for expenditure. In the Central Division 80 buildings for village schools were Local Board Schools.

erected or in course of construction at the cost of Rs. 91,796; the Northern Division returned 70 buildings at Rs. 81,359, the Southern Division 104 buildings at Rs. 1,90,896, and Sind 50 buildings at Rs. 25,544. The total was 304 buildings at Rs. 3,89,595, and half of this cost was paid by Government. With regard to the state of the schools in the Central Division the supervising agencies worked with their usual efficiency, and the reports on the schools showed that the teachers in the great majority of cases did their work conscientiously. In the Northern Division the cess-payers in Ahmedábád showed increased interest in their schools: Kaira had an increase of attendance, notwithstanding a sickly season; Broach also showed some increase though the cotton harvest which always influences the school attendance, was said to have been bad; and Surat, the Panch Máhals and Thána all reported some increase. The Southern Division showed a slight decrease in the number of schools but a large increase in attendance, and in the number of cess-payers' children at school. All the zillas contributed something to the increase, Dhárwár and Belgaum coming first, with Ratnágiri and Kánara next. Sind also showed an increased attendance, and the average daily attendance rose from 70 to 74. In Sind as in other districts there were many applications for new schools, but the district funds were not able to bear the cost. Meantime the Deputies paid the greatest attention to school equipment and almost every school was amply provided for in this respect, while as to teaching power, the quality of the men sent every year from the Training College was steadily improving.

Municipal Schools.

The Central Division added the Sátára Suburban Municipality to its list and showed an increase in the number of schools and pupils; and the inspection reports on the schools indicated an average year as to efficiency, while the School Committees varied widely as usual in regard to their usefulness. Some of the municipalities, notably Sholápur and Dhulia, deserved great praise for the use they were making of the building rules and for the energy they were showing in providing suitable school-houses. The Northern Division showed a small decrease in the number of schools and of pupils, but the general results of the annual examinations in the Ahmedábád district were satisfactory except in one school at Dholera. In the Kaira district there was a small decrease in the attendance of some of the schools and the results of the examinations at Nadiád were not so good as usual. In the Broach district there was a small decrease for which Jambusar was to some extent responsible. The Surat district, and especially Surat itself, the Panch Maháls and the Thána district, all showed an increase. The Southern Division showed a slight decrease in the number of schools but an increase in the attendance. The schools at Dhárwár contributed largely to the increase in attendance and all the schools in the Dhárwár district obtained fair reports except the schools at Hubli. All the schools in the Belgaum district did fairly well in the examinations. In the Bijápur district all the schools obtained good reports except the Urdu schools at Bijápur and Guledgud. In the Kánára district all the schools gave fair results except those at Kumta and one or two at Kárwár and Haliyál. Nearly all the schools in the Ratnágiri district and all in the Kolába district obtained satisfactory reports. In Sind there was a small increase in attendance which was due to the municipal schools in the Hyderábád, Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur districts, and there was a general advance in the average attendance and other important matters. The municipalities made good use of the building rules.

Schools in Native States.

The Central Division showed a small increase in attendance which was due to the Akalkot, Kathi and Surgána States as Phaltan, Aundh and Bhor showed a small decrease. All the schools were doing fairly well. The Northern Division showed a large increase, and the Junágad, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Morvi, Vánkáner, Rájkot, Wadhwán and Pálitána States in Káthiáwár undertook the management of their schools. The schools in Káthiáwár except the Urdu schools showed a steady improvement and specially the infant classes. With regard to the other States in the Northern Division, Dharampor and Sachin showed a decrease of one school each, and there was also a slight decrease in the attendance for Dharampor, but there was an increase in the attendance for Sachin, and Rewa Kántha returned a good increase of schools and pupils, while Pálanpur and Cambay showed very satisfactory progress. The Southern Division showed an increase of schools and pupils which was due to Kolhápur, Sángli, Ramdurg and Janjira, as Kurundvád, Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Sávantvádi showed a slight decrease. The schools on the whole were doing well except in Jath and Daphlápur, and some of the schools in Kurundvád, and with the exception of these schools and of some of those in Savanúr and Sángli, special mention was made of the good accommodation which was provided.

Aided Schools.

The Central Division showed some increase under this heading and 85 of the schools were able to earn results grants. The Northern Division also showed some increase, and 35 of the schools earned grants by results, while the number of schools aided by the States rose from 12 to 15. In the Southern Division there was a small decrease and only 14 schools earned results grants. Seventy-five schools received grants from Native States. In Sind there was a large increase, but most of the schools were under the easier rules of the Code.

Police Schools.

In the Central Division the police schools at Ahmednagar and Násik showed some increase in the attendance, but there was a decrease elsewhere, especially at Sholápur. The schools at Poona and Dharangaon were doing well. The Northern Division lost one school at Ahmedábád and another at Surat. In the Southern Division the school at Bijápur was closed, but the rest of the schools were doing well, the school at Ratnágiri being specially noticed.

The Central and Northern Divisions reported a slight decrease under night schools, but the schools of the Theistic Association in Bombay were doing fairly well. In the Southern Division there was some increase, but the best of these schools or classes were in the Native States. In Sind there was a slight decrease, but the schools were reported to be prospering in the Thar and Párkar and Hyderábád districts, where many policemen attended. Night Schools.

The Central Division returned 650 schools with 20,696 pupils. Eleven of the schools taught Arabic or Persian, 20 Sanskrit and 58 the Korán, while 555 schools for boys and 6 for girls were vernacular schools. The Northern Division returned 805 schools with 29,042 pupils. Three of the schools taught Arabic, 16 Sanskrit, 4 Zend, and 307 schools for boys and 30 for girls taught the Korán, while 445 schools taught the vernacular. The Southern Division returned 906 schools with 16,620 pupils, 119 of the schools teaching Hindustáni, 300 Kánarese and 487 Maráthi. In Sind there were 452 schools with an attendance of 5,166. Unrecognised Schools.

The attendance returns for girls' schools were as follows:— Primary School for Girls.

	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. { Bombay City.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	957	12	923	...	...	...	...
Central Division. { Mofussil ...	1	104	1	142	29	1,271	29	1,252	49	2,984	46	2,876	5	201	5	187
Northern Division	2	161	2	164	57	2,892	57	3,123	47	3,942	46	3,931	121	8,077	123	8,623
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	40	1,841	38	1,746	33	2,333	32	2,333	54	3,040	58	3,266
Sind	...	...	...	...	3	88	3	89	19	1,199	20	1,217	..	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	3	265	3	306	129	6,092	127	6,210	160	11,465	156	11,280	180	11,318	186	12,076

	Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. { Bombay City.	25	3,170	25	3,039	1	26	...	...	38	4,153	37	4,022
Central Division. { Mofussil ...	41	2,330	42	2,375	3	82	4	83	128	6,972	127	6,915
Northern Division	34	2,847	36	3,198	4	373	1	82	265	18,292	265	19,121
Southern do.	8	366	9	433	...	...	...	...	135	7,630	137	7,778
Sind	102	3,262	126	3,825	...	..	...	...	124	4,549	149	5,131
Aden	2	97	2	101	...	...	1	22	2	97	3	123
Total ...	212	12,072	240	13,031	8	481	6	187	692	41,693	718	43,090

The Central Division showed a small decrease both for Bombay and for the mofussil. There were 281 boys in the girls' schools and 4,960 girls in the boys' schools, so that the total number of girls at school rose from 15,181 to 15,616. The schools were in their usual state of fair efficiency. The number of schools in the Northern Division was unchanged, but there was a large increase in the attendance, and counting the girls in boys' schools there was an attendance of 24,448 girls or a very satisfactory increase of 1,249. The city of Ahmedábád was specially noticed as having improved the girls' schools and the Raychand Dipchand School at Surat obtained from Government a grant of Rs. 2,153 for the enlargement of its school house. The Southern Division showed some increase, which was due to Native States and to aided schools, and counting the girls in boys' schools the number of girls at school was 15,460 against 15,378 of the previous year. The schools at Kolhápur were under the care of the Lady Superintendent of the Training College: the Mission schools at Dhárwár and Belgaum were also under the supervision of English ladies; and the Municipal school at Belgaum and the Mission schools at Dápoli and Revdanda were well cared for. Several mistresses were employed in the Board schools, and there was a demand for more mistresses. Sind showed a large increase of schools and pupils, and counting the girls in boys' schools the number of girls at school rose from 10,073 to 10,909. A good account was given of the schools at Nagar and Tátta, of the Wedderburn school which was under the supervision of the Sisters of the Convent at Karáchi, and of the Mission school at Hyderábád, but the other schools at Hyderábád were reported to have fallen off.

The Education of Special Classes.

The number of pupils at the Rájkumár College rose from 39 to 41. The usual examination was held and the results were satisfactory. Rájkumár College.

The Tálukdári Girásia school at Wadhwán was flourishing, and efficiency improved in the Scott College at Sádra, though the number of pupils fell from 73 to 41. Tálukdári Schools, &c.

The attendance in the Vajiria School also fell from 17 to 13. At Kolhápur there was no change in the number of Sardárs studying in the High school. The Mirs' school at Miranjo-Tando was attended by 19 boys and the second school at Alimardan-jo-Tando had six sons of the Mirs. Good progress was made at the Poona, Dhulia and Sátára High schools.

Muhammadans.

The number of Muhammadans at school in the Central Division rose from 14,805 to 15,328 and 12,439 were institutions common to all, only 2,889 being in special Muhammadan schools. The two schools at Poona and the schools at Junnar and Nasirábád were in a satisfactory state and six other schools were noticed with approval. In the Northern Division the number of schools rose from 29,017 to 30,228, and the increase occurred in all classes of institution. In the Southern Division the number of Muhammadan pupils rose from 16,768 to 16,845, but nearly half of them or 7,863 children were taught in special schools. Finally, in Sind the number of Muhammadan pupils rose from 36,868 to 39,747, but notwithstanding the large sums spent on the Madresa there were only 4 pupils in the Sind College.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

In the Central Division the number of pupils at school rose from 1,429 to 1,526. Two of them were in the Training College, 4 in secondary schools, 2 in industrial schools, and 14 under instruction as pupil teachers. In the Northern Division the number of children fell from 5,729 to 5,588, the decrease occurring in Broach and the Panch Maháls. In Broach a bad harvest was given as the reason for the decrease, while in the Panch Maháls work on the railway drew off many of the boys. Rs. 830 were spent in Broach on scholarships and presents to these children and smaller sums elsewhere. Five of the children attended a secondary school, some of the boys were pupil teachers in Broach, and there were four masters of this class in the Panch Maháls and a similar number under Pálanpur. In the Southern Division the number of children fell from 85 to 69 and a special school in the Karjat táluka had to be closed for want of pupils.

Special Instruction.

Institutions for special instruction.

Under this head are included training schools for teachers and other institutions for professional and industrial education. The following table gives the number of institutions and of pupils attending them for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters...	8	705	8	696
Do. for Mistresses	7	175	7	170
School of Art...	1	264	1	290
Drawing Classes	4	265	4	230
		* (3,816)		(3,976)
Medical Schools	4	210	4	185
Veterinary College	1	39	1	48
Gymnastic Institution	1	196	2	178
Agricultural Classes...	4	59	4	77
		(369)		(213)
Forest Class, Science College	1	25	1	28
Engineering School	1	21	1	11
				(2)
Industrial Schools	17	1,286	17	1,266
		(1,319)		(1,489)
	49	3,245	50	3,179
		(5,504)		(5,680)

* The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

Normal Schools.

The table given below shows the number and average pay of all full-time teachers in Local, Municipal and Native State Primary Schools in each Division of the Presidency:—

		Number of trained Head Masters.	Number of untrained Head Masters.	Number of trained Assistants.	Number of untrained Assistants who have passed the Public Service Examination.	Number of untrained and unpassed Assistants.	Average pay of trained Head Masters.	Average pay of untrained Head Masters.	Average pay of trained Assistants.	Average pay of untrained but passed Assistants.	Average pay of untrained and unpassed Assistants.
Male Teachers.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.	Local Board...	757	675	194	322	544	17 4 0	9 1 11	11 6 1	6 14 0	6 4 0
	Municipal... Bombay ...	23	18	56	53	38	35 4 1	30 14 2	15 15 8	13 13 9	10 4 7
	Municipal... Mofussil ...	134	76	139	218	303	24 10 0	9 12 8	12 4 0	7 2 11	6 14 8
	Native States	5	108	...	20	48	15 0 0	9 11 6	...	8 1 7	6 2 10
Northern Division.	Local Board...	688	477	53	393	461	18 4 2	9 11 7	12 0 11	8 9 4	5 9 3
	Municipal Board	130	30	111	349	258	26 0 0	11 14 6	12 11 6	5 12 10	4 15 7
	Native States	677	649	98	121	1,585	16 10 8	10 14 11	11 8 8	5 11 7	3 13 0
Southern Division.	Local Board...	909	333	141	555	522	17 7 7	10 2 11	11 7 11	7 5 1	7 3 4
	Municipal Board	86	54	75	163	179	23 0 9	12 6 4	13 11 9	8 0 9	8 4 9
	Native States	139	390	66	229	303	16 2 0	10 12 2	13 8 3	8 3 9	6 11 9
Sind ...	Local Board...	217	100	43	83	87	27 12 6	12 5 4	20 7 8	10 0 9	8 15 1
	Municipal Board	30	16	48	51	38	40 4 0	33 1 1	19 14 4	13 9 10	13 1 6
	Total ...	3,795	2,926	1,024	2,557	4,361	...	...	...	...	...

	Number of trained Head Masters.	Number of untrained Head Masters.	Number of trained Assistants.	Number of untrained Assistants who have passed the Public Service Examination.	Number of untrained and unpassed Assistants.	Average pay of trained Head Masters.	Average pay of untrained Head Masters.	Average pay of trained Assistants.	Average pay of untrained but passed Assistants.	Average pay of untrained and unpassed. Assistants.
Female Teachers.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division. Local Board	8	...	...	...	5	21 11 11	...	...	...	4 3 2
Central Division. Municipal ... Bombay	7	3	5	...	8	25 11 5	34 10 8	15 3 2	...	10 0 0
Central Division. Municipal ... Mofussil	19	1	1	...	12	18 6 8	10 0 0	15 0 0	...	6 1 4
Northern Division. Local Board	15	2	1	...	7	19 5 9	9 8 0	9 0 0	...	5 11 5
Northern Division. Municipal Board	26	...	...	2	16	21 14 2	...	...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Northern Division. Native States	39	16	4	2	86	32 11 11	9 14 0	14 8 0	9 0 0	4 3 7
Southern Division. Local Board	1	2	...	1	6	30 0 0	15 0 0	...	8 0 0	7 0 0
Southern Division. Municipal Board	4	5	...	...	25	22 13 0	15 6 5	...	...	7 1 3
Southern Division. Native States	7	7	8	3	7	25 6 10	85 13 8	9 3 0	5 0 0	5 13 8
Sind ... Local Board	1	2	...	...	2	34 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	10 0 0
Sind ... Municipal Board	7	13	6	...	4	25 5 4	20 7 0	16 5 4	...	11 8 5
Total	134	51	25	8	178	...	...	...	...	...

The figures show that the Board schools in Sind and the Southern Division were better supplied with trained Head Masters than the same schools in the two other Divisions; that the Native States in the Northern Division were better supplied than the Native States elsewhere; and that the average pay of trained head masters in the Native States was a little less than prevailed in our worst-paid Division. In the Central Division at Poona 15 men passed the third, 33 the second and 53 the first year's course, while at Dhulia 19 students passed for the second and 25 for the first year's certificate. At Dhulia the boarding houses were found in their usual satisfactory order. The Christian Vernacular Education Society's school at Ahmednagar earned an excellent report for efficiency. The Training College for mistresses at Poona contained 34 students against 29 of last year, and seven of the students were wives of vernacular teachers. Four mistresses were certificated during the year. At Ahmedábád 60 men passed the first, 42 the second, and 36 the third year test. At Rájkot 13 men passed the first, 18 the second, and 7 the third year test. At the Maháluxmi College 13 women passed the first, 12 the second, and 7 the third year test. At the Barton College seven of the women passed the first, 3 the second, and 3 the third year test. At Dhárwár 69 men passed the first, 40 the second, and 18 the third year test. The school for masters at Kolhápur appeared to languish for want of support, but the school for mistresses was reported to be well managed, and 3 women passed the second examination. A good account was given of the College at Hyderábád, where 17 men gained a third year, 17 a second year, and 17 a first year certificate. The college for mistresses at Hyderábád was hampered for want of accommodation, but four students qualified for the second year, and one for the first year certificate. The class for mistresses, which was maintained by the Municipality and supervised by the Sisters of the Convent at Karáchi, continued to be successful, and 3 women succeeded in obtaining the first year, 2 the second year, and 3 the third year certificate, while the class for Europeans in the convent itself passed 3 women for the first year and 3 for the second year certificate.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.

The number on the roll rose from 264 to 290, but the average daily attendance decreased from 205 to 200. Of 130 students examined 47 passed against 36 out of 123 in the previous year. The fee receipts increased from Rs. 4,186 to Rs. 4,197. The number of apprentices in the Reay Workshops rose from 79 to 92.

Drawing Classes.

The number of students who learned drawing in schools for general education rose from 12,385 to 14,765. The number of pupils examined was 1,795 in the first and 255 in the second grade; of the former 597 obtained certificates against 420 in the preceding year; of the latter 53 against 95 were granted certificates.

Medical Schools.

The number of students at Poona was 78, and 28 pupils passed the final examination, viz., 2 native military, 9 civil medical, 5 stipendiary and 11 paying pupils, and one pupil from a Native State. At Ahmedábád there were 72 students, and 15 pupils passed the final examination. At Hyderábád there were 31 students, and 6 passed the final examination, viz. 5 stipendiary pupils and 1 civil medical pupil. The midwifery class at Hyderábád sent out two trained women during the year and consisted of 4 pupils at the close of the year.

Veterinary College, Bombay.

The number of students rose from 38 to 48, and 11 pupils passed the first and 6 the second examination, while 11 obtained the diploma of Graduate of the College. All of these eleven men obtained employment: one on a salary of Rs. 100 at the Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar, and one at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 105, while three were employed by the District Boards of Khándesh and Shikárpur, four by Native States and two by the College itself.

Agricultural Classes.

The Hyderábád school was examined by the Superintendent of the Sind Revenue Survey, and an officer of the Public Works Department. Four pupils obtained the final certificate 17 and qualified for promotion to the final class. The school was intended for the sons of Zamindárs and also for the instruction of Tapedárs, and was working

satisfactorily. The annual examination of the High School classes was conducted by the College of Science and the Surat class passed 3 boys in the first examination, the Násik class 2 and the Ahmednagar class 6.

Engineering Class. The Sind class was examined as usual by officers of the Public Works Department, and 4 pupils passed the first and 1 the second examination. At the end of the year there were 11 students attending the class.

Industrial Schools. Most of the schools in the Presidency proper were inspected by Professor Thompson. The Free Church School in Poona received Rs. 180 for eleven boys who worked at printing and binding books; the Panch Howd School Rs. 160 for 9 boys who passed in carpentry; the Sirur School Rs. 648 for 16 boys who passed in carpentry or in the treatment of aloe fibre; the Municipal School at Poona Rs. 698 for 77 boys who passed in carpentry, blacksmith's work, sign painting and printing; the Robertson School at Pandharpur Rs. 968 for 75 boys who passed in carpentry and at the smithy, and the S. P. G. School at Ahmednagar Rs. 80 for four boys who passed in carpentry. The David Sassoon School in Bombay obtained good reports. A new school was started by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel at Khoregáon in Ahmednagar. The Northern Division reported that Lowji Mistri's shop had 10 pupils and that there was a slight falling off in the attendance at the Bhuj School. The Parekh School at Surat was examined and showed a falling off in the whole school with the exception of the fitting branch. Like the Municipal school at Poona this Surat school required better buildings, better apparatus and better teachers, but with the liberal assistance of Government all these wants were being supplied by the Municipality at Poona. In the Southern Division the large school at Ratnágiri obtained a good report, the pupils doing very well in drawing and well in carpentry and inlaid work. The school at Kolhápur showed an increased attendance, and the school at Sávantvádi was also flourishing. In Sind the attendance at the 22 schools rose from 1,238 to 1,264, and the schools continued to be popular.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The Government grant to the Institute was raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. The Institute had an attendance of 168 students, viz., 4 Europeans and Eurasians, 25 Portuguese and Native Christians, 4 Jews, 43 Párs is, 5 Muhammadans and 87 Hindus, of whom 45 were Bráhmans. The average of students was about 21. The standard of minimum qualification for admission was raised to the 6th standard in English. As in previous years a number of students (53) had the opportunity of attending the various departments at the several mills and railway workshops during the vacations. The Institute also had evening classes which were attended by 80 students, viz., 55 Europeans and Eurasians, 2 Portuguese and Native Christians, 2 Jews, 13 Párs is, and 8 Hindus, of whom 4 were Bráhmans. The average age of these students was about 20 years, and 13 of them came from the Apprentices' Home at Byculla, their fee being paid by the Bombay Education Society. The conduct of the students was excellent, and the great majority were diligent and attentive to their studies. Several students of the Institute gained the Second Class Engineer's certificate under the Rules of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and a large number found employment after leaving the institute at salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75, the average salary being Rs. 50 per mensem, while some of them since employment had their salaries considerably increased.

Miscellaneous.

Public Service Examination. For the second grade certificate there were 704 candidates of whom 232 passed as against 239 in the preceding year. For the third grade 1,569 passed out of 4,248 examined, the figures for last year being 4,304 and 1,398 respectively.

Physical education and school apparatus. The Central Gymnasium at Bombay contained at the end of the year 160 members. of whom 110 were Párs is, 47 Hindus (of whom 44 were Bráhmans) and 3 Muhammadans, At numerous schools throughout the Presidency careful attention was given to physical education, and the year was generally one of sound progress.

Encouragement to Literature. The list of registered libraries was enlarged by the opening of a library in the Dhárwár Training College, and there were at the end of the year 45 libraries in the Central Division, 54 in the Northern, 31 in the Southern and 8 in Sind. The Vernacular Committees in Poona, Ahmedábád, Dhárwár and Hyderábád continued their labours on the preparation and improvement of school books. Rs. 2,545 were spent by Government on useful books, of which the most important were the Journal of Indian Art (Rs. 1,019), Mr. A. S. Sodavi's Sindhi translation of Hamblin Smith's Treatise on Algebra (Rs. 600), and Mr. Námjoshi's Shilpakala Vidnyán (Rs. 350). The Dakshina Committee awarded prizes to the aggregate value of Rs. 760 and the total expenditure from the Dakshina amounted to Rs. 20,683.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

General. The total number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, was 2,130, viz. 1,145 books and 985 periodicals. Of these 1,632 were original works, 297 republications not previously registered, and 201 translations. The total showed an increase of 762 over the figures of the preceding year.

English works.

The number of books published in English rose from 82 to 113 and that of periodicals from 95 to 197. Of the periodicals, 25 dealt with arts and 10 with medicine. Twenty-five were republications. The most important of the publications were works connected with education.

Gujaráti works.

In Gujaráti there were published 274 books and 422 periodicals against 263 books and 167 periodicals in the previous year. Of the books, 187 were original works, 35 republications, and 52 translations. Seventy-seven were poetical works, and there was an equal number classed as miscellaneous. There were 32 works of fiction, of which 21 were translations of authors, ranging from Miss Edgeworth to Gaboriau. The drama and poetry were mainly confined to a presentation of popular Puránic legends. Of the periodicals, 396 fell under miscellaneous.

Hindi works.

The number of Hindi books published was 44 as against 21 in 1892-93. Of these, 16 were in the form of poetry. There were no periodicals.

Maráthi works.

There were 266 books and 215 periodicals published in Maráthi as against 217 books and 188 periodicals in the preceding year. Of the books, 193 were original works, 26 republications and 47 translations. Twenty-eight were educational, 33 poetical, and 107 were classed as miscellaneous. Of periodicals, 38 were devoted to poetry and the drama, and 142 were miscellaneous. There were 3 biographies, 24 histories, and 14 works of fiction. There was no noticeable work with any pretensions to originality.

Urdu works.

The number of Urdu books was 97 against 41 in the preceding year. There was one Urdu-English periodical. Sixty-one books were works of poetry.

Books in other vernaculars.

There were 70 publications in Kánarese, 29 in Sindhi-Arabic, and 25 in minor dialects. There was one book published in Portuguese.

Classical languages.

There were 56 publications in Sanskrit, 14 in Persian, 11 in Arabic, and 1 in Hebrew. There were 11 Sanskrit periodicals, all classed under poetry. The Sanskrit works were mostly reprints, and none displayed any remarkable literary merits. Poetry and religion were the subjects of the most noteworthy publications in Persian and Arabic.

Polyglot works.

Ten English-Gujaráti and 7 English-Maráthi books were published during the year against 8 and 6 respectively in 1892-93. Sanskrit-Maráthi books numbered 12, Sanskrit-Gujaráti 15, and Sanskrit-English 10. In 28 other combinations of two or more languages the publications numbered altogether 89.

Copyright.

The number of works registered for copyright during the year was 404 against 322 in the previous year. Of these, 377 were private and 27 Government publications.

Miscellaneous.

The larger increase in the number of periodicals was ascribed to the general progress made in education and to a more correct system of registration. The increase in the quantity of publications was accompanied by some improvement in quality, but few books pretending to originality were of any conspicuous merit.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Number of newspapers and periodicals.

At the end of the year under review there were in all 160 newspapers and 30 periodicals treating of current matters, against 148 newspapers and 28 periodicals of the previous year. Twenty-seven newspapers and periodicals were started in the year under report, but 13 of the old publications having ceased to exist there was a net increase of 14 publications. Of the total 190 newspapers and periodicals of the year, 55, or 29 per cent., were published in the Town of Bombay, 30, or 16 per cent., in the Northern Division, 42, or 22 per cent., in the Central Division, 30, or 16 per cent., in the Southern Division, 8, or 4 per cent., in Sind, and 25, or 13 per cent., in Native States—12 of the last-named belonging to the Native States in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, 4 to Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country, and 9 to Central India States.

Circulation.

During the year under report there was no appreciable improvement in the circulation of newspapers over that of the previous year. In the list of the purely English newspapers the *Bombay East Indian* was at the head, next came the *Indian Spectator*, then the *Phœnix*, and last the *Mahrátta*. Of the Anglo-Maráthi and Maráthi, the *Jagaddhitechchhu*, the *Kesari*, the *Poona Vaibhav* and the *Sudhárak*, all of Poona, have the largest circulation, ranging between 3,000 to 4,500 copies. The comparatively older newspapers, the *Indu Prakásh*, the *Native Opinion* and the *Dnyán Prakásh*, did not possess such wide circulation, owing to their higher subscription. Of the Gujaráti and Anglo-Gujaráti papers, the *Bombay Samáchár*, the *Kaiser-e-Hind*, the *Gujaráti*, the *Jám-e-Jamshed* and the *Rást Goftár* had the highest circulation, ranging from 1,697 to 2,600 copies. In the Kánarese, Urdu, Hindi, Sindhi and Portuguese languages, the *Kannada Suvárte*, the *Gwalior Gazette*, the *Pandit*, the *Sind Sudhár* and *O Anglo-Lusitano* were the papers of the largest circulation. Most of the Vernacular papers commanded a circulation of from 200 to 400 copies.

General character of the Native Press.

Speaking generally, the Native Press manifested during the year the same characteristics by which it has been previously marked, and extreme liberality in politics continued to go hand in hand with profound conservatism in religious and social matters. But

reasonable allowance being made for the intelligence and character of the contributors, and for the general state of education and society, there was little fault to find with the press during the earlier part of the year. Later, however, on the appearance of dissensions between the Hindus and Muhammadans some of the less respectable organs of Hindu opinion were betrayed by the prevailing excitement into language which transgressed the fair limits of free speech to an extent not hitherto observed, and not only leading articles or other professed statements of opinion, but also items purporting to be news, were strongly coloured with the complexion of the writers' creeds. It is, however, gratifying to record that to this general attitude there were many honourable exceptions, and that at the close of the year the wave of fanaticism seemed well nigh spent.

Topics discussed: Taxation.

Heavy taxation was a constant item of complaint against Government and the press took frequent opportunities of representing the weight of the burden. Government was often recommended to reduce its military and civil charges for the relief of the rayat, who, it was alleged, had not sufficient food and raiment.

Indian National Congress.

The ninth Indian National Congress held at Allahábád during the Christmas week of 1893 was generally considered a great success and the Native press devoted much of its space to its proceedings for some weeks. There were, however, a few papers like the *Din Bandhu*, the *Poona Vaibhav* and the *Rást Goftár*, which considered the Congress to be a useless gathering of busy-bodies involving a large outlay of people's time and money without an adequate return. The acceptance by Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, M.P., of the office of President, evoked much satisfaction from the friends of the institution, and the press was full of descriptions of the meetings held all over the country to welcome and honour Mr. Dádábhái as the first Indian member of Parliament.

Lord Lansdowne.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's administration became very unpopular in the last year of his tenure of office. The withdrawal of trial by jury from certain districts in Bengal and the exchange compensation allowance granted to European and Eurasian servants not domiciled in India excited a storm of adverse criticism. But His Lordship's reply to the Municipal address at Agra, disowning the policy of "divide and rule" attributed to Government, and firmly declaring that Government would maintain an attitude of impartiality and toleration with reference to religious differences between the Hindus and Muhammadans, met with general approval.

His Excellency Lord Elgin.

The announcement that His Excellency Lord Elgin was to succeed Lord Lansdowne as the Viceroy of India was received with the greatest pleasure, the expectation being everywhere expressed that His Lordship, being a follower of the Liberal party, and possessing high position and historic lineage, would prove a beneficent ruler.

His Excellency Lord Harris.

His Excellency Lord Harris's speech at the opening ceremony of the new Leper Asylum at Junágad was praised as graceful and appropriate. The Hindu-Muhammadan riots at Prabhás Pátan, Bombay and Yeola gave rise to much adverse newspaper writing against His Excellency. His Lordship's action in refusing a Hindu gentleman an interview at Poona in connexion with the Prabhás Pátan riots was resented by the press and was considered to have encouraged the Muhammadans to riot at Bombay. His Excellency's absence at Poona during the Bombay riots was also censured, though his advice at the Town Hall at a reconciliation meeting was applauded as appropriate and statesmanlike. The Yeola riots brought fresh trouble to Government and His Excellency was charged by the Maráthi press with not giving sufficient attention to the grievances of the Hindus and showing some partiality to the Musalmans.

Appointments.

The appointments of Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mr. Mirza Abás Ali Baig as Oriental Translator to Government, the Honourable Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. R. D. Sethna as Registrar of the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, and Dr. Cowasji Hormasji as Sheriff of Bombay met with the hearty approval of the press, but the appointment of Mr. Wilkin as Deputy Registrar, Bombay High Court, was disapproved. The deaths of Ráo Bahádur Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, and of the Honourable Mr. Krishnáji L. Nulkar were deeply regretted. The death of the Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang was also mourned as the premature decease of an accomplished scholar and a sound lawyer.

Provincial Service.

The ruling delivered by Lord Cross, the late Secretary of State for India, that the Statutory Civil Service should be absorbed in the Provincial Civil Service, as it did not form a part of the organized Civil Service and the Statutory Civilians were incumbents of certain specified posts, was pronounced a quibble. It was remarked that a serious wrong had been done to the Statutory Civil Servants.

Police.

The mofussil Police were, as usual, blamed for not being sufficiently active in preventing and detecting thefts and robberies, and the employment of better men in that department was strongly urged on the notice of Government. Mr. Vincent, C.I.E., Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was praised for doing his best to bring the criminal classes to book, and the important services rendered by him during the Bombay riots of August were cordially recognised.

Legislation.

In connexion with the Mhowra Act it was remarked that, in the figures which the Government of India had put forward in justification of the measure, there was not much

that was new; that thoug the only thing worthy of note was that the figures had been brought to a recent date and an attempt made to show that illicit distillation and consequent crime had not been on the decrease, the figures showed that the increase had not been confined to those districts to which the restrictive legislation had been applied by the Act, and that the measure had not been called for by the state of things prevailing in Thána and Kolába. The Bill to amend the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act of 1882, introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council, was approved. The need of a law to prevent the adulteration of *ghi* in Bombay was insisted on. The Fisheries Bill was disapproved and subjected to adverse criticism. Comments were also made on the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill, and the necessity for amending the Bombay District Municipal Act was noticed. The Bill to provide for the more effectual surveillance of habitual offenders was condemned, it being remarked that it was very severe and did nothing beyond investing the Police with powers, making them more arbitrary and leaving the innocent portion of the people at their mercy; the Bill, observed some papers, was really dangerous and had naturally caused great alarm, since it proposed to arm the executive with practically unlimited powers of surveillance and harassment.

Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations.

The intelligence of the success of Mr. Paul's motion in the House of Commons in connexion with the holding of the Civil Service Examinations simultaneously in England and India was received with great delight, and India was congratulated on the important concession. Public meetings were held at Bombay, Poona and other important cities and towns of the presidency to adopt and send a memorial to Parliament thanking certain gentlemen for their labours in connexion with the subject. Objections raised by the Anglo-Indian newspapers against simultaneous examinations were treated as unfounded and Lord Kimberley's despatch to the Government of India on the subject was severely criticised. The despatch was pronounced to have been deliberately couched in somewhat ambiguous terms to meet possible objections on the part of the advocates as well as of the opponents of simultaneous examinations. On the report that all the local Governments to whom the Secretary of State's despatch had been referred had expressed an opinion favouring the continuance of the existing system and condemning the departure indicated in the resolution of the House of Commons, it was assumed that the despatch of the Government of India on the subject was of a similar nature, and it was therefore roundly condemned. There were two dissentients, both Muhammadan papers, which observed that the holding of the simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service in England and India would largely benefit the other Native communities at the expense of the Muhammadans, who, owing to their backward educational status, would not be able to avail themselves of this advantage as largely as the other races.

Reform of the Legislative Councils in India.

In regard to the framing of rules under the Indian Councils Act lately passed by Parliament, the majority of the Native papers found fault with the Government of India for not taking the people into its confidence in framing them, and applauded the action taken by the Indian Association of Calcutta in requesting the Government of India to publish for discussion the draft rules for reforming the Legislative Councils. Disapproval was expressed of the rules of procedure regarding the discussion of financial statements in the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils. With regard to the rules for the discussion of the budget, it was observed with regret that no provision was to be found therein for a vote on the debate in order that the policy finding favour with the majority might be obligatory on Government. However, the rules were considered to be an improvement on the old order of things, in that they required the submission of the budget to the Councils every year instead of when any new tax was proposed to be levied or an old one to be repealed. The rules of interpellation were considered to have been conceived in a halting spirit, since they allowed no discussion on the answers given by the executive. There was a difference of opinion about the regulations made by the Governor General in Council under Section 1 of the Indian Councils Act of 1892 for Bombay and approved by the Secretary of State in Council. A few papers approved of these rules as being an improvement on the then state of things. Other papers, which disapproved of the rules, said that the nomination to the Council of the eight non-official additional members rested with Government, and that past experience as to what sort of persons had received this favour showed that there was little probability of persons who were well known for expressing their views with courage and independence being appointed to the reformed Council. It was further remarked that while Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces had been given the maximum number of members, Bombay and Madras had to content themselves with smaller numbers. As regards the distribution by the Bombay Government of the seats on the Bombay Legislative Council to be filled by election, the press objected to it as the Central Division was altogether excluded. There was no reason, it was also observed, why the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce should obtain a separate seat, which could have been better spared to the Native bodies, particularly the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay. Approval was, therefore, expressed of the municipal and public meetings held at Bombay, Poona, Dhulia, Ratnágiri, Sátára, Ahmednagar, &c., to protest against this distribution. The rules for the formation of the Supreme Legislative Council were admitted to be in many respects more liberal than similar regulations for Provincial Councils, though that liberality did not, it was said, go so far as the public desired. The nominations and elections made by

Government and the public were, however, approved, and satisfaction was expressed with the proceedings of the first sitting of the enlarged Bombay Legislative Council. With regard to the answers given to the interpellations put by the Honourable Mr. Setalvad, it was observed that these replies were not in all cases very satisfactory, and that there appeared a disposition in high quarters to resent inconvenient questions and an inclination to reduce the new privilege to a nullity.

Educational matters.

Approval was expressed of the memorial addressed by the members of the Bombay medical profession to Government, inviting the latter to consider the desirability of throwing open appointments in the Grant Medical College and the attached hospital to proved merit and ability wherever found, to carry out the policy of Lord Reay's Government regarding appointments to College Professorships and to remove the existing barrier in the way of the *alumni* of the College being nominated to these places. There was a difference of opinion among the members of the press about the steps taken by the Bombay Government in connexion with the Poona Female High School. A few approved, while several disapproved the Government action. The re-examination of the matriculated candidates in English before admission into the Grant Medical College was severely condemned. The Senate of the Bombay University was censured for having expunged an amendment it had passed at a previous meeting changing the present designation of L.M. & S. to M.B. The consensus of opinion on His Excellency Lord Harris's speech at the convocation of the Bombay University was that the speech was able and interesting. The defence of his educational policy made by His Excellency at the opening of the Anjuman-e-Islám school building was not considered adequate. Regret was expressed that a large enhancement was made in the University examination fees by a small number of Fellows present at a Senate meeting without subjecting the proposal to a fair discussion. The abolition of the additional professorship of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College provoked a spirited controversy and was considered uncalled-for. The appointment of Dr. R. G. Bhándárkar as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University met with universal approval, and Lord Harris was thanked for making it.

Railways.

There were few complaints about railway matters. Attention was, however, drawn to the overcrowding of passengers and insufficient lighting arrangements on the Southern Marátha Railway, and to the great inconvenience suffered on all lines by third class railway passengers for want of latrines.

Municipalities and Local Boards.

Municipal administration was, as usual, closely watched by the press and its shortcomings were exposed from time to time. Faction was often complained of as the bane of municipal administration at several places, such as Karáchi, Surat and Thána. In Bombay the Municipal Commissioner was charged with exceeding his authority and lording it over the Municipal Corporation in several matters. It was complained that local self-government had come to be looked upon by the people in the mofussil as undesirable on account of the illiberal conduct of Government towards the municipalities in saddling them with the expenses of education and medical dispensaries and obliging them to impose heavy taxes on the people to meet the additional expenditure.

Native States.

The report that a boy had been placed on the *gádi* of the Jath State before he was adopted as a son by the Ráni, drew forth the remarks that the procedure was opposed to law and practice; that the step seemed to have been taken to show clearly that anybody could be placed on any throne at any time if the Government so willed it; that year by year steps were taken with a view to find out how far the people of India bore being overridden; that this conduct was utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the promises given by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and her representatives, and that the public should protest against it and prevent the principle from being introduced into the policy of Government. The frequent visits of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to Europe were disapproved. The administration of the Hyderábád State was severely condemned and surprise was expressed that Government did not interfere for its improvement. A complaint was made that the State of Dhrángadhra was mismanaged. The order issued by the Bombay Government for the release of the Cambay prisoners was found fault with, it being observed that the pardoned prisoners, though conscious of their innocence, were obliged by Government to admit and profess contrition for their guilt before the pardon was extended. Some papers complained about the alleged increase in the employment of Europeans in the Native States of Káthiáwár, but others approved of their employment. The Bhor State was said to be sadly in want of a thorough-going administrative reformer. The administration of the Vánkánir State was condemned and that of the Bhávnagar State was said to be unsatisfactory.

Social Reform.

The late Mr. Justice Telang was severely censured for marrying his daughters, one at the age of 10 and the other at 8, contrary to his usual professions, and the reformers were taunted that they did not practise what they preached. The disadvantages of polygamy among the Native Princes were pointed out, and a request was made to Government to induce them to put a stop to it. The evil of *náutch* girls in Hindu society was considered insignificant compared with the balls and dances prevailing in European society.

Hindu-Muhammadan riots.

During the latter half of the year under report the Native press was mainly occupied with the riots of the 11th, 12th and 13th August between the Muhammadan and Hindu

communities at Bombay and subsequently by those at Yeola in the mofussil. The cow-protection movement of the Hindus was fixed upon by some as the immediate cause. The Native press in general, and the Hindu section in particular, attributed the riots to the encouragement said to be given by some Anglo-Indian officers of Government to the Muhammadan community. The general attitude of the press on this important subject has been noticed above.

Cow-protection movement.

The cow-protection movement received last year more than usual attention from the press. The Muhammadan section maintained that the great progress made by this agitation of late was the cause of the frequent collisions between Hindus and Muhammadans and that cow-slaughter could never be stopped as the Muhammadan religion enjoined it on the Bakri Id holiday, while the Hindu papers asserted that the slaughter of cows for food ought to be stopped by Government, not only because the cow was considered sacred by the Hindus who formed a great portion of the Indian population, but also because cow-protection was required in the agricultural interests of the country.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Members.

Thirty-seven gentlemen were elected members during the year under report, and 2 non-resident members came on the resident list. Four members withdrew, three retired, four died, one was removed from the list, and one having left Bombay, was placed on the non-resident list. The total number at the end of the year was thus 245, including 13 life members, against 219 at the end of the preceding year. Of these 42 were absent from India. The number of non-resident members at the close of 1893 was 63, while that at the end of 1892 was 69. His Highness the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr. Rastamji Nanabhai Byramji and Kumar Shri Buldevji, of Dharampor, became life members of the Society during the year.

Lectures.

The papers read before the Society during the year were:—The Philosophy of the Vedánta in its relation to occidental metaphysics, by Dr. Paul Deussen, Professor of Philosophy, Kiel (Germany); was Bhartrihari a Buddhist? by K. B. Pathak, B.A.; the Diary of a French Missionary in Bombay from November 8th, 1827, to May 12th, 1828, by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha; the extant MSS. of the Pahlavi Nirangistan, by Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A.

Library.

The issues of books during the year under report were 16,004 volumes of new works, including periodicals and 9,976 of old books. The issues during 1892 were 15,174 volumes of new books and 9,439 of old. The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 840. Of these, 541 were purchased and 299 presented; compared with 702 volumes purchased and 205 presented in the year before. The presents of books were received chiefly from the Bombay Government, the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the other local Governments and individual authors.

Periodicals.

The newspapers, periodicals, and journals of learned societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during 1892 were:—Literary monthlies, 9; Illustrated, 14; Scientific, 35; General, 3; English newspapers, 15; Reviews, 12; English and French Registers, Army Lists, Directories, 14; Foreign literary and scientific periodicals, 19; American literary and scientific periodicals, 12; Indian newspapers, 15; Indian Journals, Reviews, Army Lists, Directories, &c., 24; Australian newspaper, 1.

Museum.

The Society's coin cabinet received an accession of 137 coins during the year under review. Of these, 65 were presented by Lieut.-Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, and the rest were received from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act, 4 from the Bombay Government, 13 from the Bengal Government, 4 from the Government of Assam, 32 from the Panjáb Government, and 19 from the Government, Central Provinces. Of the total 137, 7 were gold, 36 silver, 88 copper, and 6 of mixed metal.

Accounts.

The total amount of subscriptions, including arrears of Rs. 265 collected during the year, was Rs. 9,423 against Rs. 8,942 in 1893. There were, besides, Rs. 1,620 received on account of life subscriptions from one non-resident and three resident members. Of this sum, Rs. 600 were invested in Government securities as required by Article XVI of the rules. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 3,162 (including Rs. 952 on account of the Sir Raymond West Memorial Fund and Rs. 1,000, the amount of life subscriptions, which remained to be invested), the net balance being Rs. 1,150 and the arrears of subscriptions Rs. 230. The invested funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 9,800.

THE GUJARA'TI DNYAN PRASARAK MANDLI.

Duration of the Society.

The season 1893-94 (1st July 1893 to 30th June 1894) was the forty-sixth since the establishment of the Society in 1848 and the twenty-fourth since its revival in 1870.

Members.

During the season there was an accession of three annual subscribers, but there was no addition to the list of life members. The total number of members at the end of the season was 66, and of annual subscribers 49.

Government grant.

The eighth annual grant of Rs. 300 to the Society sanctioned by Government at the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction was received in March 1894.

Lectures delivered during the season.

Eight lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society during the season under report. They were all delivered in Gujaráti at the Frámji Kávasji Institute and were open to the public, who attended in large numbers.

Income, expenditure and reserve fund.

The total income of the year was Rs. 1,074 and the expenditure Rs. 1,030. At the end of the season the reserve fund of the Society stood at Rs. 6,725, of which Rs. 6,700 were invested in Government paper.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

General.

Of the 369 members of the Institute on the 31st March 1894, 124 were life members, 6 honorary life members and 239 ordinary members. Two hundred and five visitors made use of the library and reading room during the year. There were 271 books added to the library, of which 119 were presented. At the close of the year the library contained 12,045 volumes. The average number of books circulated per day was 117 and of magazines and periodicals 60. Eighty-eight English, Continental and Indian newspapers, magazines, &c., were taken in during the year. Three lectures were delivered during the session 1893-94:—(1) By Major G. M. Porter, R. E., subject—"On some of the materials available for building purposes in Bombay, illustrated by examples of the same;" (2) By the Honourable Mr. R. G. Oxenham M.A., subject—"The Earth and her sister Planets;" (3) By J. Wallace, Esquire, C. E., subject—"On the smoke nuisance in Bombay, illustrated with experiments."

Accounts.

The lecture hall building fund amounted to Rs. 16,331. The current income was Rs. 8,175 against Rs. 8,223, and the expenditure Rs. 7,681 against Rs. 8,512 in the previous year. The endowment fund amounted to Rs. 7,654.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The departments mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes of the Natural History division, and the department numismatology of the division Anthropology received additions during the year from various sources. The library was enriched with a complete set of the Challenger Expedition reports on Zöölogy.

Visitors.

The museum was open to the public for 311 days in the year. The number of visitors during the year under report and the preceding four years was as follows:—

Year.	Total number of Visitors.	Daily average.
1889-90	563,908	1,801
1890-91	414,184	1,323
1891-92	515,044	1,663
1892-93	559,239	1,786
1893-94	553,489	1,779

The visitors included many students from the colleges and schools of Bombay and the mofussil.

KÁRACHI MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

General.

There were five members on the committee of the museum and they held four meetings during the year. Several additions were made to the collections, the most noteworthy accession being a block of carved marble from a Jain temple obtained at Viravah in the Thar and Párkar district. The number of visitors to the museum rose from 41,135 in 1892-93 to 69,141 in the year under report. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,010 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,663.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey Party of Western India.

Office Work.

From May to October 1893, work was carried on at the head-quarters office, Poona, as usual. The draftsmen were engaged in inking in and finishing off all drawings plotted in pencil in the field during the previous season, together with 39 sheets of drawings left over from previous seasons. For the Technical Art Series, three sheets of drawings were selected from a number sent to the Assistant Surveyor General, Calcutta. The Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency, originally compiled by Doctor Burgess, were revised and were ready for the press. In addition to this, material was gathered for the Lists of Remains in the Central Provinces and Berár, and this work, too, was ready for publication. In the month of January 394 photographic negatives, representing the work of several seasons, were despatched to the India Museum at Calcutta. Some isolated remains in the Dhárwár district and some Jain sculptures in the Broach district were discovered during the year.

General remarks.

The programme laid down for the working season was carried out with little or no variation between November and April. This completed the survey of the whole valley of the Narbada so far as it lay within the districts of Nimar, Khandwa, Hoshangábád, Narsinghpur, and Jabalpur, together with the two northern districts of Damoh and Saugor. Compared with the antiquarian remains in the Bombay Presidency, and Western India generally, those of the Central Provinces were found to be few and poor. Inscriptions also were rare and for the most part of little interest.

Field season.

On the 3rd November camp was pitched at Burhánpur. The Jami Masjid was examined, and, under instructions from the Chief Commissioner, specifications were drawn up for necessary repairs; these however, were very few, as the building was in good condition. The Bibi Masjid, the royal baths, and the water-works were also examined. Six sheets of drawings were prepared and four photographic negatives and an equal number of facsimiles of inscriptions were taken. From Burhánpur the camp was moved to Mándháta on the Narbada, where an examination was made of the Siddhanátha and Omkáresvara temples. At the village of Panthia a short distance up the river some inscriptions were deciphered on the images of Vishnu in an old temple. At this camp eleven sheets of drawings, the same number of photographs and four sheets of inscription impressions were made. The camp proceeded *viâ* Khandwa, where nothing of interest was observed, to Narsingpur. There photographs were taken of an interesting collection of sculptures from Barehta-Nonea, the principal object being a very fine carved doorway from a temple of Vishnu. Work was resumed at Bherághát, and several mistakes were noticed in General Cunningham's description of the temple. At the next encampment at Tewar studies were made of many broken sculptures, some of considerable merit, and of a well carved image of Buddha in his teaching attitude. At Jabalpur were noticed the Madana Mahála and some very good Jain sculptures in a private garden. At Bherághát, Tewar, and Jabalpur, seven sheets of drawings were made, and seven photographs and impressions were obtained. From Jabalpur negatives were obtained of remains at four neighbouring places of interest. The camp then moved northward to Nohta, a village of great interest from the number of sites of old temples and the large quantities of sculptured slabs, pillars, doorways, and images. The only old temple is situate to the south of the village, and was found to be in a very ruinous condition. The *Sikhara* contained a good representation of the Trimurti, a sculpture rarely found on temples. Three sheets of drawings were obtained together with one large scale elevation of the temple and two photographs. The next camp was at Dámoh, where two inscription slabs and a memorial stone were examined. At Kundalpur were noticed several Jain temples, more or less modern, but of interest on account of the peculiar character of the spire; this was of a beehive pattern rarely met with in Western India, and was so constructed as to resemble a very elongated and pointed dome. Other remains were noticed at Hatta, Mugron, Kanoda, and Narsinghgad. From Damoh and the surrounding country were obtained four photographs and seven impressions of inscriptions. At Eran the most noteworthy objects were five shrines in a row faced by two great monoliths. The shrines are believed to have contained images of the principal *avatárs* of Vishnu. Sufficient drawings and photographs were obtained. The work of the season was practically finished at Pathári, 12 miles south of Eran. A careful study was made of the great Gádarmal temple, described by Mr. Beglar in General Cunningham's report, and reasons were found for dissenting from Mr. Beglar's surmises as to the Buddhistic character of certain features of the building. Eight sheets of drawings, twelve photographic negatives, and eleven impressions of inscriptions were obtained. During the season there were altogether 46 drawings made, and 60 photographs and 42 facsimiles of inscriptions taken.

Conservation.

A sum of Rs. 25,995 was spent on repairs, no original works being undertaken during the year. Rs. 1,000 were disbursed by the Collector of Ahmedábád on the maintenance of antiquities in that district, and of the balance a large proportion was devoted rather to fitting old buildings for use as residences or offices than to ordinary conservation of historic monuments. Among the most important repairs executed may be specified those made to the Sháh Alam, the Sháh-i-Bág and Ibráhim Saiyad's tomb at Ahmedábád; to the Elephanta Caves; to the Gol Gumbáz, the Ibráhim Roza, the Anand-i-Mahál, and Sháh Naváz Khán's tomb at Bijápur; to the new Adálat Váda at Sátára, and to the Jami Masjid at Tata.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and members.

THE following table gives the number and classification of the clergy attached to the Diocese of Bombay, indicating the total strength and the number actually resident:—

		Total.	Absent.	Resident.
Chaplains	Senior	9	1	8
	Junior	15	4	11
	Probationers	2	..	2
		26	5	21
S. P. G.	European Priests	10	1	9
	Native Priests	2	...	2
	European Deacons	2	...	2
C. M. S.	European Priests	9	4	5
	Native Priests	2	...	2
	Native Deacons		...	3
Society of St. John the Evangelist.	European members and associates—all Priests	3	...	3
	Native associates—two Priests, one Deacon	3	...	3
Railway Chaplains ...	Priests	4	...	4
Harbour Chaplain... ...	Deacon	1	...	1
	Total ...	65	10	55

Eight clergymen besides the chaplains were in receipt of salaries from Government, viz., the ministers of Holy Trinity Church, Sonápur, St. Peter's, Mazágaon, Kolhápur Camp, the Railway Chaplain, Bhusával, and the Chaplains of Parel, Pánchgani, Jail and the Harbour. Five chaplains were on furlough or special leave. The effective strength of the establishment was well maintained during the year under review, no important station having been vacant. The number of persons belonging to the Church of England was approximately 4,000 natives and 17,500 others.

Churches.

All Government churches in stations visited during the year were in good substantial repair. Two new churches, at Násik and Poona, were opened.

Visitation Tour.

The following places were visited during the year in the order indicated:—Dápoli, Ámboli, Ratnágiri, Hurnái, Vengurla, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednagar, Thána, Devláli, Aden, Kárwár, Baroda, Rájkot, Bhávnagar, Deesa, Ábu, Ábu Road, Erinpura, Bhúj, Ráhuri, Gohu, Kolhar, Áshoi, Rájuri, Ambi, Wadili, Takli-Bhan and Karegáon.

Cemeteries.

All the cemeteries inspected in the course of the Bishop's tour were found to be in good order, except that at Bhúj, which was being rapidly got into good condition. Cemeteries or additions to existing cemeteries were consecrated at Jetalsar, Erinpura and Neemuch. A new cemetery at Dhárwár was in course of construction. The cemetery at Ghorepuri, Poona, was closed.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Establishment.

No change was made during the year in the establishment.

Church buildings.

There were 5 church buildings under the care of the chaplain at Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, Karáchi and Mhow. There were 17 other buildings used for Church of Scotland services, which were attended by about 2,267 Europeans and 83 Natives.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Archdiocese of Bombay.

In the Archdiocese of Bombay there were 49 churches or buildings used for worship. There were 70 priests, of whom 29 were engaged in teaching. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 11,690 natives and 4,025 others. The total annual income from Government was Rs. 19,994.

Diocese of Poona.

The population of the Roman Catholic diocese of Poona numbered 11,139, of whom 8,649 were natives. There were 31 priests and 34 churches. The total annual income from Government was Rs. 15,924.

In the diocese of Damaun, which includes Sálsette, Bassein, and Thána, there were 68,072 Roman Catholics, of whom 68,060 were natives. There were 68 priests and 41 churches. The income from Government amounted to Rs. 8,424. Diocese of Damaun.

The Archdiocese of Goa comprised the Vicariates of the Ghâts and Kánara. The Roman Catholic population numbered 29,744, all natives. There were 29 priests and 67 churches. Archdiocese of Goa.

OTHER CHURCHES.

During the year under report there were in the Presidency of Bombay 895 members of the Wesleyan Church, of whom 25 were natives; 725 members of the Free Church of Scotland, of whom 505 were natives; 74 members of the Baptist Church, of whom 10 were natives; and 898 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom 562 were natives.

Stationery.

The value of stock at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 2,09,385, and the receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,21,015, making a total of Rs. 6,30,400 to the credit of the department as against Rs. 5,45,831 in the preceding year. The total issues during the year aggregated Rs. 3,43,813, leaving at the close of the year a balance of stationery stock of the value of Rs. 2,86,587. Receipts, issues and balances.

During the year under report it was found possible to obtain round pewter inkstands and sealing-wax manufactured in Bombay. These were previously obtained through the medium of the Calcutta Stationery Office; but the articles obtained from the local manufacturers were stated to be of a better quality. Stores of country manufacture to the value of Rs. 2,66,976 were purchased during the year under report as compared with Rs. 2,68,053 in the previous year. The figures show a decrease of Rs. 1,077, notwithstanding the fact that 10 new varieties of country printing paper costing in the aggregate Rs. 1,25,247 per year were added to the list of country articles supplied from the Stationery stores. The decrease in expenditure under this head, which was expected to rise considerably, was explained to be due to the fact that less costly papers displaced more costly ones. The resulting saving to Government during the year was Rs. 63,289 as compared with Rs. 63,413 during the preceding year. Purchase of country stores.

The value of stationery issued to different officers during the year under report, increased chiefly under the heads "Revenue," "Political Agencies" and "Postal Department"; while other heads such as "Military" and "Administration" showed considerable reduction. The net result was an increase of Rs. 21,391 over the transactions of the previous year. Supply of stationery.

There was an increase in the value of paper supplied to the Postal Printing Press and the Commissioner in Sind's Press, but there was a decrease in the supplies to the Government Central Press, the Byculla Press and the Press of the Resident at Hyderábád. On the whole there was a net reduction of Rs. 3,240. Paper.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press during the year 1893-94, inclusive of those of the Type Foundry attached to it, amounted to Rs. 3,94,606, of which a sum of Rs. 31,058 was realised either in cash or by adjustments; whilst the total expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, and a book charge of Rs. 17,400 for the rent of the Press building, amounted to Rs. 2,83,459, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,11,147. In 1892-93 the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,75,199 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,75,860. There was thus, as compared with the previous year, an increase of Rs. 19,407 in the earnings, due to increased work done for Government officers, and a total increase in expenditure of Rs. 7,599 only, leaving a net increase of Rs. 11,808. Receipts, expenditure and plant.

The value of the work done for the various Departments and Officers was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments	1,18,713	2	1
Government of India—Revenue and Agricultural Departments ...	9	5	11
Government of Madras	1,282	0	0
Royal Commission on Opium	772	15	3
Hemp Drugs Commission	124	7	4
Government Officers at the Presidency	65,623	14	1
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	54,717	5	1
Judicial Officers	22,404	12	0
Police Officers	10,455	12	2
Forest Officers	11,963	15	10
Survey and Settlement Officers	4,423	10	4
Medical Officers	4,491	1	0
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay	14,146	6	0
Archdeacons and Chaplains	129	15	2
Sanitary Commissioner including Vaccination Officers ...	2,859	2	7
Political Officers	2,884	9	6
Educational Officers	11,890	0	6
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	5,126	2	7
British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty, Goa	0	1	0
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled Forms	1,580	8	11
Total ...	3,33,599	3	4

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARA'CHI.

Earnings.

The following figures contrast the value of the work done by the Government Press during the year 1893-94 and the preceding year :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vernacular forms and books	14,819	23,567	8,748	...
English forms and books	14,509	14,904	395	...
Sind Official Gazette	4,134	4,105	...	29
Packing charges	553	861	308	...
Total ..	34,015	43,437	9,451	29
			Deduct decrease	... 29
			Net increase Rs.	... 9,422

Under expenditure, contingent charges showed a decrease of Rs. 510, but owing chiefly to the employment of extra bookbinders and pressmen, the net decrease amounted to only Rs. 173. The expenditure fell from Rs. 27,734 in 1892-93 to Rs. 27,560 in the year under report. Thus the earnings of the press exceeded its cost by the sum of Rs. 15,877.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Outturn of work.

The following table exhibits the work of the department and its value for the year under report as contrasted with those of the preceding year :—

Years.	Paid Work.		Unpaid Work.		Total.	
	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1892-93	235,552	21,036	1,724,279	67,979	1,959,831	89,015
1893-94	142,075	14,053	1,583,413	75,172	1,725,488	89,225
Increase or Decrease ...	—93,477	—6,983	—140,866	+7,193	—234,343	+210

It will be seen that the "paid work" turned out during the year was less both in quantity and value as compared with the previous year, the receipts under this head being Rs. 14,053, or Rs. 6,983 less than in 1892-93. The falling off in the receipts was ascribed to a decrease in the work done for the Educational Department and for the Baroda State. The "unpaid work," though less in quantity, was greater in value than in the preceding year. On the whole, the value of both kinds of work turned out during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 210.

Earnings and expenditure.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 3,480 in addition to the value of paid and unpaid work; and the total realisations were thus Rs. 92,705 against Rs. 93,617 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 68,750 against Rs. 69,761 in 1892-93. The balance in favour of the office, after deducting expenditure from receipts, was Rs. 23,955, or an increase of Rs. 99 on the previous year.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Geographical Area.

Geographical area of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the Government of Bombay in 1894.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered.	
Northern Division	13,715
Central do.	37,353
Southern do.	24,919
Sind...	46,658
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total directly administered ...	122,667
Native States.	
Group 1 : Northern Gujarát.	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	8,000
Mahi Kántha	3,528
Káthiáwar	20,496
Cambay	350
Rewa Kántha	4,837
Nárukot	143
Group 2 : Southern Gujarát.	
Dharampor...	794
Bánsda	215
Sachin	42
Group 3 : North Konkan.	
Marátha—	
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623
Surgana	360
Jawhár	534
Group 4 : South Konkan.	
Marátha—	
Janjira	324
Sávantvádi...	926
Group 5 : Dakkhan.	
Akalkot	498
Bhor	1,491
Other Sátára Jághirs	844
Kolháp ur	2,855
Group 6 : Southern Marátha States.	
Sángli	1,083
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs	2,936
Sávanúr	70
Group 7 : Sind.	
Khairpur	6,109
Group 8 : Aden.	(a) 75
Somáli Coast	.....
Total, Native States ...	64,633
Grand Total ...	187,300

(a) Exclusive of Perim which is 5 square miles.

B.—POLITICAL

Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary Alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca Rs. for the expenses of a British Force.	British Government .	558,415	Malarial fever, animal parasites, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, diseases of the ear, bronchitis, diarrhœa and diseases of the connective tissues and diseases of the skin.
Pálanpur Agency—					
Pálanpur	.....	50,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	645,256	Fever and small-pox.
Radhanpur	.....	.....	.....		
Nine other States ...	.....	5,127	His Highness the Gáikwar.		
Mahi Kántha—					
I'dar	Tributary ...	30,340	His Highness the Gáikwár.	581,568	Fever, cough, skin-diseases, &c.
Sixty-two smaller States ...	Do. ...	1,13,406	His Highness the Gáikwar, the British Government and the I'dar Darbár.		
Káthiáwar—					
Junágad	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,752,404	Fever, cough and skin-diseases.
Navánagar	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.		Fever, indigestion, syphilis and skin-diseases.
Bhávnagar	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...		Fever ... ...
Dhrángadra	Do. ...	44,677	British Government and Junágad.		Cholera ... ...
Morvi	Do. ...	61,559	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwar and Junágad.		Fever ... ...
Gondal	Do. ...	1,10,721	Do. ...		Nil ... ...
Porbandar	Do. ...	48,504	Do. ...		Fever ... ...
Seven Second Class States ...	Do. ...	1,35,019	Do. ...		Fever, cough, diarrhœa, rheumatism and skin-diseases.
Six Third Class States ...	Do. ...	65,021	Do. ...		Fever, cough, dysentery, small-pox and skin-diseases.
Eleven Fourth Class States .	Do. ...	70,883	Do. ...		Fever, cough, skin and chest diseases.
Cambay	Feudatory ..	21,924	British Government .	89,722	Ague, rheumatism, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, scabies ulcer, boil and inflammation.
Baroda...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha—					
Rájpipla	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	733,506	Fever ... ...
Chhota Udepur... ...	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Báriya	" ...	.....	" ...		
Lunávada	Subsidiary Alliance.	12,000 6,000	British Government, and His Highness the Gaikwár.		

RELATIONS.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
18,93,672	1,800	Not levied ...	Wheat, bájri (spiked millet), and other grains of inferior quality; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.	
	607		Wheat, rice and sursav (rape).	
16,96,682	291	Do. ...	Cotton, wheat and gram.	
	113		Wheat, bajri, cotton, jowári and mug (green gram).	
	798		Wheat, gram, bájri, barley, mug, til (gingelly seed), math (kidney bean), jowari, udid (black gram), kodra, cotton, rice, sugarcane, makai, &c., quarry stone.	
12,40,577	478	Do. ...		
	2,318	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and dungri.	
	2,412	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpet, marble and yellow earth.	
	3,169	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, oil, yarn, copper and brass wares.	
	360	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels, stone and stoneware and embroidery.	
1,67,52,425	463	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and akik pebbles.	
	605	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.	
	369	Do. ...	Silk-cloth, building stones, cotton, ghi and cereals.	
	1,309	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, country soap, stone-quarries, salt, ghi and dungri.	
	2,138	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, boxes, articles of carpentry and molasses.	
	577	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and molasses.	
8,34,941	236	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, muth, mug, chaula, arad, pulse, til, chins, gram, kang (Italian millet), linseed and tobacco; cornelian stones, black or Mecca cloth, cotton dhotars and dupetas, sádis, carpets and silk-cloth; horn and ivory work.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.
	584	Not levied ...		
	287	Do. ...		
	298	Do. ...		
25,27,750	497	Do. ...	Cotton, cereals and timber; cornelian mines.	

POLITICAL

(1.)—*Statement showing Political Relations with*

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money,		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Rewa Kántha—*continued.*					
Bálásinor	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,000 12,996	His Highness the Gáikwar and British Government.		
Sunth	Do. ...	7,000	Do. ...		
Narukot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat Agency—					
Sachin	.....	.....	.....	19,337	Fever, colds and cholera ...
Bansda	.....	154	British Government...	41,373	Malarious fevers, eye, ear and skin-diseases, rheumatic and syphilitic affections and intestinal worms.
Dharampor	.....	.....	.....	120,498	Fever, cough, dysentery, diarrhœa and itches.
Khándesh Political Agency ...	.....	.....	.....	59,055	.....
Surgana	Not tributary ..	.....	.....	12,398	Malarious fever, ague, &c.
Jawhár	Do. ..	.....	.....	52,831	Malarious fever.
Janjira	Do. ...	.....	.....	81,780	Malarious fever, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, digestive affections, dysentery and skin-diseases.
Sávantvádi	Do. ..	.....	.....	192,948	Fever and dysentery ...
Sátára Jághirs—					
Bhor	Subsidiary Alliance ...	4,643	British Government...	155,669	Fever, stomach and bowel complaints, &c.
Phaltan	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	66,383	Fever, stomach and intestine complaints, eye and skin-diseases, &c.
Aundh	.....	.....	.....	65,146	Fever, and cholera, &c. ...
Akalkot	Feudatory ...	Rs. 14,502 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government...	75,774	Fever, ophthalmia, skin-diseases, bronchitis and animal parasites.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	913,131	Fever, bowel complaints, affections of the eye and of the skin, and respiratory affections.
Kolhápur Jághirs ...	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	14,795	Kolhápur State ...	...	...
Southern Marátha States—					
Sángli	Feudatory ..	1,35,000	British Government...	238,945	Diseases of the stomach and intestines, skin-diseases, fevers, diseases of the lungs, eyes and brains, cholera and small-pox, &c.
Miraj (Senior Branch) ...	Do. ..	12,558	Do. ...	88,343	
Do. (Junior Branch) ..	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...	35,487	
Kurundvád (Senior Branch)..	Do. ...	9,619	Do. ...	43,809	

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
	248	Not levied ...		
	318	Do. ...		
.....	35	.....	.....	
2,57,973	70	.....	Rice, sugarcane, wheat, tur, cotton and caster-oil seeds, &c.	
3,76,271	102	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli, (rági), jowárí, kodra, pulses, and gram. Bamboo mats, fans and baskets.	
4,58,409	197	Do. ...	Rice, jowári, nágli, khurásani (Niger seed), and kodra.	
1,43,586	.....	Do. ...	.....	
25,006	.....	Do. ...	Rice, nágli and timber.	
1,75,380	.....	Do. ...	Do.	
5,03,566	346	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, vari, harik, (kodra) til, cocoanut, betel-nut, timber, myrabolams, hemp and fish.	
4,19,538	412	Do. ...	Rice, nachni (rág), vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts; ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work; inlaid cocoanut, and kuskus fancy articles and embroidery and horn-work, toys, &c.	
3,65,341	148	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
1,60,388	.....	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kardai (safflower seed), wheat, oil-cakes, grain, and cloth made on country looms.	
1,99,968	.....	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, jowári, bájri, ground-nut, jágri, oil, cotton, &c.	
3,37,505	49	Do. ...	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and bájri. Sádis, course or common sheláis, cholis and common turbans are the manufactures.	
33,90,085	1,228	Do. ...	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusamba (safflower), ground-nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes; articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.	
	470	Do.		
11,16,451	485	Do. ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, sugarcane, gram and cotton; course country cloth, lugdis and native musical instruments.	
3,12,286	258			
4,12,437	137			
1,41,335	75			

B.—POLITICAL

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Southern Marátha States—*continued*.					
Kurundvád (Junior Branch) .	Feudatory ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of the Chiefs of the Junior Branch is included in the amount paid by the Chief of the Senior Branch.	British Government...	32,528	Diseases of the stomach and intestines, skin-diseases, fevers, diseases of the lungs, eyes and brains, cholera and small-pox.
Jamkhandi	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	102,162	
Mudhol	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...	61,815	
Rámdurg	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	36,181	
Jath...	.....	6,400	British Government...	79,786	
Daphlápur	.....	.....	.....		
Savanúr	.....	.....	.....	16,976	Malarious fevers, eye and ear affections, intestinal worms, diseases of the nervous system, ulcers and skin-diseases.
Sind—Khairpur	.....	.....	.....	131,937	Fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, &c.

RELATIONS—*concluded.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
1,49,577	72	Not levied ..	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton and sugarcane; coarse country cloth, lugdis and native musical instruments.	
4,99,102	360			
2,83,153	123			
2,46,690	78			
2,41,238	68			
17,993	29			
1,03,008	.....	Do. ...	Rice, jowári, cotton, wheat, sádis, dhotars and pitámbars.	
10,68,276	1,499	Do. ...	Cotton, wool, cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, chaniha (sulphate of soda), leather, &c., ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal-work, fabrics, cotton, silken and woollen work, &c.	

B.—POLITICAL.

(2).—*Statement showing Ruling*

Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Ráo Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahádur, G.C.I.E.	Bhúj	Reigning Sovereign.	Jádeja Rajput...	27¾	Private education... ...
PÁLANPUR.					
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khánji Lohání, K.C.I.E.	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Muhammadan.	42	Do. ... ...
His Highness Bismilla Khán Bábi ...	Rádhanpur ...	Navab or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ...	52	Do. ... ...
MAHI KÁNTHA.					
His Highness Sir Kesrisingji Jawánsingji, K.C.S.I.	Idár	Tributary to His Highness the Gáekwár under the control of the Political Agent.	A Ráthod Rajput of the Solar race, Hindu.	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Navab Rasul Khánji Mohabat Khánji, G.C.I.E., Bábi family	Junágad ...	1st Class Chief Ruler.	Babi Muhammadan.	36	Private education... ...
His Highness Jám Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I. Jádeja Rajput.	Navánagar ...	Do. ...	Rajput, Hindu...	68	Do. ... ...
His Highness Mahárája Sir Takhatsingji, G.C.S.I., Gohel Rajput.	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
His Highness Rája Sáheb Sir Mánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhála Rajput.	Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	57	Private education... ...
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Wághji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Morvi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Rajkumár College, Rájkot.
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Bhagvatsingji Sagrámji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Gondal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	29	Do. ... ...
Rána Shri Vikmátji, Jethva family ...	Porbandar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	75	Private education... ...
CAMBAY.					
His Higness Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb belonging to Mominkhán family.	Cambay ...	Feudatory ...	Mogal Muhammadan, Shiah.	46	Do. ... ...
BARODA	.....	.....	.....	...	... ...
REWA KA'NTHA.					
Mahárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	.....	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	48	Private education... ...
Mahárawal Motisingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler	Chowán Rajput, Hindu.	34	Do. ... ...
Mahárawal Mánsingji, Raja of Báriya...	Báriya ...	Do.	Do. ...	38	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
Mahárána Wakhatsingji, Rája of Lunáváda.	Lunáváda ...	Do.	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	34	Do. ... ...
Manwarkhanji, Babi of Balásinor ...	Balásinor ...	Do.	Musalman.	50	Private education... ...
Mahárána Pratápsingji, Rája of Sunth...	Sunth ...	Do.	Povár Rajput, Hindu.	33	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
NÁRUKOT	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
SURAT.					
Navab Nájaf Alikhán Valde Sidi Abdul Kadar Khán.	Sachin ...	Minor	Musalmán, Suni.	7	.....
Mahárawal Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, Vansadia dynasty.	Bansda ...	Rája	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	30	Rájkumar College, Rájkot.
Mahárána Shri Mohandevji, Nárandevji of solar dynasty.	Dharampor ...	Do.	Sisodia Rajput, Hindu.	31	Educated in Gujaráti at Dharampor and English in the Rájkumár College, Rajkot.
JANJIRA.					
Navab Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákub Khán.	Murú d-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Sural Khán, Suni Musalmán.	32	Rájkumár College, Rajkot.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	Principal male members—his cousins, Mahárája Jagatsingji of Suvar and Kishorsingji of Dáwad.
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	The State is under a British Administrator.
Administers his State .	Yes	Do.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
(*a*).....	Yes	Yes	Six sons	(*a*) Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Ruling his State ...	Do.	Do.	One son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	One brother.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	The State was under the supervision of the Assistant Collector and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.
.....	Yes	Yes	.....	
Ruling his State ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	Not necessarily	No.	

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SURGA'NA.					
Shankarráo Raviráo Deshmukh ...	Surgána ...	Deshmukh ...	Koli, Hindu ...	45	Private education ...
JAWHA'R.					
Rája Patangsháh of Jawhár	Jawhár ...	Rája	Do. ...	40	Poona High School ...
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonslé	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Maratha, Hindu.	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SA'TA'RA.					
Shriniwásráo Pandit Pratinidhi ...	Aundh and Kinhái.	Pant Pratinidhi, Jághirdár of Aundh.	Brahman, Hindu religion.	61	Private education ...
Madhoji Ráo Náik Nimbhálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Phaltan ...	Náik Nimbálkar Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Kshatriya, Hindu religion.	56	Do. ...
POONA.					
Shankarrao Chimnáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Jághirdár, chief of Bhor.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	40	Do. ...
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonslé,	Akalkot ...	Rája	Marátha, Hindu.	26 years and 4 months	In the Rájkumár School at Kolháput.
KOLHÁPUR.					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati Maháraja of Kolhápur, Bhonslé family.	Kolhápur ...	Minor	Do. ...	20	Private education ...
SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.					
SÁNGLI.					
Dhundiráo Chintáman *alias* Tatya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ...	First Class Sardár.	Brahman, Hindu.	56	Private education ...
MIRAJ.					
Gangádharráo Ganesh *alias* Bala Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj	Do. ...	Do. ...	29	Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
Lakshmanráo Harihar *alias* Anna Sáheb, Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	Being educated at Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
KURUNDVÁD.					
Chintámanráo Raghunáth *alias* Bála-Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurandvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.
Ganpatráo Harihar *alias* Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	57	Private education.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	Uncertain	Yes	Has seven sons.	
Do. ...	Yes	Do.	Has two male heirs.	
.....	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jághir.	Do.	Do.	Has four male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has two daughters, one aged 7 years and 5 months and the other 4 years and 4 months and 17 days on 31st March 1894.	
Under tuition ...	Do.	Do.	No.	The Rája was installed on the Gádi on the 2nd April 1894.
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Yes	Do.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	No.	Has a male heir.	

B.—POLITICAL.

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	3	6
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES—*concluded.*					
KURUNDVÁD—*continued.*					
Hariharráo Vinayák *alias* Dáji Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhman, Hindu.	43	Educated at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandráo Gopál *alias* Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	61	Educated in the Belgaum-Sardárs' High School.
RÁMDURG.					
Venkatráo Yogiráo *alias* Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Ramdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	Being educated in the Rajaram College at Kolhapur.
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade *alias* Bala Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha ...	33	Educated in the Rájárám College at Kolhapur and at Rajkot.
JATH.					
Ramráo Aba Sáheb Daphlè of Jath ...	Jath	Do. ...	Marátha, Hindu.	9	Being educated at Jath ...
DAPHLÁPUR.					
Ráni Bái Sáheb Daphlé of Daphlápur ...	Daphlápur ...	Chief of Daphlápur State.	Do. ...	60	Educated at Mudhol ...
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Mahajidkhán Dilerjang Bahádur.	Dharwar ...	Navab	Pathan Muhammadan.	3½	Minor ... ...
KHAIRPUR.					
His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murád Khan, G.C.I.E.	Khairpur ...	Mir	Talpur Muhammadan.	81	Private education ...

RELATIONS—*concluded.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Assists his cousin in the management of his state.	Yes	Yes	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	No.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	.....	
Administers the affairs of her State.	No.	.....	No.	
Minor...	Yes	Yes	.....	
Administers the affairs of his State.	.....	.....	Has male heirs.	His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murád Khán died on the 2nd April 1894, and his eldest son His Highness Mir FaizMahomed Khán succeeded him as ruler of the State.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(1).—*Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

Divisions.	Executive Districts.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	6	3,819	921,712	Ahmedábád ...	148,412	884	8	23	...	...	1,046	14,56,266	23,37,480	31,50,071	
	Kaira...	7	1,596	871,589	Kaira	10,101	589	5	21	20	8	698	9,03,852	32,87,526	38,30,807	
	Panch Mahâls ...	3	1,606	313,417	Godhra	14,691	691	5	11	...	...	955				
	Broach	5	1,463	341,490	Broach	40,168	405	5	15	...	...	407	4,71,083	28,67,301	33,58,123	
	Surat...	8	1,653	649,989	Surat	109,229	853	6	18	...	...	763	9,91,075	28,98,795	44,35,556	
	Thána	9	3,578	819,580	Thána	17,455	1,693	9	28	(*a*) 20 (*b*) 30	(*a*) 13 (*b*) 20	809	8,40,758	11,97,372	24,47,083	(*a*) From Criminal Courts. (*b*) From Civil Courts.
Central Division.	Násik...	12	5,940	843,582	Násik	24,429	1,696	7	31	62	14	821	8,76,984	17,61,066	23,05,861	
	Khándesh	16	9,943	*1,434,716	Dhulia	21,880	3,334½	11	45	...	...	1,876	13,65,926	44,39,899	58,31,033	
	Ahmednagar... ...	11	6,589	888,755	Ahmednagar ...	41,689	1,374	7	27	...	...	707	8,12,783	19,50,749	23,04,357	
	Poona	8	5,352	1,067,800	Poona	161,390	1,204	12	27	99	53	1,154	22,24,642	17,48,332	30,59,806	
	Sholápur	7	4,542	750,689	Sholápur ...	61,915	717	7	18	32	11 $\frac{15}{102}$	(*c*) 591	5,64,905	12,68,274	16,80,764	(*c*) Includes 12 Mounted Police.
	Sátára	11	4,987	1,225,989	Sátára	29,601	1,356	11	33	30	15·5	1,030	9,71,992	25,25,846	29,28,407	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	7	4,655	1,013,261	Belgaum ...	40,737	1,134	13	24	32	1,314	711	8,56,382	21,67,144	29,01,190	
	Dhárwár	11	4,603	1,051,314	Dhárwar ...	32,841	1,473	6	30	20	8	842	9,16,076	30,37,961	39,89,225	
	Bijápur	8	5,668	796,339	Bijápur	16,759	1,173	4	22	50	25	657	5,38,905	18,21,608	22,51,178	
	Kánara	8	3,942	446,351	Kárwár	14,579	1,416	5	26	50	10	697	5,91,976	10,27,785	13,57,594	
	Ratnágiri	9	3,922	1,105,926	Ratnágiri ...	14,303	1,329½	10	21	...	...	539	7,92,451	9,66,276	14,11,257	
	Kolába	7	2,129	594,872	Alibág	5,888	1,632	14	22	24	11	573	5,01,445	12,32,224	17,84,657	
Sind.	Kacáchi	14	14,203	571 951	Karachi... ...	105,199	923	4	39	60	6	1,296	13,23,881	14,63,245	24,38,477	
	Shikárpur	14	8,128	908,426	Sukkur	29,302	1,103	6	39	22	3	1,033	9,77,975	52,15,027	57,65,399	
	Upper Sind Frontier.	4	2,565	174,548	Jacobabád ...	12,396	345	1	11	28	16	244				
	Hyderábád	13	9,033	918,646	Hyderábád ...	58,048	1,447	5	...	40	6	990				
	Thar and Párkar ...	7	12,729	298,203	Umarkot ...	3,702	605	14	14	...	...	509	12,79,783	34,70,838	40,26,568	
	Bombay City ...	...	22	821,764	Bombay... ...	821,764	...	11	4	...	...	1,831	63,03,611	3,73,007	2,63,14,945	
	Total ...	205	122,667	18,830,909	.....	1,836,478	27,377	186	549	...	...	20,779	2,55,62,751	4,70,57,755	8,75,72,358	
	Native States as per Table C. (2) ...	168	64,633	8,129,512	.....	354,786	11,501½	274	305	...	...	14,212	50,71,050	1,27,34,188	3,68,13,709	
	Grand total ...	373	187,300	27,960,421	.....	2,191,264	38,878½	460	854	...	...	34,991	3,06,33,801	5,97,91,943	12,43,86,067	

* Excludes population 26,135 of the Mowási estates in Khándesh.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(2).—*Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.*

Executive Districts.	No. of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
				Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch	3	6,500	558,415	Bhuj	25,421	936	48	1	25	8	826	11,61,384	7,23,822	18,93,672	*
Pálanpur	10	8,000	645,526	Pálanpur	21,092	1,175	36	38	33	10	5,885	4,40,735	11,00,000	16,96,682	
Mahi Kántha	34	3,528	581,568	Sádra	1,839	1,861	38	23	38	...	1,639	2,40,344	9,27,208	12,40,577	
Káthiáwar	13	20,496	2,752,404	Rájkot	21,564	358	25	31	528	34 4/8 5/6	721	2,70,703	14,91,823	1,67,52,425	
Cambay	...	350	89,722	Cambay	31,390	89	1	1	21½	6	170	1,47,146	4,11,424	8,34,941	
Rewa Kántha	36	4,837	726,056	Nándod	10,819	3,213	23	32	} 227½	110	} 1,190	1,36,387	16,75,629	} 25,27,750	
Nárukot	1	143	7,450	Jambughoda ...	...	53	1	1	}		} 35	2,356	7,907	}	
Bánsda	...	215	41,373	Bánsda	3,003	87	1	3	16	7½	85	9,636	1,36,556	3,76,271	
Sachin	...	42	19,337	Sachin	735	20	2	3	19	6 3/4	57	27,965	1,31,904	2,57,973	
Dharampor	4	794	120,498	Dharampor ...	4,775	278	4	7	20	15	77	13,618	2,13,772	4,58,109	
Jawhár	3	534	52,831	Jawhár	2,991	108	3	4	10	6	30	16,686	49,694	1,75,380	
Janjira	3	324	81,780	Murud	5,883	227	3	6	20	7	135	1,73,693	2,22,393	5,03,566	
Khandesh Agency ...	...	(*a*) 1,623	(*a*) 59,055	.....	...	Information not supplied.				...	...	...	...	1,43,586	
Surgána	1	360	12,398	Surgána	759	61	...	...	30	...	28	5,378	4,006	25,006	
Bhor	5	1,491	155,669	Bhor	5,250	494	3	10	30	10	215	19,202	3,59,629	3,65,341	
Phaltan	1	397	66,383	Phaltan	10,564	72	3	3	17·5	9·3	91	22,159	1,52,357	1,60,388	
Aundh	6	447	65,146	Aundh	3,248	72	4	10	24	16	108	35,156	1,75,602	1,99,968	
Akalkot	3	498	75,774	Akalkot	6,551	108	3	5	23	10	59	64,625	2,06,007	3,37,505	
Kolhapur	11	2,855	913,131	Kolhápur	45,815	1,078½	23	37	...	...	688	4,76,729	16,10,811	33,90,085	
Sávantvádi...	3	926	192,948	Sávantvádi ...	9,269	225	5	7	25	8	125	1,88,766	2,61,322	4,19,538	
Sángli	7	1,083	238,945	Sángli	14,798	307	6	18	37	10	493	9,61,221	6,07,609	11,16,451	
Jath	1 }	979	79,786	Jath	5,264	113	3	4	35	2	69	37,417	1,30,804	2,41,238	
Daphlápur	1 }			Daphlápur ...	1,544	6	1	...	32	23	23	2,449	1,45,202	17,993	
				Miraj	26,060										
				Kurandvád ...	9,136										
Other Southern Marátha Jághirs.	20	1,957	400,325	Jamkhandi ...	12,504	382	27	46	...	...	980	5,88,101	12,14,813	20,44,580	
				Mudhol	6,805										
				Ramdurg ...	8,645										
Savanúr	1	70	16,976	Savanúr	8,743	25	1	1	15	10	52	10,403	55,402	1,03,008	
Khairpur	1	6,109	131,937	Khairpur	6,240	148	*5	9	28	20	195	2,01,956	7,18,499	10,68,276	* Exercising criminal power also.
Aden	...	75	44,079	Aden	44,079	5	5	5	15	5	236	2,17,935	...	2,31,638	
Somáli Coast	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2,31,462	
Total ...	168	64,633	8,129,512		354,786	11,501½	274	305	...	...	14,212	50,71,050	1,27,34,188	3,68,13,709	

(*a*) Includes figures for Mewás Estates.

D.—POPULATION.

(1).—Population of British Territory.

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population (1891).						Classification of Population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animists.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East-Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád ...	219,492	294,697	287,507	178,866	162,642	921,712	232·40	642	142	808	788,718	90,487	835	39,693	207	175	5	236,874	236,689	Gujaráti.	
	Kaira	209,458	282,706	263,558	177,904	147,451	871,589	541·7	41	19	2,222	782,448	77,443	153	9,254	9	...	...	325,393	137,217	Do.	Emigrants 532, immigrants 644.
	Panch Mahals ...	65,177	84,109	87,300	67,992	63,926	313,417	19·71	19	17	48	281,750	18,651	108	1,738	...	11,086	...	120,001	42,100	Do.	
	Broach	76,003	113,902	108,200	61,082	58,236	341,490	233·42	31	9	88	245,402	71,263	3,273	3,576	23	17,805	...	102,003	72,961	Do.	
	Surat	126,756	192,373	2 3,552	129,252	124,812	649,989	391·09	90	75	375	572,916	52,307	12,757	11,433	36	...	...	193,974	127,691	Do.	
	Thána	145,533	260,765	233,401	167,025	158,389	819,580	229·95	359	253	42,534	727,201	36,682	3,886	1,977	386	6,259	52	275,003	152,787	Maráthi.	
Central Division.	Násik	170,785	255,948	244,500	176,390	166,744	843,582	142·02	2,283	212	1,188	776,824	42,059	407	7,889	108	12,612	...	270,579	161,759	Do.	
	Khándesh ...	246,610	438,047	416,970	307,800	298,034	1,460,851	146	239	293	642	1,249,132	1 2,049	508	11 220	99	86,668	1	480,088	265,759	Do.	
	Ahmednagar ...	134,276	276,674	267,686	176,151	169,244	888,755	133·75	1,063	36	5,234	818,585	47,071	188	13 203	39	325	11	286,978	164,847	Do.	
	Poona	200,927	335,009	323,034	210,485	199,272	1,067,800	198·88	5,403	948	4,911	989,799	51,200	2,026	12,493	930	...	90	303,575	241,919	Do.	
	Sholápur	107,910	237,677	231,664	143,723	137,625	750,689	161	270	164	647	686,945	53,971	232	8,439	20	...	1	226,384	155,016	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Sátára	198,730	362,492	381,734	251,360	230,403	1,225,989	245·85	418	60	425	1,163,606	43,256	134	18,002	82	...	6	423,163	190,689	Do.	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	185,867	309,860	309,663	202,025	191,713	1,013,261	216·7	1,454	354	5,809	873,051	80,484	61	52,048	...	...	...	362,845	149,040	Kánarese, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	About 80,000 persons annually emigrate to Bombay and the Dakkan during the fair season most of whom however return for the monsoon.
	Dhárwár	194,071	313,111	324,835	204,960	193,408	1,051,314	228·40	305	476	3,441	903,739	131,000	135	12,159	27	32	...	340,877	187,194	Kánarese.	
	Bijápur	136,148	249,475	251,289	151,629	146 946	796,339	140·50	42	11	774	703,604	88,522	24	3,353	8	1	...	275,639	122,465	Kánarese&Maráthi	
	Kánara	79,875	150,900	133,492	83,456	78,533	446,351	113·3	69	126	15,444	402,644	26,460	10	1,586	12	...	...	147,078	87,278	Kánarese and Konkani.	
	Ratnágiri ...	197,057	286,901	371,088	226,715	220,622	1,105,926	281·98	46	18	4,142	1,019,943	79,673	15	2,089*	...	...	...	371,284	142,332	Maráthi	
	Kolába	115,518	298,943	295,929	...	...	594,872	266·5	...	972	...	560,040	28,938	201	1,569	2,422	729	1	214,550	84,393	Do.	
Sind.	Karáchi	112,040	189,144	147,507	124,008	104,221	564,880	39·33	3,180	685	2,449	100,547	453,188	1,408	101	147	3,042	133	138,974	174,178	Sindhi.	
	Hyderábád ...	160,401	291,162	245,742	208,906	172,836	918,646	101·70	557	41	180	185,625	713,000	46	...	32	19,160	5	176,418	323,650	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.	Emigrants 5,100, immigrants 7,100.
	Shikárpur * ...	162,007	294,449	255,119	199,423	166,506	915,497	112·30	231	208	83	182,905	728,661	71	1	27	2,908	402	165,334	328,538	Sindhi.	
	Upper Sind Frontier	29,122	56,473	45,782	39,800	32,493	174,548	68·48	69	10	50	18,606	155,408	8	...	4	210	183	10,231	86,042	Sindhi and Beluchi.	
	Thar and Párkar.	52,450	92,903	73,057	72,322	59,921	298,203	23·43	5	9	7	79,853	164,890	1	823	...	52,615	...	86,068	79,157	Sindhi, Gujaráti and Márwári.	
	Total ...	3,316,273	5,684,720	5,501,329	3,560,254	3,288,977	18,035,280	145·8	16,816	5,138	91,501	14,113,903	3,346,663	26,487	215,646	4,618	213,618	890	5,531,273	3,713,701		
	Town and Island of Bombay ...	56,959	404,153	207,638	113,940	96,033	821,764	37,352·91	11,294	4,326	29,690	543,276	155,247	47,458	25,415	5,021	...	37	32,846	485,247		
	Total ...	3,373,232	6,088,873	5,708,967	3,674,194	3,385,010	18,857,044	150·78	28,110	9,464	121,191	14,657,179	3,501,910	73,945	241,061	9,639	213,618	927	5,564,119	4,198,948		
	Native States ...	1,596,132	2,487,450	2,403,813	1,632,675	1,535,360	8,059,298	116·72	736	264	7,239	6,781,065	853,892	2,511	314,774	1,082	78,405	19,330	2,357,938	1,762,187		
	Grand total ...	4,969,364	8,576,323	8,112,780	5,306,869	4,920,370	26,916,342	142·9	28,846	9,728	128,430	21,438,244	4,355,802	76,456	555,835	10,721	292,023	20,257	7,922,057	5,961,135		

*This figure includes the population of 16 villages recently transferred from Shikárpur to Karáchi concerning which full details are not yet available.

D.—POPULATION.

(2).—Population of Native States.

Commissionerships.	States.	Inhabited houses.	Population (1891).						Classification of Population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animistics.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Cutch	122,476	166,985	171,844	111,456	108,130	558,415	85·91	37	7	129	351,620	133,492	118	71,989	47	882	94	121,636	156,805	Cutchi and Gujarati.	
	Káthiáwár ...	575,816	874,175	822,913	542,458	512,858	2,752,404	133·88	172	125	601	2,279,423	358,061	908	113,005	105	4	...	622,347	794,386	Gujaráti.	
	Pálanpur ...	138,917	195,528	179,830	140,059	130,109	645,526	83·03	439	83	86	557,870	57,486	205	29,149	34	174	...	199,276	136,311	Do.	Emigrants 458, immigrants 149.
	Mahi Kántha ...	132,760	174,160	170,615	122,486	114,307	581,568	165·	4	...	31	525,897	22,570	8	13,818	4	...	19,236	179,421	117,225	Gujaráti, Mewádi, Márwádi, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	
	Rewa Kántha ... Nárukot ...	148,957	218,141	209,256	158,065	148,104	733,506	147·29	11	1	24	641,811	25,103	386	1,308	6	64,856	...	282,102	94,044	Gujaráti	
	Cambay	22,888	29,908	29,003	16,325	14,488	89,722	25·64	4	...	17	73,590	12,712	137	3,262	...	...	...	22,119	24,112	Gujaráti and Urdu or Hindustáni.	Emigrants 1,244, immigrants 1,830.
	Bánsda ... (Surat Agency)	7,515	52,905	51,053	39,552	37,698	41,373	172·41	...	...	1	40,311	888	618	126	6	...	...	82,039	10,418	Gujaráti and Maráthi.	
	Sachin ... (Surat Agency)	4,520					19,337					16,608	2,420								Gujaráti.	
	Dharampor ... (Surat Agency)	21,240					120,498					118,379	1,851								Gujáráti, Maráthi and Kokni.	
	Jawhár	8,887	16,367	14,016	11,458	10,990	52,831	98·93	...	4	3	52,232	421	46	4	...	121	...	24,025	3,800	Maráthi,	
Central Division.	Dáng States ...	6,224	9,555	8,457	7,682	7,226	32,920	49·88	1	...	2	21,343	151	20	1	...	11,402	...	11,110	6,127	.....	
	Surgána	2,246	3,608	3,123	2,937	2,730	12,398	34·44	...	...	...	12,118	131	28	...	...	121	...	5,879	666	.....	
	Akalkot	11,002	24,105	23,215	14,510	13,944	75,774	152·16	1	...	1	65,034	10,230	...	508	...	...	...	24,380	14,235	Maráthi and Kanarese.	
	Bhor	24,001	45,640	46,217	32,962	30,850	155,669	104·40	1	2	6	152,716	1,992	1	680	271	...	...	57,692	20,910	.....	
	Other Sátára Jághirs	20,009	40,271	40,815	25,998	24,445	131,529	155·84	...	...	1	125,554	4,674	...	1,296	4	...	...	41,362	24,907	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	Emigration 171, immigration 74.
Southern Division.	Kolhápur ...	151,748	286,946	275,167	181,526	170,392	913,131	324·26	41	21	1,351	822,526	38,272	24	50,896	...	...	...	342,423	125,149	Maráthi, Kánarese, Hindustáni and Musalmáni.	
	Janjira	16,491	22,404	25,020	17,225	17,131	81,780	252·41	...	...	12	66,803	14,136	...	71	599	159	...	26,279	13,350	Maráthi and Hindustáni.	Emigrants 43, immigrants 64.
	Sávantvádi ...	32,476	57,559	64,829	35,961	34,539	192,948	208·37	3	...	4,594	183,749	4,455	...	147	...	...	...	67,467	26,053	Maráthi.	
	Southern Maratha Jághirs.	118,439	220,512	224,415	140,595	133,534	719,056	178·91	19	21	379	633,159	56,961	12	28,499	6	...	...	220,563	140,544	Maráthi, Kánarese, Hindustáni and Gujaráti.	immigrants 6.
	Savanúr	2,901	4,963	5,289	3,367	3,357	16,976	242·51	...	...	...	12,108	4,853	...	15	...	...	...	5,257	3,073	Kánarese, Maráthi, and Musalmáni.	
Sind.	Khairpur... ...	26,619	44,620	38,736	28,113	20,468	131,937	21·60	3	...	1	28,214	103,033	...	...	...	686	...	22,661	50,072	Sindhi, Persian, and Beluchi.	
	Total ...	1,596,132	2,487,450	2,403,813	1,632,675	1,535,360	8,059,298	116·72	736	264	7,239	6,781,065	853892	2,511	314,774	1,082	78,405	19,330	2,357,938	1,762,187		

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND—SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	Districts.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedábád	1856-57	Revision settlement operations, completed.
2	Kaira	1862-63	Do. do. in progress.
3	Panch Mahals	1870-71	Three tálukas had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement.
4	Broach	1870-71	1899-1900.
5	Surat	1864-65	Revision survey operations are in progress.
6	Khándesh	1854-55	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Nasik	1840-41	Do. do.
8	Thána	1854-55	Do. do.
9	Kolába	1856-57	Do. do.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed with the exception of a few villages recently lapsed to Government in which original survey operations are in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	Revision settlement operations completed.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	Re-settlement operations completed.
13	Sátára	1855-56	Do. in progress.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	Original settlement operations completed.
15	Kánara	1863-64	Original settlement completed.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Do. do.
18	Bijápur	1843-44	Do. do.
	Karáchi Táluka.		
19	Johi	1892-93	The existing rates continued without a guarantee except in the case of Barani which have been revised.
20	Dádu	1892-93	1902-1903.
21	Sehwan	1890-91	1900-1901.
22	Mánjhand	1895-96	1895-96.
23	Karáchi (Surveyed portion of the Malir Tappa	1889-90	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
24	Kotri	1889-90	1899-1900.
25	Táta	1882-83	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
26	Sujawal	1883-84	Do. do. do.
27	Mirpur Batora	1883-84	1895-96.
28	Jati	1887-88	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
29	Shahbandar	1887-88	Do. do. do.
30	Ghorábári	1888-89	Do. do. do.
31	Mirpur Sákro	1888-89	Do. do. do.
	Hyderábád Táluka.		
32	Guni	1883-84	1894-95.
33	Bala	1884-85	1894-95.
34	Hyderábád	1886-87	1896-97.
35	Badin	1886-87 & 1887-88	1897-98.
36	Dero Mohbat	1887-88	1897-98.
37	Tando Bágo	1887-88	1897-98.
38	Mirpur Khás	1892-93	1902-1903.
39	Tando Alahyár	1891-92	1901-1902.
40	Sakrand	1890-91	1900-1901.
41	Kandiáro	1881-82	1896-97.
42	Naushahro	1881-82	1896-97.
43	Moro	1881-82	1896-97.
44	Shahdádpur	1892-93	1902-1903.
	Shikárpur Táluka.		
45	Sukkur	1889-90	1899-1900.
46	Rohri	1892-93	The existing rates continued with certain modifications for a period of ten years.
47	Lárkhána	1882-83	1903-1904.
48	Labdarya	1882-83	1903-1904.
49	Mehar	1882-83	1903-1904.
50	Kakar	1882-83	1903-1904.
51	Kambar	1882-83	1903-1904.
52	Rato dero	1882-83	1903-1904.
53	Nasirábád	1882-84 & 1887-88	1897-98.
54	Naushahro Abro	1884-85	1894-95.
55	Shikárpur	1885-86	1895-96.
56	Ghotki	1885-86	1895-96.
57	Mirpur Máthelo	1886-87	1896-97.
58	Ubauro	1886-87	1896-97.
	Upper Sind Frontier District.		
59	Shahdádpur	1883-84	
60	Thul	1885-86	
61	Jacobábad	1885-86	1895-96.
62	Kashmor	1894-95	
	Thar and Parkar District.		
63	Khipro	1893-94	
64	Sanghar	1893-94	
65	Umarkot	1893-94	

(2)—Statement showing the total cost of revision settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as it stood at the close of the year 1893-94.

Name of Collectorate.	Total number of villages.	Total revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision settlement.	Revised annual demand consequent on re-settlement.	Approximate cost of revision.	Difference between former and revised revenue.	Percentage increase.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedábád	444	8,73,098	10,92,945	5,46,665	2,19,847	25·2	
Panch Mahals	222	1,10,428	1,11,935	27,660	1,507	1·3	
Thána	59	6,645	11,156	86,999	4,511	68·0	
Khándesh	1,749	20,32,747	26,58,154	3,81,051	6,25,407	30·8	
Násik	724	5,95,106	8,36,102	4 81,987	2,40,996	40·5	
Ahmednagar	1,017½	9,81,576	12,45,096	9,29.142	2.63,520	26·9	
Poona	1,034	9,64,542	12,72,721	6.58,645	3,08.179	31·9	
Sholápur	672	8,34,777	11,29,757	6,99,671	2,94,980	35·3	
Sátára	395	5,76,267	7,69,548	1,80,592	1,93,281	33·5	
Kolába	507	3,03,373	4,31,957	1,39,376	1,28.584	42·4	
Belgaum	891	8,37,140	10,98,047	5,23,218	2,60,907	31·2	
Dhárwár	1,290	12,98,685	18,72,535	4,69,199	5,73,850	44·2	
Bijápur	995	8,16,311	10,90,433	5.59,324	2,74,122	33·6	
Total	9,989½	1,02,,30,695	1,36,20,386	56,83,529	33,89,691	33·1	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Bombay Presidency in 1893-94 (between 1st April 1893 and 31st March 1894) and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. 1 of 1894. An Act to amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.	The Honourable Mr. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I.	The object of sections 2 and 3 of the present Bill is to amend section 93 (*a*) (i) and section 94 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, so as to give legislative effect to the following concession. Section 4 of the Bill is intended to give a power, similar to that which is enjoyed by the Corporation of Calcutta, of investing surplus moneys remaining to the credit of the Municipal Fund. Certain provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act require certain payments and investments to be made, and certain sums to be set apart for specific purposes. The power which it is proposed to confer will extend only to such portion of the surplus remaining after these provisions have been duly complied with as may not be required to meet current charges. The power is to be exerciseable only with the sanction of the Standing Committee, and special provision is made to prevent the delegation of that power to any Sub-committee.	The assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was given on the 13th September 1893, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 8th January 1894.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1893-94.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 1 of 1894. A Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency.	The Honourable Mr. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I.	The object of the present Bill is to assimilate the law in Peint to that in the District of Násik, which adjoins it on the east.	2nd March 1894.	.....	Read a second time on the 16th March 1894.

B—POLICE.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(1).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

Division.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 2 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 10 to 12 and of those investigated by Police in column 5. a. Ending in conviction.	b. Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c. Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. a. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. b. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Appearing under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	16a		17	18	19	20
Bombay Presidency Proper	17,502	252	857	533	12,453	9,874	82·60	79·29	14,554	501	110	8,497	1,741	751	56·03	82·93	2,172	9	3	880	174	17,686	6,932
Sind	7,321	13	299	251	4,961	4,388	90·49	88 24	6,510	115	...	3,982	296	399	60·10	93·08	837	1	...	468	7	7,374	4,987
Total of Presidency, including Sind...	24,823	265	1,156	784	17,414	14,262	83·87	81·78	21,064	616	110	12,479	2,037	1,150	57·26	85·96	3,009	10	3	1,348	181	25,060	11,919
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	294	...	...	5	232	208	100	89·65	294	.....	...	208	24	1	70·74	89·65	...	...	...	8	...	285	5
G. I. P. Railway	340	...	21	5	322	188	88·3	58·3	319	.....	...	188	6	1	58·9	96·9	5	...	...	9	1	346	8
S. M. Railway	178	...	...	3	143	138	96·06	96·50	171	.....	...	135	5	11	78·94	96·42	1	...	...	1	2	203	18
R.-M. Railway	1,098	...	...	15	514	466	100	90·66	1,098	.....	...	466	46	23	42·44	91·01	63	...	...	24	...	687	...
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	98	...	...	...	31	26	100	83·87	98	.....	...	26	5	3	26·53	83·87	8	...	...	...	...	46	...
Total ...	2,008	...	21	28	1,242	1,026	97·58	82·60	1,980	.....	...	1,023	86	39	51·66	92·24	77	...	..	42	3	1,567	31
Bombay City and Island	25,125	...	...	23	23,788	23,111	82·65	97·15	20,768	.....	...	19,310	456	13	92·97	97·69	30	...	3	86	...	25,871	4,091
GRAND TOTAL ...	51,956	265	1,177	835	42,444	38,399	8 3·82	90·46	43,812	616	110	32,812	2,579	1,202	73·67	92·71	3,116	10	6	1,476	184	52,498	16,041

Division.	PERSONS—*contd.* Total of columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before Magistrate. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before Magistrate. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. a. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Bombay Presidency Proper	25,672	10	395	2·23	25,136	9,649	651	13,090	728	11,382	64·35	62·52	37	18	113	860	121	7,713	5,508	71·41	Rs. 7,81,080	Rs. 3,16,021	40·45
Sind	12,836	15	284	3·85	12,524	6,069	104	5,691	113	4,999	67·79	66·32	20	11	3	516	10	3,263	2,221	68·66	2,06,057	98,585	47·84
Total of Presidency, including Sind...	38,508	25	679	2·70	37,660	15,718	755	18,781	841	16,381	65·36	...	57	29	116	1,376	131	10,976	7,729	70·41	9,87,137	4,14,606	42·00
B. B. & C. I. Railway	298	1	19	6·66	275	41	2	220	1	218	76·49	80·74	3	3	...	8	...	148	84	56·75	9,635	5,013	52·02
G. I. P. Railway	364	15	22	6·3	315	67	4	253	3	231	66·7	75·2	2	3	9	6	...	279	150	53·7	21,076	9,992	47·40
S. M. Railway	224	...	1	·49	223	33	1	170	4	163	80·29	79·51	...	...	...	15	...	91	75	82·41	5,980	4,096	68·51
R.-M. Railway	711	4	...	...	707	77	1	591	...	591	86·02	83·59	9	...	...	29	...	728	390	53·57	27,019	10,244	37·91
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	46	...	4	8·69	42	8	...	30	...	30	65·21	71·42	...	...	...	4	...	83	55	66·26	2,112	1,202	56·91
Total ...	1,643	20	46	2·93	1,562	226	8	1,244	8	1,233	78·68	80·53	14	6	9	62	...	1,329	754	56·73	65,822	30,547	46·40
Bombay City and Island	30,048	306	...	...	29,742	1,102	44	28,450	95	24,723	95·56	83·12	30	...	...	17	4	3,291	2,543	77·27	3,76,658	1,54,576	41·03
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,199	351	725	1·38	68,964	17,046	807	48,475	944	42,337	80·64	...	101	35	125	1,455	135	15,596	11,026	70·69	14,29,617	5,99,729	41·95

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

Non-Cognizable Crime.

(2).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

Division.	Cases.						Persons.								
	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
										By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bombay Presidency Proper ...	68,291·97	125,893	213	126,106	1,303	110,897	166,348	162,436	28,067	72,955	99	47,332	37	13,938	5 transferred and 3 died.
Sind...	9,784·29	13,786	13	13,799	207	11,417	22,825	22,734*	4,725	12,880	16	4,562	10	546	* Excludes 4 persons who did appear and one convict escaped.
Total of Presidency, including Sind	78,076·26	139,679	226	139,905	1,510	122,314	189,173	185,170	32,792	85,835	115	51,894	47	14,484	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	19·1	67	...	67	51	16	21	74	1	4	...	68	...	1	
G. I. P. Railway	64·8	28	...	28	1	22	26	33	11	3	...	15	4	...	
Southern Marátha Railway ...	24·4	45	4	49	11	46	60	66	4	4	...	58	...	...	
Rajputana-Málwa Railway ...	53	60	31	91	76	64	95	134	26	7	...	98	...	3	
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	.....	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Total ...	161·3	201	35	236	140	149	203	308	42	18	...	240	4	4	
Bombay City and Island	8,352·4	7,959	...	7,959	106	7,508	9,628	6,573	2,983	963	2	2,589	7	26	3 transferred.
Grand Total ...	86,589·96	147,839	261	148,100	1,756	129,971	199,004	192,051	35,817	86,816	117	54,723	58	14,514	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional crimes.

Division.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Returns.														
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.		
												1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17		
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	2	...	2	...	16	2	2	...	2	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	626	...	...	93	...
Central do. ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Presidency Proper	2	...	2	...	16	2	2	...	2	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	626	...	...	93	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Presidency, including Sind ...	2	...	2	...	16	2	2	...	2	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	626	...	...	93	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	1	2	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	67	...	...	1
S. M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Málwa Railway	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	3	1	4	3	1	3	2	1	226	...	...	200	...	...
Godhra-Ratlám Railway	...	23	6	17	25	12	9	3	5	1	13	...	...	12	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	1,142	...	...	842
Total ...	2	26	8	20	49	14	11	4	6	1	35	4	3	13	4	3	10	3	2	4	288	...	1,209	200	...	843
Bombay City and Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4	26	10	20	65	16	13	4	8	1	49	4	3	15	4	3	12	3	2	4	288	626	1,209	200	93	843

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.

Note—This statement cannot be given as its submission with the Annual Police Reports has been discontinued (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2789 dated 25th May 1889).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

945—7 ap

B—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of						
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Strength of Government Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 16.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	...	2	4	231	93	864	...	1,194	...	...	...	10,271	2,482	3,572	53,338	1,08,194	2,961
Kaira	...	1	1	140	26	549	...	717	...	...	...	7,092	1,900	2,666	31,875	57,492	2,835
Panch Mahals	...	2	2	110	35	636	...	785	...	...	...	4,917	1,800	3,452	24,516	61,339	3,129
Broach	...	1	2	83	22	326	...	434	...	...	...	5,765	1,800	2,290	22,110	38,759	1,357
Surat	...	1	2	141	26	592	...	762	9	18	...	9,078	1,855	2,633	35,671	62,066	4,229
Thána	...	2	1	145	...	617	...	765	...	...	...	10,343	3,594	3,698	23,310	59,746	4,176
Total	...	9	12	850	202	3,584	...	4,657	9	18	...	47,466	13,331	18,311	2,00,620	3,87,598	17,787
Central Division.																	
Ahmednagar	...	2	3	119	26	541	...	691	3	13	...	13,866	2,243	2,613	36,119	61,367	4,335
Khándesh	...	3	5	278	70	1,332	...	1,688	...	3	...	17,270	4,950	7,021	65,267	1,22,354	26,578
Násik	...	1	2	134	29	607	...	773	...	...	...	10,020	1,800	3,072	35,195	66,904	2,160
Poona	...	2	4	195	24	936	...	1,155	...	...	...	13,720	1,919	4,188	53,566	95,876	2,924
Sátára	...	2	3	180	16	785	...	986	...	...	...	13,995	2,281	3,533	43,185	72,890	5,918
Sholápur	...	1	1	102	15	454	...	573	...	...	...	8,274	1,778	2,329	25,418	46,255	1,137
Total	...	11	18	1,008	180	4,649	...	5,866	3	16	...	77,145	14,971	22,756	2,58,750	4,65,646	43,092
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	...	1	2	120	14	554	...	691	2	17	...	10,250	1,686	2,593	28,498	54,955	4,854
Bijápur	...	1	1	113	23	528	...	666	...	...	...	10,117	1,800	2,737	26,473	50,883	6,369
Dhárwár	...	2	3	136	22	683	...	846	...	...	...	10,440	1,800	3,108	32,313	64,558	4,523
Kánara	...	1	2	118	...	607	...	728	...	...	...	5,680	1,862	2,603	27,468	56,731	2,568
Kolába	...	1	1	90	...	364	...	456	...	...	...	5,497	1,742	2,340	21,196	36,493	1,427
Ratnágiri	...	1	2	135	...	683	...	821	...	...	...	8,106	1,677	2,643	31,871	64,977	4,497
Total	...	7	11	712	59	3,419	...	4,208	2	17	...	50,090	10,567	16,024	1,67,719	3,28,602	24,229
Total of Presidency Proper	...	27	41	2,570	441	11,652	...	14,732	14	51	...	1,74,701	38,869	57,091	6,27,089	11,81,846	85,108
Sind.																	
Karáchi	...	2	6	185	184	909	13	1,299	...	...	...	15,034	2,762	4,490	62,290	1,47,031	12,237
Hyderábád	...	1	4	166	107	655	...	933	2	13	...	9,375	1,774	3,666	44,824	96,569	3,270
Shikárpur	...	2	5	170	137	667	...	981	...	...	...	9,033	1,813	4,653	48,470	99,036	8,693
Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	1	40	72	130	...	244	...	...	...	7,912	1,842	2,593	11,585	32,926	2,208
Thar and Párkar	...	...	1	(b) 101	(b) 284	(b) 131	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	3,812	31,178	87,277	343
Total	...	6	17	662	784	2,492	13	3,974	2	13	...	41,354	8,191	19,219	1,98,347	4,62,838	26,751
Total of Presidency, including Sind	...	33	58	3,232	1,225	14,144	13	18,706	16	64	...	2,16,055	47,060	76,310	8,25,436	16,44,684	1,11,859
Railways.																	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	3	52	...	428	...	484	...	...	...	8,600	345	1,813	16,112	45,436	1,320
G. I. P. Railway	...	1	4	97	...	504	...	606	...	...	...	4,503	895	4,475	33,145	48,954	2,326
Southern Maratha Railway	...	1	2	45	...	252	...	307	...	...	...	10,324	665	3,311	13,602	25,060	2,148
Rájputana-Málwa Railway	...	2	5	105	...	489	...	602	...	...	17,633	12,000	1,291	4,572	30,780	42,648	4,396
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	...	...	...	7	...	43	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680	3,792	1,200
Total	...	5	14	306	...	1,716	...	2,049	...	...	17,633	35,427	3,196	14,171	95,319	1,65,884	11,390
Bombay City and Island	...	2	...	55	121	30	1,536	87	1,831	11	88	40,272	29,010	4,420	...	1,07,194	2,27,998	6,429
GRAND TOTAL	...	4	38	127	3,659	1,255	17,396	100	22,579	27	152	57,905	2,80,532	54,676	90,481	10,27,949	20,38,566	1,29,678

(a) The difference of Rs. 272 between the sums shown in Columns 22 and 23 is due to the expenditure on
(b) The difference in strength is due to the abolition of 4 Silledárs, 5 Head Constables,

—*continued.*

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Police.						Distribution of Police.											
						In District.											
						Guards at Districts, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.
Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Average pay of Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												
361·14	99·407	2,851	1,82,769	1,82,769	...	...	...	103	317	30	219	133	536	519	4	3,949	921,712
274·3	91·7	7,977	1,11,537	1,11,537	...	2	8	112	429	15	62	129	499	88	...	1,609	871,589
283·51	80·84	5,876	1,05,029	1,05,029	...	4	9	64	398	40	263	108	670	30	...	1,588	313,417
301·4	98·69	7,790	79,871	79,871	...	1	8	15	91	66	223	82	322	29	...	1,453	311,490
330·11	101·48	13,953	1,29,485	(a) 1,29,213	...	...	...	49	203	64	265	113	468	207	...	1,662	649,989
...	96.83	15,307	1,30,176	1,30,176	...	1	3	134	558	11	56	146	617	...	...	3,935	819,580
...	...	53,754	7,38,867	7,38,595	...	8	28	477	1,966	226	1,088	711	3,082	873	4	14,196	3,917,777
330·9	94·8	6,660	1,27,203	1,27,203	...	1	4	92	336	10	130	103	470	116	16	6,645	888,755
105·9	83·6	37,689	2,81,129	2,81,045	84	6	24	198	620	79	758	283	1,402	3	...	10,907	1,460,851
116·2	106·77	19,568	1,38,719	1,38,719	..	1	3	112	490	14	81	127	574	51	20	8,140	843,582
311·08	95·06	10,990	1,83,183	1,83,183	...	..	...	110	515	9	79	119	594	266	174	5,369·4	1,067,800
283·2	87·5	16,868	1,58,210	1,58,210	...	1	4	129	559	35	110	165	703	116	..	4,988	1,225,989
358·07	92·87	9,470	94,661	94,661	...	1	3	64	259	24	130	89	392	91	...	4,521	750,699
...	...	1,00,745	9,83,105	9,83,021	84	10	38	705	2,779	171	1,318	886	4,135	643	210	40,570·4	6,237,666
234·25	89·4	6,936	1,09,772	1,07,935	1,837	1	6	91	346	21	157	113	509	68	19	4,657	1,013,261
116	93	11,350	1,09,725	1,09,725	...	2	13	77	327	25	158	104	498	63	...	5,695	796,339
215	88	9,966	1,26,608	1,26,608	...	1	15	72	214	46	345	119	574	151	..	4,535	1,051,314
...	93·46	7,736	1,04,648	1,04,648	...	2	7	46	150	65	395	113	552	62	...	3,910	446,351
...	100·25	7,609	76,304	76,304	...	1	3	75	292	15	69	91	364	...	...	2,137	594,872
...	95·13	9,001	1,22,772	1,22,772	...	2	7	84	316	44	285	130	608	82	...	3,922	1,105,926
...	...	52,598	6,49,829	6,47,992	1,837	9	51	445	1,645	216	1,409	670	3,105	426	19	24,856	5,008,063
...	...	2,07,097	23,71,801	23,69,608	1,921	27	117	1,627	6,390	613	3,815	2,267	10,322	1,942	233	79,622·4	15,163,506
252·78	104·49	25,904	2,69,748	2,64,960	4,788	2	16	94	488	44	279	140	783	366	8	14,272	571,951
291·317	147·433	13,442	1,72,920	1,71,190	1,730	4	26	113	458	27	165	144	649	124	15	9,052·75	918,646
272·44	107·51	17,168	1,88,895	1,88,895	...	3	22	114	354	33	228	150	604	225	...	8,075·21	908,426
281·49	97·39	4,550	63,621	63,621	...	1	3	23	107	1	35	25	145	51	22	2,520	174,548
256·88	107·45	9,252	1,31,862	1,31,862	...	7	23	83	301	12	91	102	415	...	...	12,729	298,203
...	...	70,316	8,27,016	8,20,498	6,518	17	90	427	1,708	117	798	561	2,596	766	45	46,648·96	2,871,774
...	...	2,77,413	31,98,817	31,90,106	8,439	44	207	2,054	8,098	730	4,613	2,828	12,918	2,708	278	1,26,271·36	18,035,280
																Number of miles.	Number of stations.
...	106·14	15,289	88,909	24,089	64,820	...	...	55	355	...	73	55	428	...	...	599	104
...	96·9	34,914	1,29,212	38,754	90,448	...	...	101	504	...	...	101	504	...	...	772	123
...	103·64	9,687	64,797	22,176	42,621	...	...	47	227	...	25	47	252	...	...	722	92
...	87·21	10,768	1,24,088	37,226	86,862	...	...	82	408	28	81	110	489	...	..	1,413	204
...	85·86	700	7,372	7,372	...	...	...	6	39	1	4	7	43	...	...	50	10
...	...	71,358	4,14,378	1,29,627	2,84,751	...	...	291	1,533	29	183	320	1,716	...	...	3,556	533
534·60	146·96	1,02,715	5,18,078	5,18,078	...	...	...	165	1,549	11	104	176	1,653	99	...	22	804,604
...	...	4,51,486	41,31,273	38,37,811	2,93,190	44	207	2,510	11,180	770	4,900	3,324	16,287	2,807	278	...	...

account of hutting money which is paid by the Opium Farmer and not by Government.
40 Armed Constables of the Nára, 49 Jail.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police.—concluded.

Districts.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on Station Duties (Officers and Men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties.
	To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
	On the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád	3·30	2·8	36.4	771·9	572·6	119·2	9·4	12·8	18·2	2,194·5	1,628	566·5	1,771	4·21
Kaira	2·24	2·22	49·72	1,215·6	1,044·93	170·67	2·97	2·94	37·51	1,611·67	1,384·87	226·19	963	1·78
Panch Mahális	2·04	2·04	2·52	402	359	43	3·67	3·67	3·40	725	647	77	372	0·86
Broach	3·34	3·33	98·6	786	605	147	13·70	20·4	11·54	3,221	3,701	903	697	6·57
Surat	2·18	2·17	139	853	675	651	6·59	6·61	45·98	2,579	2,043	535	837	3·32
Thána	5·14	5·10	22·50	1,071·34	940·58	130·75	5·68	5·64	23·6	1,184·36	1,039·81	144·54	3,509	5·07
Total ...	3·04	...	...	841·26	...	...	5·81	...	...	1,603·67	...	...	8,154	1·75
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	9·42	9·11	31	1,260·65	1,120·22	138·63	15·52	15·01	·51	2,076·53	1,847·85	228·67	598	1·39
Khándesh	6·46	5·51	1·13	865·43	699·10	157·19	13·33	11·51	1·83	1,785·88	1,459·82	325·24	1,718	2·10
Násik	10·53	10·52	·11	1,091	1,014	77	13·52	13·64	·11	1,401	1,301	99	984	1·63
Poona	4·64	4·63	105	924	806	118	8·59	8·57	54	1,708	1,490	218	1,339	2·13
Sátára	5·05	4·95	9·88	1,243·39	1,093·67	149·72	7·25	7·01	6·98	1,781·16	1,547·14	231·80	812	1·18
Sholapur	7·89	7·88	191	1,310	1,086	224	13·99	13,98	167·66	2,324	1,927	397	513	1·58
Total ...	6·91	...	...	1,065·3	...	...	11·64	...	...	1,790·3	...	...	5,963	1·01
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	6,5	6·5	·005	1,427·1	1,310·7	118·33	10·6	10·6	·004	2,318·6	2,126·6	192	781	1·7
Bijápur	8·5	9·4	·05	1,195·7	1,320·6	364·9	14·06	12·9	·05	1,971·1	...	264·1	704	1·7
Dhárwár	5·3	5·3	140·6	1,244·15	1,076	169	15·9	15·8	47·5	3,689	3,186	03	912	3·18
Kánara	5·37	5,34	31·6	613·1	560·76	52·38	20·9	20·78	8·13	2,386·9	2,183·06	203·83	531	2·83
Kolába	4·68	5·2	2·45	1,304	1,316	12·02	5·82	6·67	2·45	1,620	1,6[illegible]0	120·2	734	2
Ratnágiri	4·77	4·71	·06	1,347	1,265	81	9·8	9·6	·13	2,764	2,597	167	580	1·45
Total ..	5.90	...	...	1,190·1	...	...	11 88	...	...	2,396·2	...	...	4,242	1
Total of Presidency Proper ...	5·40	...	...	1,039·2	...	...	9·93	...	...	1,891·4	...	...	18,359	1·24
Sind.														
Karáchi	10·93	10·95	31·68	440·3	346·32	93·97	24·52	24·45	14·19	982·73	772·97	209·75	1,502	2·58
Hyderábád	9·70	11·19	8·86	981·62	1,064·10	466·06	15·74	15·83	8·86	168·81	1,507·8[illegible]	466·06	2,516	4·41
Shikárpur	8·23	8·21	57	926·02	820·60	105·41	17·25	17·21	27·19	1,941·08	1,720·11	220·96	2,585	5·52
Upper Sind Frontier	16·33	16·30	65·77	715·36	664·56	50·8	29 39	19·36	35·04	1,34[illegible]·67	1,247·32	95·35	461	3·54
Thar and Párkar	24·62	...	...	576·80	...	...	33·15	...	...	776·57	...	...	5·6	1·45
Total ...	11·73	...	...	722·64	...	...	17·16	...	...	1,345·09	...	...	7,620	3·58
Total of Presidency, including Sind...	6·75	...	...	964·14	...	...	12·43	...	...	1,776·5	...	...	55,979	1·38
Railways.														
B. B. & C. I. Railway	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	204	·71
G. I. P. Railway	22·17	...	...	...	...	...	22·17	...	...	...	...	...	361	·59
Southern Maratha Railway ...	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	2·63	...	...	...	...	...	178	·64
Rájputana-Málwa Railway ...	2·35	...	...	...	...	...	2·88	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	2·24
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	98	2·17
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,029	...
Bombay City and Island ...	87·63	...	...	417·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,125	6·82
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,133	...

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(6).—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and*

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												Rewards.	
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedábád	233	959	442	749	...	1	15	59	206	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	18
Kaira	141	575	244	429	43	...	10	12	34	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17
Panch Mahâls	112	671	512	266	...	...	6	28	117	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	51
Broach	85	348	155	278	...	...	20	12	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14
Surat	143	618	284	477	...	...	6	13	110	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Thâna	146	617	349	414	...	1	4	54	32	...	4	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	82
Total ...	860	3,788	1,986	2,613	43	2	61	178	544	...	33	...	...	1	...	3	21	5	292
Central Division.																			
Ahmednagar	122	567	322	195	171	1	4	27	81	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	9
Khándesh	283	1,402	711	709	241	1	44	36	288	...	8	...	3	...	...	1	10	25	11
Násik	136	636	262	510	...	...	7	32	78	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	35
Poona	199	954	349	355	448	1	16	20	80	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	17	5
Sátára	183	801	505	390	89	...	7	57	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	98	7
Sholápur	103	469	246	201	125	...	3	11	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3
Total ...	1,026	4,829	2,395	2,360	1,074	3	81	183	739	...	26	...	3	...	2	2	29	148	70
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum	122	568	258	26	406	...	9	16	76	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	35
Bijápur	114	551	247	336	32	1	12	13	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...
Dhárwár	139	705	410	433	...	...	6	25	161	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Kánara	120	607	252	220	255	...	8	11	57	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	16
Kolába	91	364	185	270	...	...	4	10	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	24
Ratnágiri	137	683	303	27	490	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	47
Total ...	723	3,478	1,655	1,362	1,183	1	40	77	401	...	11	...	1	...	...	3	17	10	125
Total of Presidency Proper	2,609	12,095	6,036	6,335	2,300	6	182	438	1,684	...	70	...	4	1	2	8	67	163	487
Sind.																			
Karáchi	191	1,106	598	364	335	2	15	20	89	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	9
Hyderábád	170	762	387	491	54	...	12	18	46	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	8	45	6
Shikárpur	175	804	417	562	...	3	34	30	149	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	15
Upper Sind Frontier ...	41	202	92	151	...	1	10	6	20	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Thar and Párkar ...	102	415	475	22	...	...	10	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	24
Total ...	679	3,289	1,969	1,590	389	6	81	82	312	1	19	...	...	...	1	1	26	80	55
Total of Presidency, including Sind ...	3,288	15,384	8,005	7,925	2,689	12	263	520	1,996	1	89	...	4	1	3	9	93	243	542
Railways.																			
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	55	428	...	9	474	...	10	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
G. I. P. Railway ...	101	504	...	25	580	1	26	11	165	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	7
S. M. Railway	47	252	...	16	283	...	8	6	58	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8
R.-M. Railway... ...	110	489	...	110	489	...	12	26	300	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	35
Godhra-Rutlám Railway	7	43	10	7	33	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Total ...	320	1,716	10	167	1,859	1	56	49	611	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	15	7	55
Bombay City and Island...	176	1,653	21	42	1,766	1	24	3	407	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	113	23
Grand Total ...	3,784	18,753	8,036	8,134	6,314	14	343	572	3,014	1	96	...	4	1	4	9	116	363	620

—*continued.*

General Internal Management of the Force.

Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.									
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten year's service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Remarks.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
150	305	...	...	65	400	610	35	2	34	16	2	...	17	57	1·4	117 vacancies.
115	237	...	24	51	306	343	4	2	37	10	...	...	16	21·70	2·23	16 do.
60	73	15	288	73	399	242	16	1	28	6	4	1	9	66·15	1·15	64 do.
45	178	...	22	37	209	158	13	...	8	20	4	...	7	41·93	1·60	29 do.
122	316	...	42	59	299	347	15	2	14	6	9	2	21	31·27	2·75	56 do.
102	190	9	60	47	395	311	11	...	19	5	...	...	14	39·84	1·83	10 do.
594	1,299	24	436	332	2,008	2,011	94	7	140	63	19	3	84	...	1·70	292 do.
104	288	...	131	44	325	312	15	...	18	5	3	...	11	47·88	1·59	8 vacancies.
143	416	...	68	255	735	610	80	...	85	45	...	3	16	41·18	·94	85 do.
117	254	...	7	78	345	334	21	...	18	7	....	...	7	30·95	·90	15 do.
135	368	21	201	103	600	447	31	...	42	17	...	2	11	38·59	·95	3 do.
149	387	22	110	74	383	527	25	...	21	7	...	...	12	35·09	1·21	
75	211	4	112	24	172	371	6	...	6	3	...	...	9	22·37	1·57	5 do.
723	1,924	47	629	578	2,560	2,601	178	...	190	84	3	5	66	...	1·12	116 do.
100	255	10	103	34	310	338	14	...	6	9	...	...	8	18·69	1·15	8 vacancies.
67	135	...	135	36	280	339	11	...	4	13		...	7	23·3	1·05	10 do.
104	333	...	6	49	308	483	8	...	25	6	5	...	12	29·78	1·42	4 do.
104	309	15	175	43	260	392	25	2	10	8	3	...	11	48·55	1·51	32 do.
77	163	...	31	12	144	295	15	...	6	4	1	...	5	11·7	1·09	4 do.
119	345	...	52	31	328	435	12	...	5	1	2	...	11	9·02	1·3	26 do.
571	1,540	25	502	205	1,630	2,282	85	2	56	41	11	...	54	...	1·28	84 do.
1,888	4,763	96	1,567	1,115	6,198	6,894	357	9	386	188	33	8	204	...	1·37	492 do.
94	112	...	...	91	654	534	17	...	78	17	9	1	20	30·14	1·54	18 vacancies.
93	90	...	...	108	392	425	6	...	66	12	12	6	8	30·90	·86	7 do.
108	177	...	147	98	507	361	5	...	92	37	...	11	18	70·88	1·83	13 do.
22	38	6	23	28	94	120	3	...	9	11	...	...	5	17·28	2·05	1 do.
44	46	...	...	27	215	260	3	...	12	8	...	...	10	41·20	1·93	15 do.
361	463	6	170	352	1,862	1,700	34	...	252	85	21	18	61	41·22	1·53	54 do.
2,249	5,226	102	1,737	1,467	8,060	8,594	391	9	638	273	54	26	265	...	1·41	546 do.
42	225	...	...	39	225	213	3	...	15	10	...	...	3	51·38	0·62	
90	289	...	...	39	266	239	18	...	17	27	...	1	8	58·	·1	61 vacancies.
42	152	...	...	27	223	45	3	...	17	8	3	...	3	60·5	1·003	4 do.
104	112	...	53	66	297	236	9	5	29	12	...	...	11	49·9	1·82	
4	13	...	...	15	32	3	...	...	15	...	...	..	...	86·	...	
282	791	...	53	186	1,043	736	33	5	93	57	3	1	25	...	...	65 do.
191	413	4	71	433	801	597	40	5	28	25	7	...	27	152·64	1·40	8 do.
2,722	6,430	106	1,861	2,076	9,904	9,927	464	19	759	355	64	27	317	...	...	619

B.—POLICE—*concluded.*

(7).—Statement showing the Race and Religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Division.	Race.												Religion or Caste.															
	Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.				Officers.															
															Hindus.													
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Chutries.	Lohânas.	Hindustâni.	Banias.	Marâthas.	Lingâyats.	Jains.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Pardeshis.	Hindus of all other castes.
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.																
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Northern Division ..	..	6	..	..	..	...	..	..	1	2	12	834	3,504	10	292	119	39	..	..	..	..	11	140	..	..	26	47	..	141
Central Division	1	9	2	..	4	..	1	6	1	..	15	990	4,721	25	340	161	46	..	..	..	..	..	260	3	..	63	3	..	121
Southern Division ..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	701	3,405	18	221	84	22	..	..	..	..	..	234	29	2	..	..	..	108
Total of Presidency Proper	1	21	3	..	4	..	2	6	2	2	37	2,525	11,630	53	853	364	107	..	..	..	..	11	634	32	2	89	50	..	370
Sind	..	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	...	14	653	3,238	15	500	26	1	6	9	21	17	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	70
Total of Presidency, including Sind	1	27	6	6	4	..	2	6	2	2	51	3,178	14,868	68	1,353	390	108	6	9	21	17	11	649	32	2	90	50	..	440
Railways.																												
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	2	52	422	2	18	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
G. I. P. Railway ..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	93	446	7	38	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	2	2
S. M. Railway	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	248	4	14	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	1	1
R. M. Railway	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	104	489	6	58	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Godhra-Rutlâm Railway.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	43	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	..	5	6	..	2	..	.	3	1	..	4	301	1,648	19	132	41	11	1	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	3	59
Bombay City and Island.		7	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	121	1,653	49	50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Grand total ..	1	39	53	6	6	..	2	9	3	3	61	3,600	18,169	136	1,535	435	119	7	9	21	17	11	700	32	2	90	50	3	571

Division.	Religion or Caste—*continued.*																					Grand total, officers and men.	Remarks.
	Officers—*contd.*		Men.																				
	Other religions.				Hindus.															Other religions.			
	Jews.	Pârsis.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Rajputs.	Hindustâni.	Sikhs.	Marâthas.	Chutries.	Lohânas.	Banias.	Lingâyats.	Jains.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Pardeshis.	Mahârs.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Jews.	Pârsis.		
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Northern Division ..	8	21	4	1,240	277	163	..	1	766	..	..	12	..	..	246	322	..	..	463	8	3	4,359	293 vacancies.
Central Division ..	5	1	15	1,757	241	140	..	..	1,235	..	..	..	12	..	515	56	..	..	748	3	..	5,750	116 do.
Southern Division ..	..	1	51	1,155	97	65	..	..	1,439	..	..	..	91	1	..	..	..	..	505	1	..	4,124	84 do.
Total of Presidency Proper	13	23	70	4,152	615	368	..	1	3,440	..	..	12	103	1	761	378	..	..	1,716	12	3	14,233	493 vacancies.
Sind	1	..	..	2,474	167	28	133	15	166	10	5	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	230	..	..	3,920	54 vacancies.
Total of Presidency, including Sind	14	23	70	6,626	782	396	133	16	3,606	10	5	12	103	1	770	379	..	..	1,946	12	3	18,153	547 vacancies.
Railways.																							
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	5	..	115	32	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	1	478	6 vacancies,
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	1	110	48	..	..	..	232	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	33	..	15	1	..	545	61 do.
S. M. Railway	..	..	2	65	45	14	..	..	88	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	..	296	4 do.
R. M. Railwry	..	..	..	158	122	47	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	601	
Godhra-Rutlâm Railway.	..	..	..	12	8	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	50	
Total ..	..	5	3	460	255	85	..	11	320	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	41	..	453	1	1	1,970	71 vacancies.
Bombay City and Island.	..	1	3	370	54	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,214	1	2	1,829	8 vacancies.
Grand total .	14	29	76	7,456	1,091	481	133	27	3,926	10	5	18	115	1	770	379	41	1	3,613	14	6	21,952	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1893, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil	77,275	15,985,270	...	13	103	(a) 7	...	(b) 13	7	(c) 111	156,313	223,440	5,236	147	30,94,036 0 0	39,85,281 0 0	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also *ex-officio* Agent for Sardárs in the Dakkhan. (c) Includes 7 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 2 unpaid officers. One of the Small Cause Court Judgeships in the Presidency Small Cause Court was vacant on the last day of the year. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country and 192 Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris under Act III of 1876, who exercised Civil powers. (d) These are District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Besides these there were 14,930 Police Patels, who were invested with Criminal powers. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thár and Párkar exercised Civil powers. (h) Includes 1 Small Cause Court Judge and 1 Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 Cantonment Magistrate, 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 6 Head Munshis, and 52 Mámlatdárs who exercised Civil power. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal ...				19	158	...	...	(d) 19	...	(e) 540	163,020	1,325	3,572	1,062			
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,766	1,802	...	...			
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil	47,789	2,871,774	...	4	13	(f) 1	...	(g) 3	1	(h) 14	29,053	18,644	414	19	4,37,818 0 0	6,01,256 0 0	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal ...				5	21	...	...	5	...	(i) 143	18,241	168	1,480	140			
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	61	...	...			
	Total ...	125,064	18,857,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381,906	(j)245,440	10,702	1,368	35,31,854 0 0	45,86,537 0 0	

Statement showing the number of Judicial officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges...	6	1	Subordinate Judges, First Class	.....	15
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....	Subordinate Judges, Second Class	.....	97
District and Sessions Judges	16	.....	Magistrates, First Class...	73	99
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges.	1	2	Magistrates, Second Class	9	240
Assistant Judges	3	2	Magistrates, Third Class...	7	279
Small Cause Court Judges	2	6	Police Patels	.....	14,930

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State—Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ... ,, VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquility ... ... ,, VIII	1,578	1,076	1,107	7,925	5,559	1,857	(a) 4	505	(a) 3 died and 1 escaped. 4 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants ... ... ,, IX	91	82	86	116	61	48	...	7	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants . ,, X	918	871	844	1,186	443	671	(b) 1	71	(b) Died.
Attempts at do.	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... ,, XI	945	794	815	1,083	492	528	(c) 5	58	(c) 1 died and 4 escaped.
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... ,, XII	107	92	96	113	61	50	...	2	
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures ... ... ,, XIII	203	181	180	198	72	125	...	1	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... ,, XIV	2,278	2,199	2,187	2,506	367	2,122	...	17	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to religion. ,, XV	52	39	37	93	65	28	...	...	
Offences affecting life ...	565	435	490	861	*440	356	(d) 3	62	(d) Died. *One of these was pardoned and made a witness in the case.
Attempts at do. ...	42	36	42	111	44	59	...	8	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	51	36	39	62	31	29	...	2	
Attempts at do. ...	2	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	
Hurt	32,136	28,104	28,028	68,267	62,854	4,613	(e) 4	796	(e) 3 died and 1 escaped. 69 complainants and complainants in 31 cases were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	9	8	8	16	7	8	...	1	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	750	491	480	1,022	883	95	...	44	6 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal force and assault	7,323	5,773	4,822	9,220	7,461	1,606	(f) 1	152	(f) Died. 17 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	6	6	6	10	8	2	...	...	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ...	209	100	109	216	143	64	(g) 2	7	(g) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape	66	41	42	66	50	12	...	4	
Attempts at do. ...	6	5	7	9	7	2	...	...	
Unnatural offence ...	27	20	19	23	10	8	...	5	
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Offences against property. Chapter XVII. — Theft	14,588	9,510	9,118	13,417	4,217	8,838	(h) 13	349	(h) 5 died, 4 escaped and 4 were transferred. 38 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	45	42	43	51	8	42	...	1	
Extortion	97	69	70	196	135	42	...	19	
Attempts at do. ...	6	4	4	9	9	...	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity ...	616	336	373	1,089	502	510	(i) 1	76	(i) Died.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893—continued.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Attempts at robbery and dacoity	5	3	9	14	10	4	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	855	620	610	941	572	327	(*j*) 1	41	(*j*) Transferred. 2 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	2	2	..	2	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust.	1,609	760	764	967	568	355	(k) 5	39	(*k*) 3 died and 2 escaped. 8 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Receiving of stolen property	1,015	908	929	1,515	593	868	(*l*) 5	49	(*l*) 1 died, 1 escaped and 3 were transferred. 1 complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Cheating	1,057	570	527	813	646	115	(*m*) 8	44	(*m*) 4 died, 2 escaped and 2 were transferred.
Attempts at do. ...	10	8	9	17	8	9	...	...	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	29	21	17	48	31	10	(*n*) 1	6	(*n*) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	12 complainants and complainants in 4 cases were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Mischief	5,461	4,667	4,627	12,106	10,885	957	...	264	
Attempts at do. ...	19	9	7	10	9	1	...	...	(*o*) Died.
Criminal trespass ...	4,267	2,978	2,833	5,331	3,553	1,677	(*o*) 5	96	16 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	25	15	14	18	3	15	...	...	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code...	119	81	100	192	128	52	...	12	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... „ XIX	20	13	13	25	19	6	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage... ... ... „ XX	1,772	1,041	1,030	2,344	2,038	167	(*p*) 4	135	(*p*) 2 died and 2 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	5	4	2	4	1	1	...	2	4 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Defamation ... . „ XXI	372	257	245	544	459	79	...	6	In one case fine was imposed on the complainant under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance .. ... „ XXII	7,196	6,035	5,913	12,508	11,595	750	...	163	14 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C., and in one case fine was imposed under the same Section.
Attempts at do.	5	5	5	12	8	4	...	...	
Offences under Special and Local Laws :—									
Apprentices Act XIX of 1850 (India) ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Arms Act XI of 1878 „ ...	390	377	379	399	58	334	...	7	One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Army Act I of 1881 „ ...	8	8	8	8	4	4	...	...	
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886 „ ...	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859 „ ...	879	827	829	1,137	648	461	...	28	One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Cantonment Act XIII of 1889 . „ ...	3,080	2,994	2,994	3,784	522	2,661	...	1	
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India) ...	2,393	2,125	2,112	5,610	4,747	760	...	133	Twenty-seven complainants were fined and in one case fine was imposed under Section 560, C. P. C.
Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882 (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Court Fees Act VII of 1870 (India) ...	9	9	9	11	1	10	...	...	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act XIX of 1838 (India)	20	20	20	41	11	30	...	...	
Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882 (India)	1,781	1,754	1,772	2,061	675	1,364	(*q*) 3	19	(*q*) Escaped. Nine complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871 (India)	20	20	20	20	...	20	...	...	
Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 (India)	52	49	50	58	54	3	...	1	
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 (India)	39	38	38	38	...	38	...	...	
Factories Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891 (India)	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Frontier Regulation No. III of 1892 (India)	18	18	18	60	24	36	...	...	
Forest Act VII of 1878 (India)	1,703	1,645	1,632	3,724	1,127	2,466	...	131	Three complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884 (India) .	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893—concluded.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889 (India).	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	
Merchants Seamen Act I of 1859 (India)...	74	74	69	69	1	68	...	...	
Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880 (India)	6	6	7	9	2	7	...	...	
Murder of Female Infants Act VIII of 1870 (India)	7	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887 (India)	6	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	
Opium Act I of 1878 (India)	673	661	660	713	118	587	(*r*) 1	7	(*r*) Escaped.
Petroleum Act XII of 1886 (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 (India) ...	17,137	16,776	16,516	16,526	321	16,189	(*s*) 2	4	(*s*) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Ports Act X of 1879 (India)	24	24	24	24	1	23	...	...	
Post Office Act XIV of 1866 (India) ...	5	5	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882 (India)	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Act IX of 1890 (India)	242	242	240	291	30	260	...	1	
Attemps at do. (India)... ...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Registration Act III of 1877 (India) ...	11	11	12	18	2	12	...	4	
Reformatory Schools Act V of 1876(India)	3	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	
Salt Act XII of 1882 (India)	24	24	24	27	5	22	...	...	
The Printing Presses and Newspapers Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890 (India)	4	4	4	7	1	6	...	...	
Ship Registry Act X of 1841 (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861 (India)...	79	77	77	80	34	44	...	2	
Stamp Act I of 1879 (India)	54	53	51	68	19	46	...	3	
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 (India) ...	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI of 1879 (India)	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 (India) ...	8	8	8	23	2	21	...	...	
Wild Birds' Protection Act XX of 1887 (India)	2	2	2	3	...	3	...	...	
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890 (India)	3,727	3,721	3,651	3,661	96	3,564	...	1	
A'bkari Act V of 1878 (Bombay)	3,183	3,118	3,110	3,440	441	2,958	(*t*) 1	40	(*t*) 1 died. One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
District Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890 (Bombay)	8,432	8,329	8,317	8,810	1,073	7,694	(*u*) 3	40	(*u*) 1 died and 2 escaped.
Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Act I, of 1890 (Bombay)	389	385	379	1,733	205	1,513	...	15	
Irrigation Act VII of 1879 (Bombay) ..	354	351	344	553	178	343	...	32	
Jails Act II of 1874 (Bombay)	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 (Bombay	380	373	373	507	103	388	(*v*) 1	15	(*v*) Died.
Municipal Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884 (Bombay)	60,725	44,795	61,521	66,050	20,594	28,749	(*w*)2,546	14,161	(*w*) 674 died and 1,872 escaped. One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Municipal Acts III of 1872 and IV of 1878 (Bombay)	4,103	4,103	1,461	1,461	30	1431	...	...	
Protection of Pilgrims Act II of 1887 (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 (Bombay)	461	460	456	456	11	445	...	...	
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863 (Bombay)...	5,110	5,535	5,490	5,590	224	5,363	...	3	
Public Ferries Act II of 1868 as amended by Act II of 1878 (Bombay)	27	25	25	45	33	12	...	...	
Registration of Boats Act I of 1863 (Bombay)...	9	9	9	12	6	6	...	...	
Sales of Poisons Act VIII of 1866 (Bombay)...	3	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	
Salt Act II of 1890 (Bombay)	595	593	593	803	64	738	...	1	
Tolls Act III of 1875 (Bombay)	6	6	6	7	4	3	...	...	
Tramways Act I of 1874 (Bombay) ...	15	15	10	12	5	7	...	...	
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act IV of 1879 (Bombay)	43	43	41	41	...	41	...	...	
Vaccination Act I of 1877 (Bombay) ..	29	26	24	24	...	24	...	...	
Village Police Act VIII of 1867(Bombay).	3,744	3,740	3,739	5,070	2,109	2,959	...	2	
Tramways (Karachi) Act II of 1883 (Bombay)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	206,681	171,873	183,886	277,850	148,656	108,873	2,620	17,701	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).— *Statement showing the general result of the trial of European*

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases								
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.							By Courts of		
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint.—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report.—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, *suo motu*.—Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
												To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants.—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps.—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body.—Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts at do.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hurt	...	19	5	...	...	24	...	23	...	10	13	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	17	...	11	6	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts at rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	2	11	...	...	13	...	13	...	9	3	1	...	...	13	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Defamation.—Chapter XXI	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local laws	...	40	241	...	...	281	...	249	...	235	14	...	...	...	249	...	...	...
Total	...	103	265	...	...	368	1	327	...	271	51	3	...	...	325	...	...	1

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British subjects in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

WERE DISPOSED OF								NUMBER OF CASES.					
Sessions.		By High Court.		Total for all Courts.									
Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 6, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	13	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	235	14	249	...	249	249	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	2	273	52	325	...	317	317	...	...	...	...

Subsidiary table.

35							36			
Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30.			
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 a (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in columns 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 b of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors.—Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	67	...	1	...	...	...	287	27	1	...

*Transferred to another Province.

The difference between column 9 and column 27 is owing to 2 persons having been shown twice over (*i.e.*, once by the Presidency Magistrate and again by the High Court, Original Side).

will include the figures in this statement.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1893.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485	3	3	.....	3	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	149	273	81	192	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII security for good behaviour	1,520	(a) 1,629	459	1,152	(a) Of these 8 absconded and 15 persons were under trial at the end of the year.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	19	19	8	11	
5. Possession, Chapter XII...	13	26	16	10	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, Section 560	506	547	42	505	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	6	6	3	3	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI...	823	824	664	160	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizances under Chapter XLII	237	345	59	286	
Total ...	3,276	3,672	1,332	2,322	

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	5,059	...	2,109	675	2,273	...	2	3,723	2·111	4,595	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14	21,454	21	6,832	3,047	8,504	3	3,047	15,434	2·081	18,245	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	30,255	2,522	8,543	5,693	3,260	3	10,229	26,286	·486	5,458	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	171,559	59	118,126	38,523	9,762	1,842	3,247	91,449	5·633	2,31,489	
Benches of Magistrates ...	14,806	1	8,995	1,093	3,706	15	996	12,026	1·177	5,033	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code .	118	...	40	73	1	4	...	80	4·019	242	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	34,393	13	(c)2,983	709	30,444	174	70	31,307	·83	33,846	
Courts of Sessions	2,081	4	967	946	...	59	105	918	29·163	7,971	
Superior Courts	225	...	61	159	...	...	5	102	15·612	470	
Total ...	(a) 279,950	(b) 2,620	148,656	50,923	57,970	2,100	17,701	181,325	3·511	307,349	

(a) If 2,100 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
(b) Of these, 713 died, 1,894 escaped and 13 were transferred.
(c) Of these, one was pardoned and made a witness.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																	Remarks.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	563	...	2,388	...	...	...	2,388	...	...	...	...	...	1,655 11 0	1,616 5 0	.....	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	351	13	...	11,248	13	5	7	10,990	236	19	3	...	...	14,429 15 7	12,524 6 8	705 4 0	59	260	52	...	...	2	3	3	1	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .	...	...	...	38	1	...	4,920	...	9	8	4,882	37	1	...	...	...	4,083 5 10	3,910 13 10	59 7 0	15	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	9,945	549	5	38,360	542	1,100	559	32,758	4,978	463	157	4	...	3,03,573 4 0	2,65,917 12 11	24,258 11 11	2,635	7,169	1,221	28	...	244	244	54	16	
Benches of Magistrates	..	...	...	95	1	...	4,702	10	1	...	4,675	24	2	1	...	...	4,576 2 1	4,011 7 2	262 11 3	18	69	9	...	...	8	2	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	52	3	...	4	18	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	131 0 0	8 0 0	7	21	27	...	...	9	9	...	1	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	2,244	870	...	23,635	123	81	12	22,721	824	52	35	3	...	75,713 3 5	64,181 2 7	5,282 6 0	1,222	1,419	479	6	...	94	27	2	68	
Courts of Sessions	..	150	...	748	16	1	107	17	4	3	14	29	24	38	2	...	18,544 8 0	4,411 12 5	62 4 5	21	114	188	398	46	5	7	5	3	
Superior Courts	40	30	...	84	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3	3	71	10	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	40	180	...	13,557	2,019	6	85,364	723	1,201	589	78,429	6,131	561	234	9	...	4,22,696 1 11	3,56,704 12 7	30,638 12 7	4,540	9,087	1,979	503	56	362	297	64	89	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,950	1	730	1,858	...	416	863	2	19	...	61	12·242	
„ Courts of Sessions	1,691	...	577	509	...	155	341	3	25	2	79	16·356	
Superior Courts ... By persons convicted...	928	...	350	303	...	78	56	...	4	...	137	32·927	
Superior Courts ... By Government from judgment of acquittal	33	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	5	...	18	84·2	
Total ...	6,602	1	1,658	2,675	...	653	1,260	5	53	2	295	15·593	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	373	...	307	505	...	...	...	1	73	157	5	12·904	
„ Courts of Sessions	490	...	313	165	...	2	10	21	70	120	34	36·937	
„ Superior Courts	1,140	...	352	679	66	160	194	2	65	...	142	39·345	There were applications for revision made on behalf of complainants in which 491 accused persons were involved. Also there were 449 accused persons in whose interest the Courts took steps to obtain revision.
Total ...	2,503	...	972	1,349	66	162	204	24	208	277	181	32·088	
Grand Total ...	9,105	1	2,630	4,024	66	815	1,464	29	261	279	476	18·716	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code	Jurors. ...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, and XVIII, or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences were tried by Jury in the Districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád, and in the City of Karáchi. (*b*) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the Districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád, and in the City of Karáchi, as noted above. (*c*) *Note.*—Besides these there were 10 persons who would have been tried by Jury, but for the following facts:— 1 died, 6 pleaded guilty, charges against 2 persons were withdrawn and in the case of one person the Sessions Judge, before selecting the Jury, found that he had no jurisdiction in the case and so he set the accused at liberty.
Courts of Session	Jurors (*a*) ...	5	(*c*) 354	341	13	13	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors (*b*).	2 or more.	...	...	...	...	(*d*) 1,434	1,010	92	332	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction	Jurors ...	9	(*e*) 143	137	6	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*) *Note.*—In addition to these there were also 55 persons as under:— 1 died; 1 escaped; 15 pleaded guilty; the charge against one person was withdrawn; in the case of 21 persons the opinion of the Assessors was not taken; in the case of 11 persons no Assessors were appointed; 4 persons were acquitted without asking the opinion of the Assessors; and in the case of one person the Sessions Judge, before selecting the Assessors, found that he had no jurisdiction in the case and so he set the accused at liberty. (*e*) *Note.*—In addition to these 2 persons having pleaded guilty no jurors were appointed.
Total ...		.....	499	480	19	13	1,434	1,010	92	332	

D.—PRISONS.

(1).—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.*

1	2		3		4		5								6			7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
							Received by Transfer.											Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.																								
							A.						B.					A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.*		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
							To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.														By order of Government.																		
																											a.		b.																
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.														
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.												Grand Total.																												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Central and District Jails.	6,731	232	11,783	534	18,514	766	3,027	31	855	48	4	...	104	8	4	1	22,508	854	23,362	3,149	30	96	10	640	24	10,314	537	1,104	35	3	...	7	...	91	7	1	...	12	...	27	...	178	4	6,886	207	6,751	218	6,969
Subordinate Jails.	230	14	3,014	190	3,244	204	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,246	205	3,451	818	48	...	...	108	4	2,104	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	205	12	216	13	229
Total, 1893 ...	6,961	246	14,797	724	21,758	970	3,029	32	855	48	4	...	104	8	4	1	25,754	1,059	26,813	3,967	78	96	10	748	28	12,418	678	1,104	35	3	...	7	...	91	7	1	...	12	...	34	...	182	4	7,091	219	6,967	231	7,198
Total, 1892 ...	6,877	237	15,370	839	22,247	1,076	2,126	44	883	40	1	...	87	10	3	2	25,347	1,172	26,519	3,058	84	69	10	828	37	13,279	753	745	20	4	...	8	...	91	21	3	...	14	...	25	...	263	1	6,961	246	6,981	247	7,228

* Convicts who escaped during the year and were not re-captured at the close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—*Statement showing the religion, age, education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.*

1	2												3								4				5																6		
	Religion.												Age.								Education of Convicts.				Previous Occupation.																			
	A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		Males.										Females.				Total.		
	a.		b.		c.																								A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Years.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total.
1893... ...	86	...	20	1	227	10	5,419	135	8,964	575	44	3	37*	...	86	19	13,195	575	1,432	125	84	5	1,040	3	921	1	12,836	720	508	242	2,051	7,144	1,051	1,756	2,045	404	17	264	39	14,797	724	15,521
1892... ...	66	1	21	1	219	6	5,606	154	9,370	673	41	4	47	...	91	20	13,716	680	1,485	132	78	7	952	2	941	3	13,477	834	477	213	2,121	8,168	1,189	1,355	1,847	538	29	238	34	15,370	839	16,209

* Pársis 17, Jews 17 and West Indians 3.

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D—PRISONS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1893, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3		
	Number according to Length of Sentence.																						
Years.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		I. b. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1893	275	14	533	37	1,010	25	1,071	18	1,154	33	1,343	42	722	11	81	1	597	27	292	11	8	...	7,091	219	7,310
1892	256	13	533	36	1,019	35	1,139	32	1,120	38	1,423	37	654	10	89	1	406	29	314	14	8	1	6,961	246	7,207

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893, who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 Years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
Years.	Number admitted during the year.												Ratio per cent. of column 3 P to column 2.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1893	14,797	724	15,521	1,252	19	433	6	563	12	2,248	37	2,285	15·2	5·1	14·7	86	19	105	9	...	9
1892	15,370	839	16,209	1,363	38	441	11	582	11	2,386	60	2,446	15·5	7·2	15·1	91	20	111	7	1	8

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2			3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average number of prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central and District Jails ...	6,969	268	7,237	2,12,497	29 5 10	1,84,198	25 7 3	31,753	4 6 2	14,046	1 15 1	63 7 6	24,280	3 5 8	42,468	5 13 10	5,09,242	70 5 10
Subordinate Jails	229	110	339	9,149	26 15 10	8,762	25 13 7	468	1 6 1	75	0 3 6	10 5 6	608	1 12 8	2,521	7 7 0	21,583	63 10 8
Lock-ups	...	559	559	19,153	34 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	101	0 2 11	10,322	18 7 5	29,576	52 14 6
Total, 1893 ...	7,198	937	8,135	2,40,799	29 9 7	1,92,960	23 11 6	32,221	3 15 5	14,121	1 11 9	60 6 10	24,989	3 1 2	55,311	6 12 9	5,60,401	68 14 2
Total, 1892 ...	7,228	794	8,022	2,47,582	30 13 10	1,85,373	23 1 9	36,039	4 7 11	13,544	1 11 0	57 10 5	20,445	2 8 9	54,328	6 12 4	5,57,311	69 7 7

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6													7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.																
					A.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K.	L.			Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days.		
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.					
											G.	H.	I.	J.		a	b				
Years.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentences of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works jails.	Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
1893...	106	7,087	223	334	325	326	689	465	961	283	25	14	...	59	2,196	543	497	147	4·6	9·7	31·0
1892...	92	7,122	229	289	396	317	634	468	856	282	38	15	...	66	2,197	631	545	159	4·5	8·9	30·8

(7)—Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Years.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1893.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1893.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1893	7,087	3,551	453 10	1,03,527 5	1,03,980 15	2,37,957 3	421 7	2,38,378 10	1,34,397 11	18 15	37 14	
1892	7,122	3,719	884 14	87,523 0	88,407 14	2,02,268 7	453 10	2,02,722 1	1,14,314 3	16 1	30 12	

(8).—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Years.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, statement 5).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, statement 5).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement 7).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).	REMARKS.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1893	5,60,401 0	68 14	1,34,397 11	16 8	4,26,003 5	52 6	
1892	5,57,311 0	62 7	1,14,314 3	14 4	4,42,996 13	55 3	

D.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

(9).—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11														
																												Ratio per Mille of average strength.														
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Years.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of jails devoted to convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1893...	8,594	1,954	10,548	7,874	261	8,135	15,185	535	15,720	6,398	171	6,569	225·45	8·24	233·69	201	6	207	16	1	17	43	2	45	22	1	23	812·5	655·2	807·5	28·6	31·6	28·7	2·8	3·8	2·8	22·7	19·2	22·6	25·5	23·0	25·4
1892...	8,177	1,899	10,076	7,751	271	8,022	12,106	704	12,645	6,148	163	6,311	229·5	5·43	234·93	291	2	293	36	...	36	65	...	65	13	1	14	793·2	601·5	786·7	29·6	20·0	29·3	1·6	3·7	1·7	35·9	3·7	34·8	37·5	7·4	36·5

(10).—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
															Cost.	
Years.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1893.		Daily average number.		Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1893	136	...	1,810	4	1,946	4	1,789	3	2	...	155	1	116	...	7,996 7 8	68 15 0
1892	120	...	1,769	1	1,889	1	1,752	1	1	...	136	...	114	...	7,933 11 5	69 9 6

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of tribunals.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other suits.									Grand total.	Remarks.
	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under the Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for Specific Relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—*Civil Courts.*																		
Unpaid Tribunals	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	13	59	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 7,665	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	109,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,027	826	170	7,495	19	166	13	2,101	20,817	130,429	
Small Cause Courts	19,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	19,484	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts / Chief Courts of Districts	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	11	1	43	1	11	129	57	341	621	
Total	129,392	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,121	837	171	7,545	20	177	142	2,188	21,201	(b) 158,258	
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	15,303	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	15,303	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts	31,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	389	31,710	
Superior Courts	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	27	2	26	2	9	27	147	301	673	
Total	31,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	27	2	26	2	9	27	536	690	32,383	
Grand total	161,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,485	864	173	7,571	22	186	169	2,724	37,194	205,944	

(a) No details are given, as these were suits instituted under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára.

(b) The total of columns 2 and 17 does not agree with the entry in column 18, the difference being 7,665, the details of which have not been given as stated above.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs. a. p.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	6	34	10	8	...	...	...	1	...	56,229 8 10	(*a*) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	(*a*) 7,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	15,691	58,507	27,841	24,034	2,304	1,313	111	58	570	1,61,79,278 1 2	
Small Cause Courts	4,341	9,052	3,070	2,866	155	...	...	...	...	14,34,302 10 11	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6	41	40	137	97	127	49	24	100	21,23,202 13 5	
Chief Courts of Districts											
Total ...	27,709	67,634	30,961	27,045	2,556	1,440	160	83	670	1,97,93,013 2 4	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	457	1,303	744	842	103	48	5	1	11,800	5,59,335 11 4	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	457	1,303	744	842	103	48	5	1	11,800	5,59,335 11 4	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,100	16,339	6,134	5,873	815	449	...	...	...	33,94,205 12 11	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	16	4	242	107	84	220	55,46,475 7 8	
Total ...	2,100	16,339	6,134	5,889	819	691	107	84	220	89,40,681 4 7	
Grand total ...	30,266	85,276	37,839	33,776	3,478	2,179	272	168	12,690	2,92,93,030 2 3	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued*.

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of: Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Without contest: Decreed on confession.	Without contest: Decreed *ex-parte*.	Without contest: Dismissed *ex-parte*.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	On reference to arbitration: For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	With contest: Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits: Contested.	Average duration of suits: Uncontested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals...	59	...	11	12	10	...	...	...	...	12	3	11	4	159	61	
Village Courts	7,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 7,621 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	1,57,022	...	15,794	26,696	11,609	44,429	686	936	36	26,451	4,881	25,504	10,053	130·050	51·215	
Small Cause Courts	22,788	...	1,711	3,234	3,660	7,019	211	21	4	3,633	648	2,647	593	75·258	45·293	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	963	...	46	69	108	128	6	28	...	123	100	355	226	259	117·713	
Chief Courts of Districts... ...																
Total ...	1,88,746	...	17,562	30,011	15,387	51,576	903	985	40	30,219	5,632	28,810	10,876	124·321	50·632	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 12, the following were also before the High Court on its Original Side :— 104 Petitions for leave to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*. 3 Do. under the Indian Trustee's Act. 11 Do. do. Companys' Act.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	15,667	...	926	1,357	1,513	723	1,334	37	12	5,529	3,843	393	36	23·445	14·139	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Total ...	15,667	...	926	1,357	1,513	723	1,334	37	12	5,529	3,843	393	36	23·445	14·139	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	34,844	...	1,575	6,970	6,266	11,524	58	69	18	4,020	1,067	3,277	504	41·6	36·3	76 Miscellaneous petitions. There were also 122 applications for Probate and 166 for Letters of Administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar. (*a*) Includes 98 suits stayed and 8 suits withdrawn. (*b*) These were shown as disposed of when they were originally referred to arbitration.
Superior Courts	2,720	...	(*a*) 349	105	15	456	297	(*b*) 3	...	196	71	1,231	819	322·112	300·336	
Total ...	37,564	...	1,924	7,075	6,281	11,980	355	72	18	4,216	1,138	4,508	1,323	55·075	47·947	
Grand total ...	2,41,977	...	20,412	38,443	23,181	64,279	2,592	1,094	70	39,964	10,613	33,711	12,235	115·324	50·116	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	28	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	13,834	...	2,357	549	683	2,197	286	...	...	3,597	1,769	2,396	641	73·076	The First Class Subordinate Judge of Kárwár decided one case of contempt of Court, in which the accused pleaded guilty.
Small Cause Courts	782	...	137	34	139	145	62	...	...	131	42	92	18	43·764	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... / Chief Courts of Districts	2,313	...	228	54	31	496	207	...	5	479	286	527	210	128·411	
Total ...	16,936	...	2,722	637	853	2,840	555	...	5	4,209	2,097	3,018	869	78·709	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	6,988	...	670	627	1,025	3,086	44	...	...	373	181	982	...	38·047	
Superior Courts	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	37·2	
Total ...	6,994	...	673	627	1,026	3,086	44	...	...	374	181	983	...	38·046	
Grand total ...	23,930	...	3,395	1,264	1,879	5,926	599	...	5	4,583	2,278	4,001	869	66·444	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed, under Section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	*8,665	...	311	230	95	26	52	10	2,377	576	639	177	4,172	3,235	304·826	273	* These include 942 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,665	...	311	230	95	26	52	10	2,377	576	639	177	4,172	3,235	304·826	273	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original decrees	†592	...	13	46	29	3	15	2	83	24	17	20	340	284	313·667	11	† Out of these 18 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
Appeals from Appellate decrees	1,954	...	366	21	8	3	...	5	328	44	48	82	1,049	838	295·568	38	
Total ...	2,546	...	379	67	37	6	15	7	411	68	65	102	1,389	1,122	299·510	49	
Grand total ...	11,211	...	690	297	132	32	67	17	2,788	644	704	279	5,561	4,357	303·688	322	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted	Remanded	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	159	...	17	11	6	...	1	...	29	6	36	8	45	25	106·991	3	* In addition to these the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court of Sind and the High Court, Appellate Side :—
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By the Sadar Court of Sind.
Total ...	159	...	17	11	6	...	1	...	29	6	36	8	45	25	106·991	3	16 Applications under Section 622, Civil Procedure Code. 6 Do. under Section 25 of Act IX of 1887. and 2 References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code.
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	By the High Court, Appellate Side.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	6 Applications to withdraw or transfer appeals, Section 25, Civil Procedure Code.
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original order	66	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	19	1	4	4	14	10	166·654	...	8 Do. for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 592, Civil Procedure Code. 2 Do. for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council. 17 Do. for review of judgments. 35 Do. for stay of execution.
Appeals from Appellate order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206 Do. under extraordinary jurisdiction. 13 Civil References.
Total ...	*66	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	19	1	4	4	14	10	166·654	...	360 All other applications under the Code not specially mentioned above.
Grand total ...	225	...	33	19	6	...	1	...	48	7	40	12	59	35	125·681	3	and 1,388 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7).—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	Number of Applications.											Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
											Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs. a. p.													
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	132	...	13	37	46	36	6	824 3 0	...	...	1	2	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	83	
Village Courts	4,181	...	...	...	...	224	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	217,736	...	30,216	39,832	105,898	41,790	14,833	30,18,038 12 10	672	1,329	1,943	2,203	5,218	1,029	4,183	72	3,414	85	183	26,394	No details are given for 3,957 applications disposed of by village Munsiffs under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Small Cause Courts	50,732	1	2,648	5,838	17,425	4,820	2,379	1,19,343 14 7½	179	683	170	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... / Chief Courts of Districts... ...	502	7	161	81	256	197	134	1,44,729 1 8	1	2	6	6	20	2	7	...	7	...	...	35	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	253,483	8	33,038	45,788	123,625	47,067	17,352	32,82,936 0 1½	852	2,014	2,120	2,485	5,238	1,031	4,198	72	3,423	85	183	26,609	
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	2,084	...	1,666	8	240	170	18	4,809 6 3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	446	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,084	....	1,666	8	240	170	18	4,809 6 3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	193	...	..	446	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	22,256	(a)190	3,370	1,776	14,113	2,807	245	5,76,047 11 2	947	1,621	590	1,013	...	...	...	..	57	...	...	2,496	(a) Besides these there were 435 applications disposed of by transfer to Courts within the Presidency.
Superior Courts	381	(b) 18	43	11	134	175	42	65,03,825 4 8	10	5	4	20	11	...	9	...	25	...	...	70	(b) These were decrees or orders transmitted to other Presidencies.
Total ...	22,637	208	3,413	1,787	14,247	2,982	287	70,79,872 15 10	957	1,626	594	1,033	11	...	9	...	82	...	...	2,566	
Grand total ...	278,204	216	38,117	47,583	138,112	50,219	17,657	1,03,67,618 6 2½	1,809	3,640	2,714	3,520	5,249	1,031	4,207	72	3,698	85	183	29,621	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(8.—)(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditor's Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	368	94	20	54	78	11	...	111	22	12	12,863 2 2	130 2 3	653 15 7	893 9 7	
Chief Courts of Districts	9	1	1	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	377	95	21	54	82	11	...	114	22	12	12,863 2 2	130 2 3	653 15 7	893 9 7	

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, the Settlement of Aden and the Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1893-94.

Office.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																		
		COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.									
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c* or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All instruments or lease (other than perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Instruments of lease for one year or less, Section 18, Clause *c*, and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *b*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4 *a*	4 *b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Do. do. 2nd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Do. do. 3rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Do. do. 4th or Sind Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Bombay	1	21	954	16	796	1,014	3	331	3,135	35,325 4	..	4	1	10	2	62	5	84	276 0	2,62,04,291 13 1
Gujarát — Ahmedábád	9	87	2,494	234	2,783	214	..	340	6,152	14,184 8	22	318	56	1,132	..	..	..	1,528	668 12	33,65,491 11 7
Gujarát — Broach	7	59	1,591	392	2,652	159	128	259	5,240	12,441 8	126	372	37	69	..	3	..	607	401 8	28,12,459 14 0
Gujarát — Kaira	10	55	2,894	367	3,884	811	7	814	8,832	17,983 4	..	371	140	200	..	11	..	722	381 4	36,14,399 13 0
Gujarát — Panch Mahals	5	10	304	84	181	190	..	68	837	1,605 12	..	35	25	18	..	..	..	78	34 0	3,20,111 7 5
Gujarát — Surat	9	66	2,418	459	1,680	209	199	866	5,897	12,366 0	52	200	54	486	..	..	..	792	428 0	29,18,829 15 9
Konkan — Kolába	9	50	1,972	798	2,330	92	..	254	5,496	9,456 8	77	659	43	34	..	..	3	816	411 8	20,58,621 5 2
Konkan — Ratnágiri	11	31	1,139	424	2,305	171	134	341	4,545	8,061 8	49	456	119	18	..	..	6	648	403 8	17,62,328 2 3
Konkan — Thána	11	43	2,176	1,227	1,885	122	1	662	6,056	10,151 0	..	725	49	85	..	8	1	868	464 0	24,76,809 2 11
Dakkan — Ahmednagar	12	95	2,043	436	2,254	253	2	2,587	7,670	8,605 12	62	253	54	72	..	..	3	444	288 12	15,98,880 4 10
Dakkan — Khándesh	19	124	8,949	1,706	11,646	185	13	2,000	24,623	42,491 12	120	1,884	101	419	..	23	..	2,547	1,283 0	89,22,798 0 7
Dakkan — Násik	13	69	3,078	1,195	4,394	163	54	1,613	10,566	14,699 4	189	1,000	73	375	..	3	..	1,640	875 4	28,66,725 0 4
Dakkan — Poona	12	179	3,663	341	5,616	460	13	5,597	15,869	23,016 0	..	365	194	145	..	32	..	736	780 12	52,32,133 10 1
Dakkan — Sátára	13	236	2,604	236	4,369	408	343	5,340	13,536	15,132 4	139	175	61	32	..	..	3	410	212 8	27,58,242 11 6
Dakkan — Sholápur	8	99	1,937	166	1,530	299	7	2,130	6,168	7,341 4	347	254	101	171	..	2	..	875	494 4	16,04,469 7 7
Southern Marátha Country — Belgaum	10	149	2,355	762	5,172	486	63	1,827	10,814	16,060 8	52	608	136	148	..	..	..	944	523 12	32,93,917 1 0
Southern Marátha Country — Bijápur	9	113	1,766	471	1,900	265	37	463	5,015	6,049 12	646	377	130	40	..	..	..	1,193	448 4	12,65,129 5 0
Southern Marátha Country — Dhárwár	12	150	2,777	1,132	4,109	729	39	2,218	11,154	16,123 0	31	547	178	166	1	..	..	923	492 4	33,81,894 6 6
North Kánara — Kánara	10	67	1,002	487	1,273	574	1,630	329	5,362	7,487 12	..	244	245	77	..	67	4	637	425 12	18,56,782 15 2
Settlement of Aden — Aden	2	5	110	..	55	8	..	1	179	1,009 8	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	12 4	3,87,853 8 0
Cantonment of Deesa — Deesa	1	1	15	..	6	..	..	..	22	47 0	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1 8	9,796 0 0
Sind — Karáchi	13	13	951	..	857	70	..	98	1,989	6,564 8	41	15	5	3	1	..	17	82	158 4	19,06,515 9 8
Sind — Hyderábád	13	21	1,306	..	1,618	94	13	126	3,178	7,453 4	252	130	18	2	5	6	5	420	313 8	16,77,848 3 5
Sind — Shikárpur	14	50	2,350	..	3,836	109	4	201	6,550	15,623 4	235	161	17	18	1	3	39	474	392 8	33,30,763 14 8
Sind — Upper Sind Frontier	5	5	211	..	246	24	..	8	494	1,572 8	23	7	..	2	..	1	..	33	29 4	3,71,581 0 6
Sind — Thar and Párkar	8	2	90	..	93	15	..	11	211	603 8	22	12	3	..	..	..	..	37	15 12	1,35,522 0 0
Total	246	1,800	51,149	10,933	67,470	7,124	2,690	28,424	169,590	3,11,461 0	2,488	9,173	1,840	3,722	10	225	86	17,544	10,216 0	8,61,34,196 8 0

F.—REGISTRATION—*concluded.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, the Settlement of Aden and the Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1893-94.

Office.	Number of registration offices.	Registration affecting Movable Property—Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by will Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusal to register.	Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches of applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total expenditure.
		Instruments of gift of moveable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, Clause *d*, Section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money, Section 18, Clause *f*.	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.									Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.]	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
							Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	128 7 0	18,019 2 1
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,194 8 9
Do. do. 2nd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,671 9 7
Do. do. 3rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2,838 3 5
Do. do. 4th or Sind Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2,935 13 0
Bombay	1	4	17	4	150	175	2,297 0	32	34	..	20	66	31	253	998	37,966 4	21,110 3 0	20,289 0 0
Gujarát — Ahmedábád	9	3	63	23	98	187	478 8	..	175	..	2	7	11	30	283	15,681 12	10,565 11 0	11,528 5 8
Gujarát — Broach	7	..	19	2	25	46	92 8	..	82	..	8	9	10	24	190	13,098 0	7,142 2 1	9,906 2 3
Gujarát — Kaira	10	3	43	10	101	157	153 4	1	166	..	3	23	31	9	212	18,849 12	9,539 0 4	12,897 13 7
Gujarát — Panch Mahals	5	..	12	..	19	31	81 12	..	20	..	..	3	2	2	54	1,761 8	1,321 4 5	2,090 10 6
Gujarát — Surat	9	1	54	13	37	105	179 12	..	161	..	18	36	11	89	190	13,295 12	8,283 2 2	10,210 6 5
Konkan — Kolába	9	..	22	1	31	54	140 12	..	28	..	8	18	15	22	198	10,064 12	7,288 12 1	10,025 10 0
Konkan — Ratnagiri	11	1	19	6	45	71	168 12	..	47	..	11	14	13	28	283	8,727 12	6,562 7 7	9,576 5 10
Konkan — Thana	11	4	61	11	60	136	191 8	..	36	..	7	28	29	19	309	10,878 8	8,122 13 3	9,641 13 1
Dakkhan — Ahmednagar	12	3	22	115	111	251	199 0	1	50	..	2	4	8	24	392	9,193 8	7,302 14 9	8,860 3 5
Dakkhan — Khandesh	19	4	435	13	267	719	812 12	..	68	..	18	63	63	26	626	44,725 8	23,124 9 0	25,495 2 7
Dakkhan — Nasik	13	5	235	7	211	458	492 12	..	48	..	11	33	65	20	369	16,163 4	11,864 1 6	13,097 15 5
Dakkhan — Poona	12	8	41	158	193	400	545 0	3	155	..	6	5	8	90	658	24,651 12	14,718 6 9	14,107 11 2
Dakkhan — Satara	13	4	4	38	112	158	237 12	1	39	..	1	16	13	54	529	15,669 8	12,239 3 10	11,945 0 1
Dakkhan — Sholápur	8	3	30	106	152	291	319 8	..	51	..	1	..	6	22	336	8,257 0	6,780 5 5	6,546 2 0
Southern Maratha Country — Belgaum	10	1	5	17	165	188	368 8	..	65	..	6	15	21	20	370	17,082 12	8,915 10 10	11,172 15 2
Southern Maratha Country — Bijápur	9	1	8	1	108	118	205 0	..	36	..	2	14	17	8	109	6,776 12	4,071 7 4	6,094 10 3
Southern Maratha Country — Dhárwár	12	1	8	16	141	166	384 12	1	101	..	17	32	63	28	470	17,202 0	9,192 12 8	13,195 7 10
North Kanara — Kanara	10	4	42	141	224	411	970 8	..	33	..	17	24	28	38	290	8,950 0	7,819 14 6	9,755 8 1
Settlement of Aden — Aden	2	..	2	..	12	14	44 0	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	1,065 12	576 3 8	1,528 0 11
Cantonment of Deesa — Deesa	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	50 8	30 2 0	125 10 0
Sind — Karáchi	13	1	6	16	38	61	223 0	1	24	..	9	15	7	41	142	6,993 12	3,267 8 6	6,239 1 11
Sind — Hyderábád	13	7	10	39	117	173	403 12	..	21	..	16	26	7	52	163	8,212 8	6,697 3 3	7,866 9 7
Sind — Shikárpur	14	1	22	86	134	243	497 0	..	37	..	11	35	9	36	246	16,586 12	10,458 0 3	13,887 12 6
Sind — Upper Sind Frontier	5	..	5	18	25	48	84 12	..	4	..	..	2	2	5	32	1,694 8	901 8 0	2,147 13 4
Sind — Thar and Párkar	8	..	..	25	..	25	44 0	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	670 4	385 15 0	1,399 5 7
Total	246	59	1,185	866	2,576	4,686	9,615 12	40	1,433	..	202	488	470	945	7,440	3,34,261 0	2,08,209 14 2	2,80,290 10 0

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—*Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.*

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Local Boards.	Number of Members on the Boards.								Number of meetings held.	Average Attendance at each Meeting.			Remarks.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.																
Ahmedábád	3,821	9,21,712	9	...	81	72	153	61	92	8	145	38	3·2	4·6	7·8	
Kaira	1,596	871,589	8	...	76	68	144	30	114	8	136	41	2·	6·4	8·4	
Panch Mahals	1,613·4	313,417	4	11	21	...	32	11	21	4	28	8	2·3	3·1	5·4	
Broach	1,463	341,490	6	...	51	45	96	18	78	5	91	55	2·11	5·98	8·09	
Surat	1,660·94	649,989	9	...	72	63	135	34	101	7	128	40	1 8	5·3	7·1	
Thána	3,583	819,580	10	...	89	79	168	28	140	6	162	41	1·73	7·	8·73	
Total ...	13,737·34	3,917,777	46	11	390	327	728	182	546	38	690	223	2-15	5·8	7·95	
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar	6,594	888,755	12	...	107	95	202	52	150	8	194	64	2·8	5·3	8·2	
Khándesh	9,943·4	1,434,716	17	...	157	140	297	56	241	15	282	92	2·1	6·7	8·8	
Násik	5,940	843,582	13	6	110	95	211	52	159	14	197	66	2·4	6·1	8·5	
Poona	5,352	1,067,800	9	...	82	73	155	32	123	13	142	46	2·4	6·9	9·3	
Sátára	4,988	1,225,989	12	...	110	98	208	42	166	12	196	84	2·1	6·6	8·7	
Sholápur...	4,521	750,689	8	...	72	64	136	21	115	11	125	38	2·0	6·0	8·0	
Total ...	37,338·4	6,211,531	71	6	638	565	1,209	255	954	73	1,136	390	2·3	6·2	8·5	
Southern Division.																
Belgaum	4,656	936,407	8	...	73	63	136	41	95	8	128	42	2·83	4·73	7·56	
Dhárwár...	*4,535	1,051,314	12	...	114	102	216	50	166	13	203	68	2·12	6·05	8·17	*The area of 27 Gajendragad inám villages is not included, as it is not available.
Bijápur	5,693	734,849	9	...	78	69	147	28	119	9	138	61	1·9	6·3	8·2	
Kánara	3,940·89	380,460	9	15	66	26	107	24	83	7	100	57	1·5	4·6	6·1	
Ratnágiri	3,910	1,059,295	10	...	85	75	160	29	131	5	155	53	1·4	5·8	7·2	
Kolába	2,137	594,872	8	...	71	63	134	30	104	5	129	41	1·6	7·1	8·7	
Total ...	24,871·89	4,757,197	56	15	487	398	900	202	698	47	853	322	1·87	5·76	7·63	
Sind.																
Karáchi	14,217·33	434,836	10	...	63	54	117	31	86	13	104	40	1·78	4·53	6·31	
Hyderábád	9,025 32	832,344	14	...	117	104	221	36	185	14	207	102	1·07	5·48	6·55	
Shikárpur	8,038·72	798,223	15	...	114	119	233	37	196	20	213	138	1·40	6·22	7·62	
Thar and Párkar	12,725·00	291,510	7	...	47	2	49	16	33	1	48	60	1·13	2·88	4·01	
Upper Sind Frontier	2,516·08	162,152	5	8	22	4	34	8	26	1	33	18	1·44	3·67	5·11	
Total ...	46,522·45	2,519,065	51	8	363	283	654	128	526	49	605	358	1·30	5·13	6·43	
GRAND TOTAL ...	122,470·08	17,405,570	224	40	1,878	1,573	3,491	767	2,724	207	3,284	1,293	...	...	...	

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

G—LOCAL BOARDS'

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

Districts.	Improvement of water-supply.						Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.				
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	4	3,745 14 10	25 wells ... ... 8 troughs ... ... 2 other works 35	5,954 2 1	29 tanks ... ... 3 step-wells ... ... 5 channels ... ... 22 wells ... ... 7 troughs 66	5,633 8 7 56 11 5 468 10 11 3,921 5 8 10,080 4 7	...	.....	19,779 11 6
Kaira	.....	.....	24	11,784 12 0	41 tanks ... ... 139 wells 180	18,116 8 2 19,074 3 3 37,190 11 5	...	.....	48,975 7 5
Panch Mahals	2	1,138 9 7	34	9,843 4 4	20 tanks ... ... 14 wells 34	4,174 0 5 1,237 7 1 5,411 7 6	...	.....	16,393 5 5
Broach	44	17,454 5 1	42	15,344 11 1	48	11,656 3 1	...	.....	44,455 3 3
Surat	5	1,610 11 10	30	8,651 3 5	60 wells ... ... 32 tanks ... ... 2 ovaras 94	6,511 8 6 10,095 9 7 514 0 0 17,121 2 1	...	.....	27,383 1 4
Thána	.....	.....	68	16,231 12 10	10 tanks ... ... 35 wells 45	1,179 6 1 3,816 13 5 4,996 3 6	...	.....	21,228 0 4
Total ...	55 works ...	23,948 15 4	233 works	67,809 13 9	467 works	86,456 0 2	...	.....	1,78,214 13 3
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	115	19,474 13 2	18 wells repaired	2,737 13 2	...	.....	22,212 10 4
Khándesh	1	1,441 0 9	46	11,603 7 6	79 tanks	15,892 1 0	...	.....	28,936 9 3
Násik	.....	.....	52	10,627 8 5	53 wells ... ... 2 zaras ... ... 1 kund or saptaspring ... 1 improving ghát to the Vaduh river. 57	4,087 5 5 380 0 0 4,467 5 5	...	.....	15,094 13 10
Poona	1	49 8 0	50	8,825 9 0	23 wells ... ... 2 tanks ... ... 2 zaras 27	2,646 11 9	...	.....	11,521 12 9
Sátára	.....	.....	76	16,566 4 0	6 wells ... ... 5 springs ... ... 5 hals ... ... 1 hond 17	1,014 6 0	...	.....	*22,580 10 0
Sholápur	Survey of village tanks in Sangola and Malsiras Tálukás by Public Works Department.	337 4 6	43	11,734 9 9	26	2,679 6 4	...	.....	14,751 4 7
Total ...	3 works ...	1,827 13 3	382	78,832 3 10	224 works	29,437 11 8	...	.....	1,15,097 12 9
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1 inlet drain ...	888 13 0	9	9,204 6 9	13 wells ... ... 6 tanks 19	1,411 11 7 362 12 9 1,774 8 4	...	.....	11,867 12 1
Dhárwár	.....	.....	5	2,810 1 6	51 tanks ... ... 29 wells 80	25,392 11 2	...	.....	28,202 12 8

* Includes Rs. 5,000 which represent the yearly contribution paid by the District

ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.

Improvement of village sites, &c., including removal of rank vegetation.					Conservancy of towns and villages.				Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals.		Other objects calculated to promote the safety health, comfort and convenience of rural population.		Remarks.
Village-site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishment.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	3	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	..	.....	Sháhápur	1 man ...	150 1 2	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	3	25 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	130 1 2	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	2	366 11 6	366 11 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	4	224 10 6	224 10 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Amount paid to G. I. P. Railway Company for the supply of water to travellers at Dhond Railway Station.	21 7 0	
											Amount paid to the Irrigation Department for the supply of water to the village of Ghorpadi.	121 12 7	
											Amount spent by the Táluka Board Bhimthadi in supplying drinking water to persons attending the Mámlatdár's Office during the months of April and May 1893.	4 6 0	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	147 9 7	
1	247 1 6	11	61 4 6 9	861 8 3	Kurduvádi.	1	120 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
1	247 1 6	17	1,205 12 9	1,452 14 3	1	1	120 0 0	.....	.....	..	.....	147 9 7	
.....	.....	6	450 4 0	450 4 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
5	265 4 0	3	405 0 0	670 4 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	

Local Board to the Sátára Municipal ity towards the water supply scheme.

G.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(2).—*Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement*

Districts.	Improvement of water-supply.								
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Southern Division—concluded.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijápur	4 tanks ...	3,054 11 10	64 wells	16,949 13 0	19 wells	3,188 15 10	...		23,193 8 8
Kánara	5	1,439 2 9	2	599 7 6	89 Repairs to wells ...	274 9 9	...	.....	3,652 6 1
					43 } Ordinary repairs to	157 1 4			
					22 } wells and tanks.				
					Special repairs to a well at Sambrani.	(*a*)675 6 11			
					Special repairs to a well at Janjiri.	(*b*)506 9 10			
					166	1,613 11 10			
Ratnágiri	2 tanks ...	65 0 0	24 wells	3,792 13 3	11 wells } repaired. ...	566 7 6	...	.....	7,473 3 6
	2 ponds ...	125 0 0	1 wall round the mouth of well.	27 11 0	3 tanks }				
					2 water courses	524 14 0			
	4	190 0 0		3,820 8 3	1 Howd at Dewalwáda, repaired.	8 5 3			
			25		2 dams	100 3 0			
					2 repairs to water-works.	1,684 11 8			
					1 laying iron pipes of the water-works at Vesavi.	578 1 10			
					22	3,462 11 3			
Kolába	1	495 13 6	35	8,279 15 0	28 wells	4,566 2 6	Náraṇgi Water-works. 1 man employed at Rs. 4 per mensem.	48 0 0	14,300 3 7
					5 dams	263 7 3			
					3 tanks	481 10 4			
					1 cistern	65 3 0			
					1 water-pipe	100 0 0			
					38	5,476 7 1			
Total ...	15 works ...	6,068 9 1	140 works	41,664 4 0	344 works	40,905 1 6	1	48 0 0	88,689 14 7
Sind.									
Karáchi	.....	.....	20 wells	3,522 5 1	48 wells	3,263 14 0	...	.....	6,786 3 1
			2 bathing ghâts.		9 tanks				
			1 tank		1 kohri				
			23		58				
Hyderábád	.....	.....	7 wells	1,736 15 0	41 wells	2,015 2 11	...	.....	*5,252 1 11
			Windmill and boring apparatus.	1,500 0 0	1 tank				
				3,236 15 0	42				
Shikárpur	1 bathing steps.	263 0 0	17 wells	4,085 14 10	97 wells	6,561 1 5	16	1,556 2 3	12,466 2 6
			2 sheds		6 tanks				
			19		103				
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	7 wells	2,645 0 0	26 wells	538 15 7	...	.....	538 15 7
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 wells	998 6 1			
					1 tank		...	.....	3,643 6 1
					1 masonry gutter ...				
					33				
Total ...	1 work ...	263 0 0	56 works and windmill and boring apparatus.	13,490 2 11	262 works	13,377 8 0	16	1,556 2 3	28,686 13 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	74 works ...	32,108 5 8	811 works	2,01,796 8 6	1,297 works	1,70,180 5 4	17	1,604 2 3	4,10,689 5 9

* Inclu ...des Rs. 1,500 on account of windmill ...contril...

ADMINISTRATION—*concluded.*

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

Improvement of village sites, &c., including removal of rank vegetation.					Conservancy of towns and villages.				Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals.		Other objects calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort and convenience of rural population.		Remarks.
Village-site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishment.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Sindgi town roads.	281 15 10	...	...	1,748 12 5	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
Repairs to 1 slab drain at Kumatgi.	23 14 0												
Bágewádi town roads.	360 12 5												
Muddebihal town roads.	198 12 4												
Drainage gutters within and outside the town of Mudebihal.	75 7 0												
Clearing the Ghát at Kaládgi.	29 15 6												
Repairs to the water canal leading to the Bádámi tank.	471 10 9												
Bádámi town roads.	356 4 7												
	1,748 12 5												
.....	.....	...	...	.....	Ankola Town Conservancy.	3 sweepers.	154 3 2	.....	.....	...	.....	...	(*a*) and (*b*) spent by the Government Executive Engineer.
					Siddápur Town Conservancy.	2 sweepers and coolies.	395 2 0						
					Bilgi Town Conservancy.	Carried out through villagers.	12 0 0						
					Supa Town Conservancy.	1 sweeper	65 6 6						
					Yellápur Town Conservancy.	3 sweepers.	194 8 0						
						9	821 3 8						
						5							
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	Besides Rs. 100 have been contributed to Mahád Municipality for the erection of a dam to the Gandhari river.
13	2,014 0 5	14	855 4 0	2,869 4 5	5	9 men ...	821 3 8	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
1	500 0 0	33	129 2 0	629 2 0	...	1	19 12 7	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	478 11 4	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	6	358 8 3	.....	.....	...	.....	224 8 11	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	
1	500 0 0	33	129 2 0	629 2 0	...	7	378 4 10	.....	.....	478 11 4	.....	224 8 11	
15	2,761 1 11	67	2,215 2 9	4,976 4 8	7	18	1,449 9 8	.....	.....	478 11 4	.....	372 2 6	

and boring apparatus.

H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4								5
			Number of Members of Committee.								
Districts.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within municipal limits.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Remarks.
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád	15	262,909	...	145	42	187	71	116	8	179	
Kaira	11	130,454	...	101	23	124	57	67	8	116	
Panch Mahals	3	29,734	...	33	...	33	15	18	5	28	
Broach	5	72,381	...	47	18	65	24	41	8	57	
Surat	4	138,358	...	37	34	71	18	53	6	65	
Thána	7	95,926	...	56	53	109	27	82	6	103	
Total ...	45	729,762	...	419	170	589	212	377	41	548	
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	4	56,465	...	33	30	63	16	47	8	55	
Khándesh	22	202,853	...	169	136	305	76	229	19	286	
Násik	6	78,739	...	57	42	99	23	76	12	87	
Poona	12	177,707	...	91	90	181	39	142	23	158	
Sátára	16	131,530	...	123	86	209	57	152	24	185	
Sholápur	5	115,044	...	42	42	84	14	70	6	78	
Total ..	65	762,338	...	515	426	941	225	716	92	849	
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	6	76,904	...	49	43	92	21	71	5	87	
Dhárwár	10	153,588	...	68	62	130	30	100	11	119	
Bijápur	4	61,490	...	28	24	52	14	38	4	48	
Kánara	8	54,607	...	69	37	106	33	73	8	98	
Ratnágiri	5	46,631	...	40	40	80	16	64	2	78	
Kolába	6	47,274	...	42	36	78	18	60	5	73	
Total ...	39	440,494	...	296	242	538	132	406	35	503	
Sind.											
Karáchi	8	137,824	...	87	22	109	37	72	17	92	
Hyderábád	7	86,302	...	69	12	81	27	54	8	73	
Shikárpur	7	110,203	...	102	30	132	39*	92	11	120*	*1 vacancy.
Thar and Párkar	2	6,693	...	24	...	24	6	18	2	22	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	12,396	...	8	7	15	5†	9	1†	13	† Do.
Total ...	25	353,418	...	290	71	361	114	245	39	320	2 vacancies.
Grand total ..	174	2,286,012	...	1,520	909	2,429	683	1,744	207	2,220	

I.—MILITARY.

(1).—*Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1893-94.*

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Grand total.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided and pensioned.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of this year.	Number of regiments, battalions, batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
British—															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	687	102	...	7	7	9	110	663	1	...	28	...	81	554		
Artillery	3,104	1,186	...	48	48	89	972	(b)3,181	21	(c) 84	121	...	392	2,668		
Engineers	15	5	...	...	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	75,65,979 2 11	
Infantry	9,805	2,691	...	81	81	180	2,900	9,335	9	...	256	...	792	8,287		
Total ...	13,611	3,984	...	136	136	278	3,984	13,197	31	84	405	...	1,283	11,509	75,65,979 2 11	
Native—																
Cavalry	4,506	622	...	58	58	164	429	4,477	9	...	77	116	591	3,693		
Artillery	192	37	...	3	3	8	20	198	2	12	8	6	28	156		
Engineers	820	79	...	5	5	41	38	815	1	...	13	14	76	712	79,67,352 6 8	
Infantry	20,668	3,421	...	210	210	911	1,794	21,174	26	...	239	388	2,080	18,467		
Total ...	26,186	4,159	...	276	276	1,124	2,281	26,664	38	12	337	524	2,775	23,028	79,67,352 6 8	
Grand total ...	39,797	8,143	...	412	412	1,402	6,265	39,861	69	96	742	524	4,058	34,537	1,55,33,331 9 7	(d) 1,55,33,331 9 7
Other grants—Effective services as per detailed statement No. 2																(e) 1,30,39,687 14 7
Do. Non-effective services (Pensions, &c.) as per detailed statement No. 2																(f) 16,27,848 4 11
Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1893-94 ...																3,02,00,867 13 1

(a) Includes all increase from whatever cause; *e.g.*, corps transferred from England or other Presidencies, &c.
(b) Exclusive of 78 artificers.
(c) The heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Karáchi and Aden defences, is not included.
(d) The actual cost under Grant 3, "Regimental pay, allowances and charges."
(e) Do. under Grants 1, 2, and from 4 to 15—Effective services.
(f) Do. under Grants 16 to 20—Non-effective services on account of pensions, &c.

(2).—*Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1893-94 under the various Budget Grants.*

Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.	*Native Army.*	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	24,43,336 14 10	Artillery	1,19,783 7 3
Cavalry	4,66,528 2 1	Cavalry	25,95,351 8 8
Engineers	8,562 4 5	Sappers and Miners	2,82,837 5 3
Sub-marine Mining	84,313 6 3	Sub-marine Mining	14,537 15 1
Infantry	44,42,265 9 7	Infantry	46,53,031 15 2
Invalid and veteran establishments	.....	Recruiting Depôts	.....
Staff Corps	61,680 5 2	Kit money for recruits on enlistment	86,556 10 8
General List, Cavalry	80 14 10	Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting	39,292 9 10
Do. Infantry	12,907 10 4	Hutting money...	50,909 14 1
Unattached Officers	2,693 6 0	Marching batta	22,931 13 1
General Officer, unemployed	.....	Postage charges	7,588 5 5
Colonels' allowances	6,891 7 2	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	15,358 15 1
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension for service)	11,927 1 5	Purchase of books and periodicals	36 5 7
Kit money for recruits on enlistment	85 9 9	Reserve Forces ... {Acting Reserve	27,102 12 8
Hutting money	46 0 0	{Garrison	1,569 5 11
Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting	473 5 4	{Allowance for road expenses	453 6 11
Marching batta...	1,351 14 5		79,67,352 6 8
Postage charges	7,847 14 4		
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	14,318 15 7		
Books and periodicals	868 5 5	Other Grants ... {Effective services	1,30,39,687 14 7
		{Non-effective services (pensions, &c.)	16,27,848 4 11
	75,65,979 2 11	Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1893-94 ...	3,02,00,867 13 1

I—MILITARY—*concluded.*

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1893-94 under the various Budget Grants—concluded.

Grants.	Detail of the following grants.	Actual for the year 1893-94.	Grants.	Detail of the following grants.	Actual for the year 1893-94.
	Effective Services.	Rs. a. p.		*Non-effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	11,41,103 1 4	16	Rewards for military services	10,498 11 6
2	Administrative Staff...	4,52,159 11 4	17	Military pensions to Europeans	1,78,577 10 0
4	Commissariate establishments, supplies, and services .	56,71,333 1 7	18	Do. to Natives	12,26,645 12 3
5	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies, and services	6,06,998 6 0	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ...	52,943 4 11
6	Clothing establishments, supplies, and services ...	2,00,746 4 11	20	Departmental pensions	1,59,182 14 3
7	Barrack establishments, supplies and services ...	4,30,256 1 5			
8	Administration of martial law	88,732 2 0			
9	Medical establishments, services and supplies ...	14,92,633 10 7			
10	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage .	20,08,035 0 6			
11	Ecclesiastical	58,606 4 0			
12	Education...	56,781 12 11			
13	Sea transport charges	2,91,856 14 8			
14	Miscellaneous services	1,78,725 1 1			
15	Volunteer Corps	3,61,720 6 3			
	Total ...	1,30,39,687 14 7		Total ...	16,27,848 4 11

(3).—Detailed statement showing the amount included under the various Budget Grants in the Supplementary Accounts of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1893-94.

Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Grants.	Details of the following grants.	Amount.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.		*Effective Services.*	Rs.
Artillery	.....	1	Army and Garrison Staff	461 1 0
Cavalry...	.....	2	Administrative Staff...	.....
Engineers	.....	4	Commissariat establishments, supplies, and services...	—3,260 14 5
Sub-marine Mining	.....	5	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	.....
Infantry	50 0 0	6	Clothing establishments, supplies, and services ...	—5 9 6
Invalid and veteran establishments	.....	7	Barrack establishments, supplies, and services ...	220 9 1
Staff Corps	.....	8	Administration of martial law...	273 7 3
General List, Cavalry	.....	9	Medical establishments, services, and supplies ...	—213 1 1
General List, Infantry	.....	10	Ordance establishments, stores, and camp equipage...	717 0 3
Unattached Officers	.....	11	Ecclesiastical	633 5 4
General Officers, unemployed	.....	12	Education...	.....
Colonels' allowances	.....	13	Sea transport charges	8,990 8 0
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	.....	14	Miscellaneous services	1,753 2 4
Kit money for recruits on enlistment	.....	15	Volunteer Corps	.....
Hutting money	.....			9,569 8 3
Annual grant-in-aid of mounting	.....		*Non-effective Services.*	
Marching batta	.....	16	Rewards for military services	.....
Postage charges	.....	17	Military pensions to Europeans	—5,070 4 3
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature...	.....	18	Do. to Natives	.....
Books and periodicals	.....	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ...	.....
	50 0 0	20	Departmental pensions	.....
Native Army.				
Artillery	100 0 0			
Cavalry...	.....			
Sappers and Miners	.....			
Sub-marine Mining	.....			
Infantry	78 6 7			
Recruiting Depôts...	.....			
Kit money for recruits on enlistment	.....			
Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting	.....			
Hutting money	.....			
Marching batta	.....			
Postage charges	.....			
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	—50 0 0			
Purchase of books and periodicals	.....			
Reserve forces ... { Active Reserve	.....			
Reserve forces ... { Garrison	.....			
Allowance for road expenses	.....			
	128 6 7			
Other Grants ... { Effective services	9,569 8 3			
Other Grants ... { Non-effective services (pensions, &c.) .	—5,070 4 3			
Total ...	4,677 10 7		Total ...	—5,070 4 3

(4).—Abstract statement showing the amount included in the Supplementary Accounts of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1893-94.

Arm of service, &c.	Cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
European Army ... Infantry...	50 0 0	
Native Army ... { Artillery	128 6 7	
Native Army ... { Infantry...		
Native Army ... { Incidental expenses of a regimental nature		
		(*a*) 178 6 7
Grants ... ... { Effective services	.....	(*b*) 9,569 8 3
Grants ... ... { Non-effective services (pensions, &c.)	.....	(*c*)—5,070 4 3
		4,677 10 7

(*a*) Cost under Grant 3.—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges. (*b*) Cost under Grants 1, 4, 6, to 11, 13 and 14.—Effective Services.
(*c*) Cost under Grant 17.—Non-effective Services.

J.—MARINE.

Statement showing the number, &c., of the Marine Courts of Inquiry held in Bombay during the official year 1893-94.

Serial No.	Subject of Inquiry.	Finding of Court.
1	Stranding and abandonment of the S. S. "Khiva".	The Court could not come to any decision as to the origin of the fire or as to how long it had been burning before it was discovered; nor could it determine how many pilgrims were drowned. The conduct of the Captain, Officers, Engineers and crew in saving the lives of the passengers was considered by the Court to be most creditable.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1).—Statement showing the total area of Government and Alienated Villages and the area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with details of cultivated and uncultivated area during the year 1893-94.

No.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department, exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.	Deduct area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.	Remarks.
					Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	I.—Northern Division.											
1	Ahmedábád	2,443,736	25,851	2,417,885	1,381,343	493,435	1,874,778	81,180	440,278	521,458	21,649	
2	Kaira	1,021,715	85,591	936,124	703,749	50,796	754,545	67,384	114,195	181,579	.....	
3	Panch Mahals...	1,027,842	130,699	897,143	349,748	146,154	495,902	120,846	77,326	198,172	203,069	
4	Broach	936,926	18,724	918,202	578,819	74,609	653,428	22,435	242,339	264,774	.....	
5	Surat	1,057,885	25,801	1,032,084	486,851	255,848	742,699	61,821	182,130	243,951	45,434	
6	Thána	2,291,070	72,321	2,218,749	464,633	461,192	925,825	117,727	686,574	804,301	488,623	
	Total ...	8,779,174	358,987	8,420,187	3,965,143	1,482,034	5,447,177	471,393	1,742,842	2,214,235	758,775	
	II.—Central Division.											
7	Khándesh	5,658,013	596,725	5,061,288	3,036,001	174,763	3,210,764	726,480	590,200	1,316,680	533,844	
8	Násik	3,722,303	158,507	3,563,796	1,958,997	380,906	2,339,903	109,535	329,572	439,107	784,786	
9	Ahmednagar	4,217,208	104,493	4,112,715	2,676,967	422,489	3,099,456	52,645	419,544	472,189	541,070	
10	Poona	3,424,993	81,558	3,343,435	1,995,464	476,148	2,471,612	13,006	405,432	418,438	453,385	
11	Sholápur	2,905,194	.....	2,905,194	2,088,380	372,794	2,461,174	17,139	249,391	266,530	177,490	
12	Sátára	3,086,634	229,531	2,857,103	1,642,879	473,447	2,116,326	29,511	270,260	299,771	441,006	
	Total ...	23,014,345	1,170,814	21,843,531	13,398,688	2,300,547	15,699,235	948,316	2,264,399	3,212,715	2,931,581	
	III.—Southern Division.											
13	Belgaum	2,979,370	165,060	2,814,310	1,730,493	390,619	2,121,112	70,631	180,462	251,093	442,105	
14	Bijápur	3,627,727	26,472	3,601,255	2,761,559	367,662	3,129,221	89,608	195,132	284,740	187,294	
15	Dhárwár	2,945,836	75,709	2,870,127	2,085,198	228,985	2,314,183	72,767	206,812	279,579	276,365	
16	Kolába	1,362,648	48,538	1,314,110	393,976	318,496	712,472	36,351	282,266	318,617	283,021	
17	Ratnágiri	2,498,310	2,081,402	416,908	124,308	138,180	262,488	7,168	138,703	145,871	8,549	
18	Kánara	2,522,810	.....	2,522,810	238,099	89,405	327,504	58,820	191,977	250,797	1,944,509	
	Total ...	15,936,701	2,397,181	13,539,520	7,333,633	1,533,347	8,866,980	335,345	1,195,352	1,530,697	3,141,843	
	Total, A ...	47,730,220	3,926,982	43,803,238	24,697,464	5,315,928	30,013,392	1,755,054	5,202,593	6,957,647	6,832,199	
	B.—SIND.											
19	Karáchi	9,154,886	2,666,268	6,488,618	427,798	540,440	968,238	1,123,305	4,284,006	5,407,311	113,069	
20	Hyderábád	5,749,609	.....	5,749,609	886,656	1,383,651	2,270,307	2,233,616	1,106,584	3,340,200	139,102	
21	Shikárpur	5,204,223	115,178	5,089,045	874,810	951,300	1,826,110	2,172,396	779,290	2,951,686	311,249	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	1,613,346	516,548	1,096,798	267,158	376,788	643,946	245,555	160,892	406,447	46,405	
23	Thar and Párkar	8,145,500	.....	8,145,500	612,872	882,536	1,495,408	434,339	6,081,608	6,515,947	134,145	
	Total, B ...	29,867,564	3,297,994	26,569,570	3,069,294	4,134,715	7,204,009	6,209,211	12,412,380	18,621,591	743,970	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	77,597,784	7,224,976	70,372,808	27,766,758	9,450,643	37,217,401	7,964,265	17,614,973	25,579,238	7,576,169	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

A.—AGRICUL

(2)—Statement showing the extent to which each of the products of the

Number.	Districts.	Class I.—Cereals.								Class II—Pulses.				Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.	
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra or Harik.	Náchni, Nágli or Rági.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedábád	330,921	178,884	97,029	195,688	16,670	5,008	72,752	896,952	4,173	36,335	106,516	147,024	2,576	...
2	Kaira	62,540	188,812	133,574	19,023	118,508	68,425	6,756	597,738	21,060	30,531	46,338	97,929	20,174	...
3	Panch Mahals	5,515	45,994	68,837	24,572	18,455	15,121	124,542	303,036	5,078	64,967	19,444	89,489	528	...
4	Broach	93,081	13,330	15,874	76,145	6,999	179	51	205,659	9,722	1,717	54,070	65,509	3,694	...
5	Surat	111,939	6,507	107,693	26,561	32,157	10,703	1,251	296,811	21,144	1,732	54,691	77,567	705	15
6	Thána	50	...	301,410	164	13,522	60,775	25,828	401,749	6,199	2,775	27,790	36,764	...	...
	Total ...	604,146	433,527	724,467	342,153	206,311	160,211	231,180	2,702,995	67,376	138,057	308,849	514,282	27,677	15
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh	475,168	602,221	31,524	266,479	3,283	9,179	13,601	1,401,455	79,140	55,623	162,805	297,568	6,640	50
8	Násik	123,251	650,220	54,651	329,187	...	131,802	48,185	1,342,296	21,250	31,615	148,267	251,132	1,139	31
9	Ahmednagar	1,073,326	615,829	12,062	284,285	109	24,656	24,077	2,034,344	60,003	125,489	141,059	326,551	6,336	740
10	Poona	766,186	601,955	68,008	99,533	99	58,411	54,817	1,644,009	34,576	80,089	95,137	209,802	1,601	52
11	Sholápur	1,290,879	209,626	25,055	51,230	43	30	26,683	1,603,576	62,287	76,898	55,681	194,866	5,523	83
12	Sátára	478,426	423,047	40,055	60,083	20	59,693	101,438	1,237,762	65,070	86,322	185,159	336,551	8,995	598
	Total ...	4,212,236	3,177,898	231,355	1,090,827	3,554	278,771	268,801	9,263,442	322,326	506,036	788,108	1,616,470	30,234	1,554
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	607,245	172,502	111,356	108,467	41	55,687	128,050	1,183,348	61,587	52,148	96,219	209,954	27,160	31
14	Bijápur	1,383,379	266,415	13,278	177,522	30	203	43,181	1,884,008	64,575	68,608	61,777	194,360	3,115	9
15	Dhárwár...	602,088	4,264	158,636	266,930	85	50,748	117,791	1,200,542	50,401	52,462	105,526	208,389	1,863	...
16	Kolába	...	...	239,477	...	17,432	60,596	51,739	369,244	2,546	3,058	20,398	26,002	...	...
17	Ratnágiri...	...	...	47,470	...	18,657	25,502	11,251	102,880	297	69	13,177	13,543	...	...
18	Kánara	1,525	...	195,463	...	...	6,856	913	204,757	195	428	6,350	6,973	1	21
	Total ...	2,594,237	443,181	765,680	552,919	36,245	199,592	352,925	4,944,729	179,601	176,173	303,447	659,221	32,144	61
	Total, A ...	7,410,619	4,054,606	1,721,502	1,985,899	246,110	638,574	852,906	16,910,216	569,303	820,266	1,400,404	2,789,973	90,055	1,630
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	75,139	35,240	160,032	59,263	...	1,173	17,650	348,497	...	3,409	27,877	31,286	477	63
20	Hyderábád	96,813	304,623	169,038	59,379	...	14	5,475	635,342	4	3,670	21,032	24,706	5,310	4
21	Shikárpur	193,320	7,050	252,956	319,788	...	12	4,625	777,751	...	20,888	120,899	141,787	2,410	174
22	Upper Sind Frontier	99,447	17,964	14,205	26,408	...	1	697	158,722	...	6,015	11,951	17,966	66	...
23	Thar and Párkar	3,721	425,547	101,204	8,394	...	...	172	539,038	2	4	17,349	17,355	190	...
	Total, B ...	468,440	790,424	697,435	473,232	...	1,200	28,619	2,459,350	6	33,986	199,108	233,100	8,443	241
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,879,059	4,845,030	2,418,937	2,459,131	246,110	639,774	881,525	19,369,566	569,309	854,252	1,599,512	3,023,073	98,498	1,871

TURE—*continued.*

several Collectorates was cultivated during the year 1893-94.

Class VII.—Sugar.		Class VIII.—Oil-seeds (not Forest).				Class X.—Fibres.			Miscellaneous.							
									Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.						
Sugarcane.	Others.	Sesame (Til).	Linseed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Class III.—Orchard and Garden produce.	Class V.—Condiments and Spices.	Class VI.—Stoorches.	Class IX.—Dyes (not Forest).	Class XI.—Miscellaneous.	Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
3,618	...	22,403	6,636	21,402	50,441	299,471	2,848	302,319	8,803	2,930	...	867	330	1,415,910	34,567	1,381,343
1,254	...	5,913	601	6,485	12,999	9,577	3,539	13,116	4,773	3,710	...	1,656	155	753,504	49,755	703,749
269	...	15,693	297	23,448	39,438	450	4,162	4,612	1,115	900	...	...	...	439,437	89,689	349,748
90	...	10,733	...	1,544	12,277	274,395	34	274,429	16,827	319	...	614	60	579,487	668	578,819
5,674	...	1,750	8	33,937	35,595	111,471	2,959	114,430	2,953	1,422	...	30	109	535,311	48,460	486,851
1,274	...	3,686	...	12,688	16,374	...	5,989	5,989	6,031	1,465	...	...	20	469,666	5,033	464,633
12,188	..	60,178	7,542	99,404	167,124	695,364	19,531	714,895	40,502	10,746	...	3,167	724	4,193,315	228,172	3,965,143
3,295	...	86,027	110,273	29,702	225,002	1,064,881	17,160	1,082,041	9,238	35,563	...	1,520	52	3,062,424	26,423	3,036,001
9,940	...	57,131	85,718	148,645	291,494	63,444	6,053	69,497	15,628	7,611	27	...	109	1,988,904	29,907	1,958,997
3,816	...	23,629	32,495	203,963	260,087	59,313	15,144	74,457	8,363	5,869	...	155	45	2,720,763	43,796	2,676,967
13,364	...	3,603	2,665	159,482	165,750	3,473	6,655	10,128	21,571	13,140	...	...	210	2,079,627	84,163	1,995,464
5,173	...	14,165	37,518	215,243	266,926	9,447	20,631	30,068	8,328	10,535	...	186	63	2,125,327	36,947	2,088,380
15,496	...	230	2,888	122,853	125,971	8,423	13,322	21,748	11,536	19,926	...	...	86	1,778,669	135,790	1,642,879
51,084	...	184,785	271,557	878,883	1,335,230	1,208,984	78,955	1,287,939	74,664	92,644	27	1,861	565	13,755,714	357,026	13,398,688
11,248	...	5,820	3,066	80,498	89,384	204,025	9,451	213,476	9,950	23,363	...	...	20	1,767,874	37,381	1,730,493
1,581	...	27,435	80,892	137,939	246,266	428,235	8,977	437,212	5,789	3,889	...	...	16	2,776,245	14,686	2,761,559
3,728	...	18,027	18,857	60,694	97,578	537,883	4,904	542,787	10,030	58,779	...	...	19	2,124,770	38,572	2,086,198
45	...	5,284	...	1,208	6,492	...	854	854	3,105	456	...	...	2	406,200	12,224	393,976
197	...	2,909	...	3,896	6,805	1	1,544	1,545	6,033	1,202	4	...	132	132,341	8 033	124,308
3,386	...	148	5	644	797	...	227	227	20,017	15,488	..	...	42	251,709	13,610	238,099
20,185	...	59,623	102,820	284,879	447,322	1,170,144	25,957	1,196,101	54,974	103,117	4	...	231	7,458,139	124,506	7,333,633
83,457	...	304,586	381,919	1,263,171	1,949,676	3,074,492	124,443	3,198,935	170,140	203,507	31	5,028	1,520	25,407,168	709,704	24,697,464
1,514	...	7,934	...	49,983	57,917	1,084	73	1,157	7,838	3,231	22	45	169	452,216	24,418	427,798
1,333	...	56,453	...	56,909	113,362	81,075	375	81,450	10,677	1,298	14	6,391	19,468	899,355	12,699	886,656
603	...	25,257	...	71,201	96,458	4,631	51	4,682	12,921	2,361	16	4,158	1,672	1,044,973	170,163	874,810
25	...	67,948	...	38,372	106,320	644	19	663	1,202	210	...	132	143	285,449	18,291	267,158
27	...	4,506	...	20,609	25,115	23,662	17	25,679	7,972	160	3	447	2,933	618,909	6,037	612,872
3,502	...	162,098	...	237,074	399,172	113,096	535	113,631	40,610	7,260	55	11,173	24,365	3,300,902	231,608	3,069,294
86,959	...	466,684	381,919	1,500,245	2,348,848	3,187,588	124,978	3,312,566	210,750	213,767	86	16,201	25,885	28,708,070	941,312	27,766,758

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the irrigated area and crops grown under irrigation in the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	Cropping of irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food-crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY Proper.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedábád	1,381,343	3,855	54,589	58,444	21,565	7,668	15,673	3,615	3,831	2,592	3,904	58,848	404	58,444
2	Kaira	703,749	190	29,675	29,865	4,209	172	6,047	1,253	3,567	15,483	656	31,387	1,522	29,865
3	Panch Mahals	349,748	.....	2,390	2,390	1,288	120	3	269	643	252	2	2,577	187	2,390
4	Broach	578,819	.....	681	681	...	1	2	78	402	196	2	681	.....	681
5	Surat	486,851	.....	11,109	11,109	24	2,995	76	5,673	1,296	1,189	...	11,253	144	11,109
6	Thána	464,633	.....	7,221	7,221	...	...	...	1,274	5,703	.....	244	7,221	.....	7,221
	Total ...	3,965,143	0,454	105,665	109,710	27,086	10,956	21,801	12,162	15,442	19,712	4,808	111,967	2,257	109,710
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh	3,036,001	13,192	32,041	45,233	12,812	2,440	3,789	3,295	8,569	17,088	80	48,073	2,840	45,233
8	Nasik	1,958,997	41,085	43,307	84,392	26,929	4,560	12,881	9,805	18,941	18,355	2,445	93,916	9,524	84,392
9	Ahmednagar	2,676,967	7,997	90,968	98,965	26,824	1,414	53,946	3,597	7,322	14,181	1,273	108,557	9,592	98,965
10	Poona	1,995,464	34,917	73,911	108,128	23,393	1,380	47,655	13,107	26,548	13,465	1,043	126,591	18,463	108,128
11	Sholápur	2,088,380	10,019	85,580	95,599	29,579	5,668	45,830	5,173	8,702	26,399	1,224	122,575	26,976	95,599
12	Sátára	1,642,879	16,631	102,525	119,156	23,925	7,625	28,811	15,327	15,637	47,641	443	139,409	20,253	119,156
	Total ...	13,398,688	123,141	428,332	551,473	143,462	23,087	192,912	50,304	85,719	137,129	6,508	639,121	87,648	551,473
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	1,730,493	3,611	43,390	47,001	3,487	8,843	10,748	11,248	9,350	8,050	203	51,929	4,928	47,001
14	Bijápur	2,761,559	915	11,202	12,117	2,253	1,687	1,165	1,581	4,001	2,464	247	13,398	1,281	12,117
15	Dhárwár	2,085,198	8,285	77,041	85,326	45	75,245	277	3,559	4,015	3,108	1	86,250	924	85,326
16	Kolába	393,976	.....	2,277	2,277	...	...	...	29	1,549	700	1	2,279	2	2,277
17	Ratnágiri	124,308	.....	6,205	6,205	...	3,006	1,112	129	1,286	672	...	6,105	.....	6,205
18	Kánara	238,099	237	24,615	24,852	...	14,265	499	2,966	4,774	2,352	1	24,857	5	24,852
	Total ...	7,333,633	13,048	164,730	177,778	5,785	103,046	13,801	19,512	24,975	17,346	453	184,918	7,140	177,778
	Total, A. ...	24,697,464	140,234	698,727	838,961	176,333	137,089	228,514	81,978	126,136	174,187	11,769	936,006	97,045	838,961
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	427,798	312,374	115,424	427,798	59,263	160,032	160,488	1,514	6,076	63,081	1,762	452,216	24,418	427,798
20	Hyderábád	886,656	821,731	60,642	882,373	58,674	169,038	429,815	1,333	11,101	205,274	19,538	894,773	12,400	882,373
21	Shikárpur	874,810	715,985	158,825	874,810	319,787	252,957	346,794	602	15,344	108,087	1,402	1,044,973	170,163	874,810
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	267,158	254,120	13,038	267,158	26,407	14,205	136,075	25	1,198	107,534	5	285,449	18,291	267,158
23	Thar and Párkar	612,872	196,224	27	196,251	7,638	101 204	40,418	27	1,617	48,891	2,431	202,226	5,975	196,251
	Total, B. ...	3,069,294	2,300,434	347,956	2,648,390	471,769	697,436	1,113,590	3,501	35,336	532,867	25,138	2,879,637	231,247	2,648,390
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,766,758	2,440,668	1,046,683	3,487,351	648,102	834,525	1,342,104	85,4 79	161,472	707,054	36,907	3,815,643	328,292	3,487,351

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.															Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Donkeys.	Small.	Large, *i.e.* drawn by more than two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																				
	I.—Northern Division.																				
1	Ahmedábád	138,381	162	1,176	482	3,278	290	100,975	94,225	54,792	49,175	442,936	6,350	35,943	49,242	680	3,138	66,309	1	1,368	21,529
2	Kaira	114,744	76	256	472	784	264	42,695	115,346	43,178	84,448	402,263	2,144	6,983	29,194	130	5,333	63,169	.....	1,444	26,756
3	Panch Mahals	98,581	14	534	258	1,762	165	73,191	23,176	71,457	14,217	283,355	3,004	5,170	30,746	20	1,745	47,859	.....	221	9,438
4	Broach	58,453	4	85	129	1,335	78	13,624	31,990	20,656	22,868	148,922	3,135	15,327	24,446	128	1,923	27,302	.....	3,740	16,654
5	Surat	101,940	4,012	259	182	9,418	221	64,942	45,425	77,631	34,931	338,902	1,436	66,415	26,367	1	429	49,303	896	9,534	50,508
6	Thána	126,268	41,439	437	65	4,894	323	100,969	21,997	93,848	17,222	407,452	1,411	3,723	43,275	...	30	77,127	.....	4,367	27,041
	Total ...	638,367	45,707	2,747	1,589	21,461	1,341	396,096	332,159	361,562	222,861	2,023,890	17,480	133,561	203,270	959	17,598	331,069	897	20,674	131,926
	II.—Central Division.																				
7	Khándesh	359,756	1,558	4,523	1,032	24,338	3,019	207,753	117,674	164,495	81,770	965,918	26,659	38,994	206,342	94	7,863	109,443	18,578	39,930	71,644
8	Násik	226,424	24,683	4,676	392	13,856	757	168,206	32,172	108,224	19,335	598,725	15,663	129,679	162,761	...	3,643	57,274	25,556	11,482	25,507
9	Ahmednagar	302,169	5,304	714	212	12,557	1,498	213,900	34,450	159,352	19,431	749,587	25,436	313,823	237,483	5	8,102	22 416	46,460	13,803	20,082
10	Poona	264,679	7,498	831	219	10,822	887	163,573	45,614	106,902	22,681	623,796	14,804	244,861	167,768	17	5,981	29,018	28,528	3,574	23,805
11	Sholápur...	209,939	6,895	1,276	376	9,612	2,832	137,392	36,374	117,942	24,683	547,321	13,935	242,206	136,070	20	4,188	2,910	17,600	936	14,827
12	Sátára	227,747	16,050	603	230	6,033	996	145,148	78,167	112,026	52,877	639,877	14,438	329,293	120,682	...	2,625	23,173	23,531	1,018	24,000
	Total ...	1,590,714	61,988	12,623	2,461	77,218	9,989	1,035,972	344,451	769,031	220,777	4,125,224	110,935	1,298,856	1,031,106	136	32,402	244,234	160,253	70,743	179,665
	III—Southern Division.																				
13	Belgaum	183,063	34,295	343	107	8,406	898	107,964	86,653	94,576	57,980	574,290	7,484	189,041	94,174	80	3,141	64,885	11,390	511	30,183
14	Bijápur	201,196	5,049	378	162	6,712	2,917	120,404	63,315	148,833	57,700	606,666	11,459	167,544	165,256	50	5,639	51,3.0	10,087	138	14,617
15	Dhárwár	216,090	20,697	533	269	11,723	1,029	107,954	81,726	124,889	65,308	630,218	4,928	165,710	113,971	4	7,065	97,910	5,323	850	50,641
16	Kolába	82,873	40,057	381	145	4,373	547	74,860	22,882	66,752	15,907	308,792	718	945	35,643	...	30	57,433	.....	1,556	7,046
17	Ratnágiri	45,155	11,291	35	21	1,639	170	23,930	9,234	21,427	6,302	119,204	98	85	8,103	...	...	28,737	.....	88	971
18	Kánara	80,216	26,265	349	78	5,857	1,198	77,103	26,528	66,237	13,423	297,254	307	1,695	4,123	...	78	55,134	.....	60	6, 41
	Total ...	808,603	137,664	2,019	782	38,710	6,759	512,215	290,338	522,714	216,620	2,536,424	24,994	525,020	421,275	134	15,953	354,909	26,800	3,328	109,699
	Total, A. ...	3,037,684	245,359	17,389	4,832	137,389	18,089	1,944,283	966,948	1,653,307	660,258	8,685,538	153,409	1,957,437	1,655,651	1,229	65,953	930,212	187,950	94,640	421,290
	B.—SIND.																				
19	Karáchi																				
20	Hyderábád																				
21	Shikárpur							Not available.													
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...																				
23	Thar and Párkar ...																				

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or privileged areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses).	Total population.
			Not available for cultivation, or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	1,054,160 12 0	207,975 1 0	246,819 13 0	.....	454,794 14 0	93,141 0 0	536,164 38 0	599,305 38 0	12,79,683 5 2	618,526
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 Tálukdári	1,185,534 13 0	262,054 18 0	70,199 32 0	.....	332,254 10 0	.....	853,280 3 0	853,280 3 0	3,62,026 5 6	224,923
	2 Mewási	79,354 10 0	13,588 3 0	.....	.....	13,588 3 0	.....	65,746 7 0	65,746 7 0	14,646 0 0	34,415
	(3) Surveyed alienated villages	98,916 26 0	80 30 0	98,835 36 0	.....	98,916 26 0	.....	.....	.....	6,987 14 6	29,566
	(4) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,725 9 2	14,280
	Total ...	2,442,486 39 0	483,698 12 0	440,456 19 0	.....	924,154 31 0	93,141 0 0	1,455,191 8 0	1,518,332 8 0	16,69,069 8 4	921,712
Kaira.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—										
	1 Government... ...	757,825 28 0	100,498 13 0	265,483 24 0	3,288 14 0	369,270 11 0	62,783 30 0	325,771 27 0	388,555 17 0	14,00,626 10 0	555,967
	2 Narwádári	174,652 11 0	15,162 7 0	76,217 27 0	.....	91,379 34 0	253 19 0	83,018 38 0	83,272 17 0	5,48,200 8 7	229,526
	Total ...	932,477 39 0	115,660 20 0	341,701 11 0	3,288 14 0	460,650 5 0	63,037 9 0	408,790 25 0	471,827 34 0	19,48,837 2 7	785,493
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 Udhad	3,646 13 0	289 21 0	.....	.....	289 21 0	.....	3,356 32 0	3,356 32 0	3,744 15 10	1,192
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available—										
	1 Tálukdári	6,104 1 0	671 23 0	.....	5,432 18 0	6,104 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,207 8 10	1,833
	2 Udhad	52,022 39 0	7,587 30 0	37 13 0	44,397 36 0	52,022 39 0	.....	.....	.....	40,401 9 5	56,052
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages	7,965 25 0	722 23 0	7,243 2 0	.....	7,965 25 0	.....	.....	.....	1,280 13 1	14,288
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	19,498 12 0	1,154 16 0	18,336 16 0	.....	19,490 32 0	.....	.....	.....	4,204 10 10	12,721
	Total ...	1,021,715 9 0	126,086 13 0	367,318 2 0	53,118 28 0	546,523 3 0	63,037 9 0	412,147 17 0	475,184 26 0	20,04,676 12 7	871,589
Panch Mahals.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	626,400 28 0	238,829 20 0	58,212 12 0	4,109 38 0	351,151 30 0	60,737 37 0	214,511 1 0	275,248 38 0	2,59,020 8 11	202,524
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 Leased	3,335 34 0	529 20 0	484 10 0	.....	1,013 30 0	.....	2,322 4 0	2,322 4 0	1,426 2 6	953
	2 Tálukdári	230,578 0 0	33,655 33 0	.....	2,409 9 0	36,265 5 0	.....	194,312 35 0	194,312 35 0	39,281 4 9	58,590
	3 Mewási	41,050 10 0	21,575 5 0	4,626 38 0	3,796 19 0	29,998 22 0	.....	11,051 28 0	11,051 28 0	13,355 11 11	14,984
	Total ...	274,964 4 0	55,960 21 0	5,111 8 0	6,205 28 0	67,277 17 0	.....	207,686 27 0	207,686 27 0	54,063 3 2	74,437
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 11 0	59
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages	126,476 28 0	11,377 1 0	109,860 28 0	.....	121,237 29 0	.....	.....	.....	14,334 3 5	36,367
	Total ...	1,027,841 20 0	356,167 2 0	173,184 8 0	10,315 26 0	539,666 36 0	60,737 37 0	422,197 28 0	482,935 25 0	3,27,431 10 6	313,417
Broach.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—										
	1 Government	446,361 13 0	136,809 26 0	81,949 13 0	12 20 0	218,771 19 0	16,166 31 0	211,423 3 0	227,589 34 0	10,25,758 12 2	116,235
	2 Bhágdári	470,293 18 0	115,422 21 0	92,981 4 0	16 23 0	208,420 8 0	4,429 12 0	257,443 38 0	261,873 10 0	12,71,502 2 11	218,370
	Total ...	916,654 31 0	252,232 7 0	174,930 17 0	29 3 0	427,191 27 0	20,596 3 0	468,867 1 0	489,463 4 0	23,97,160 15 1	334,605
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 Udhad	1,179 10 0	36 26 0	.. ...	.....	36 26 0	.....	1,142 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 13 8	...
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	18,724 0 0	864 2 0	18,359 38 0	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,885 5 9	6,885
	Total ...	936,558 1 0	253,632 35 0	193,290 15 0	29 3 0	445,952 13 0	20,596 3 0	470,009 25 0	490,605 28 0	23,15,823 2 6	341,490
Surat.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—										
	1 Government	1,005,380 26 0	249,425 38 0	71,029 34 0	2,424 36 4	322,880 28 4	32,230 19 0	650,269 18 12	682,499 37 12	23,09,521 7 1	626,039
	2 Bhágdári	1,865 10 0	130 34 0	381 29 0	.....	562 3 0	0 22 0	1,302 25 0	1,303 7 0	10,623 8 3	1,452
	3 Narwádári	7,343 14 0	6,980 21 0	4 16 0	.....	6,984 37 0	.....	358 17 0	358 17 0	1,050 9 0	1,317
	Total ...	1,014,589 10 0	256,586 33 0	71,415 39 0	2,424 36 4	330,427 28 4	32,231 1 0	651,930 20 12	684,161 21 12	23,21,195 8 4	628,808
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—										
	1 (Bandi Jama) ...	1,869 38 0	194 34 0	255 3 0	... ..	449 37 0	.....	1,420 1 0	1,420 1 0	1,984 1 8	622
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages—										
	1 Sharakati villages ...	10,371 8 0	1,691 25 0	8,633 20 0	.....	10,325 5 0	.....	.....	.....	18,408 8 9	3,986
	2 Inám villages ..	5,254 12 0	148 23 0	5,105 29 0	.....	5,254 12 0	.....	.....	.....	4,666 11 10	3,216
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	25,800 27 0	320 7 0	25,398 24 0	.....	25,718 31 0	.....	.....	.....	17,354 9 8	13,357
	Total ...	1,057,885 15 0	258,942 2 0	110,808 35 0	2,424 36 4	372,775 33 4	32,231 1 0	653,350 21 12	685,581 22 12	23,63,609 8 3	6,49,989
Thána.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ..	2,127,265 28 12	1,206,000 26 8¾	43,392 12 1¼	1,745 17 12	1,251,738 16 6	55,406 29 1	820,120 23 5	875,527 12 6	10,47,819 14 3	751,550
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—Khoti ...	3,815 31 8	1,724 9 0	.....	.....	1,724 9 0	.....	2,121 22 8	2,121 22 8	4,751 0 11	1,623
		25,684 9 8	15,074 31 1	303 20 8	.....	15,378 11 9	1 32 12	10,304 5 3	10,305 37 15	10,902 12 9	7,535
	(3) Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—Khoti.	6,570 1 4	1,579 29 5½	128 7 0	4,862 4 14½	6,570 1 4	.....	.....	.....	12,620 8 10	7,410
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages—										
	1 Sharakati	16,927 26 8	8,597 21 0½	2,795 16 15½	0 10 0	11,393 7 15¾	.....	.....	.....	8,114 0 6	5,535
	2 Inám villages ...	38,456 0 0	.....	38,316 7 12	.....	38,316 7 12	.....	.....	.....	3,634 8 0	19,436
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	72,320 36 8	.....	70,677 35 4	.....	70,677 35 4	... ...	.....	.....	6,351 9 1	26,431
	Total ...	2,291,070 14 0	1,233,576 36 16½	155,613 19 8½	6,607 32 10½	1,395,798 9 2¾	55,408 21 13	832,546 11 0	887,954 32 13	10,94,194 6 4	819,580
	Grand Total ...	8,777,557 18 0	2,711,103 20 15¾	1,440,671 18 8¼	72,496 5 14½	4,224,271 5 6¾	295,151 31 13	4,245,442 30 12	4,540,594 22 9	97,74,805 0 6	3,917,777

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5173, dated 23rd June 1892, no details regarding villages under classes 3, 4, and 5 ar

TURE—*continued.*

per acre respectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1893-94.

Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.		Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
	On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
2 1 1	93,026 2 0	10,67,024 4 3	11,60,050 6 3	1 15 10	1 15 0	4,29,983 9 4	17,09,666 14 6	618,526	2 12 3	4	194,242	
1 9 9	.....	3,52,238 4 10	3,52,238 4 10	0 6 7	0 6 7	91,447 2 4	4,53,473 7 10	...	...	...	...	
0 6 10	.....	14,621 0 0	14,621 0 0	0 3 7	0 3 7	.....	14,646 6 0	...	...	...	...	
0 3 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 6 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 13 0	93,026 2 0	14,33,883 9 1	15,26,909 11 1	0 15 9	1 0 1	5,21,430 11 8	21,77,786 12 4	...	...	4	194,242	
2 3 4	1,01,430 0 0	9,37,771 4 11	10,42,201 4 11	2 14 1	2 10 11	5,02,978 15 0	19,03,615 9 0	555,967	3 6 9	4	52,703	
2 6 3	721 13 0	4,06,950 0 0	4,07,671 13 0	4 14 5	4 14 4	2,15,292 13 0	7,63,493 5 7	229,526	3 5 3	1	29,048	
2 7 8	1,05,151 13 0	13,44,721 4 11	14,49,873 1 11	3 4 8	3 1 2	7,18,271 12 0	26,67,108 14 7	785,493	3 6 4	5	81,751	
3 2 8	.....	3,733 14 7	3,733 14 7	1 1 10	1 1 10	.....	3,744 15 10	...	...	...	...	
3 5 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 11 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 1 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 5 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
2 4 10	1,05,151 13 0	13,48,455 3 6	14,53,607 0 6	3 4 4	3 0 11	7,18,271 12 0	26,70,853 14 5	...	...	5	81,751	
1 4 6	41,293 9 0	2,09,749 7 5	2,51,043 0 5	0 15 8	0 14 7	62,481 7 0	3,21,501 15 11	202,524	1 9 5	2	27,626	
1 7 11	.....	5,216 7 6	1,216 7 6	0 8 4	0 8 4	485 7 0	1,911 9 6	...	...	...	...	
0 10 9	.....	39,278 8 9	39,278 8 9	0 3 3	0 3 3	.....	39,281 4 9	...	...	...	...	
0 14 3	.....	11,131 15 8	11,131 15 8	1 0 1	1 0 1	5,834 6 0	19,190 1 11	...	...	...	...	
0 11 7	.....	51,626 15 11	51,626 15 11	0 4 0	0 4 0	6,319 13 0	60,383 0 2	...	...	...	...	
0 3 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 6 4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 0 9	41,293 9 0	2,61,376 7 4	3,02,670 0 4	0 9 10	0 10 0	68,801 4 0	3,31,885 0 1	...	...	2	27,626	
3 13 2	52,458 2 3	8,55,164 7 3	9,07,622 9 6	4 0 9	3 15 10	2,41,622 11 4	12,67,381 7 6	116,235	10 14 5	...	...	
5 13 2	13,453 11 0	11,09,393 0 5	11,22,846 11 5	4 4 11	4 4 7	2,96,639 13 7	15,68,042 0 6	218,370	7 2 11	3	62,932	
6 13 10	65,911 13 3	19,64,557 7 8	20,30,469 4 11	4 3 0	4 2 4	5,38,262 8 11	28,35,423 8 0	334,605	8 7 7	3	62,932	
...	.....	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	.....	776 13 8	...	...	...	...	
2 9 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
6 12 6	65,911 13 3	19,65,334 5 4	20,31,246 2 7	4 2 10	4 2 3	5,38,262 8 11	28,36,200 5 8	...	...	3	62,932	
3 11 0	56,589 13 6	21,43,066 7 0	21,99,656 4 6	3 4 9	3 3 7	3,06,208 10 9	26,15,730 1 10	626,039	4 2 10	3	134,402	
7 5 1	4 8 0	9,413 11 0	9,418 3 0	7 3 7	7 3 7	1,505 4 0	12,128 12 3	1,452	8 5 8	...	...	
0 12 9	.....	1,035 0 0	1,035 0 0	2 14 2	2 14 2	21 11 0	1,072 4 0	1,317	0 13 0	...	...	
3 11 1	56,594 5 6	21,53,515 2 0	22,10,109 7 6	3 4 10	3 3 8	3,07,735 9 9	26,28,931 2 1	628,808	4 2 10	3	134,402	
3 3 0	.....	1,950 1 5	1,950 1 5	1 5 11	1 5 11	1,737 12 0	3,716 13 8	622	...	...	...	
4 9 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 7 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 4 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
3 10 2	56,594 5 6	21,55,465 3 5	22,12,059 8 11	3 4 9	3 3 7	3,09,468 5 9	26,32,647 15 9	...	...	3	134,402	
1 6 4	23,633 8 8	9,52,963 9 11	9,76,597 2 7	1 2 7	1 1 10	20,165 0 2	10,67,984 14 5	751,550	1 6 9	2	23,759	
2 14 10	.....	4,631 13 9	4,631 13 9	2 2 11	2 2 11	203 9 7	4,959 10 6	...	...	...	...	
1 7 2	4 8 6	19,283 5 3	10,287 13 9	1 0 6	1 0 0	168 10 4	11,071 7 1	...	...	...	...	
1 11 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 7 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
0 3 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	11,469	
0 3 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1 5 4	23,638 1 2	9,67,378 12 11	9,91,516 14 1	1 2 7	1 1 10	20,542 4 1	10,84,016 0 0	...	...	3	35,228	
2 7 11	3,85,615 11 11	81,32,393 9 7	85,18,009 5 6	1 14 10	1 14 0	21,76,776 14 5	1,17,83,390 0 3	...	...	20	536,181	

given in columns 8 to 10 and 14 to 22; and accordingly the totals (column 20) have been omitted so far as those villages are concerned.

A—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or privileged area.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages..	3,672,341 21 12	903,004 4 4	185,897 27 12	1 28 0	1,088,903 15 0	35,386 32 4	2,548,051 14 8	2,583,438 6 12	16,01,172 14 6
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ..	6,618 0 0	5,812 32 0	692 28 0	112 20 0	6,618 0 0	....	....	....	7,939 8 10
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	440,373 12 4	61,377 14 8	378,995 37 12	....	440,373 12 4	....	....	....	50,716 9 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ..	97,874 26 12	9,070 10 0	88,804 16 12	....	97,874 26 12	....	....	....	14,529 13 6
	Total ..	4,217,207 20 12	979,264 20 12	654,390 30 4	114 8 0	1,633,769 14 0	35,386 32 4	2,548,051 14 8	2,583,438 6 12	16,74,378 13 10
Khándesh.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages..	4,676,402 18 8	1,241,143 22 0	227,485 16 0	4,846 7 0	1,473,475 5 0	361,431 17 0	2,841,495 36 8	3,202,927 13 8	40,14,499 3 10
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ..	782,265 30 0	778,322 7 0	3,823 23 0	120 0 0	782,265 30 0	....	....	....	50,427 5 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	103,042 5 0	15,864 37 0	87,177 8 0	....	103,042 5 0	....	....	....	22,476 9 10
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available.. ..	96,302 36 0	11,651 20 8	84,651 15 8	....	96,302 36 0	....	....	....	12,048 11 2
	Total ..	5,658,013 9 8	2,046,982 6 8	403,137 22 8	4,966 7 0	2,455,085 36 0	361,431 17 0	2,841,495 36 8	3,202,927 13 8	40,99,501 14 7
Násik.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages..	3,396,549 30 11	1,137,102 30 15	157,803 28 8	433 16 4	1,295,344 35 11	49,610 4 0	2,051,594 31 0	2,101,204 35 0	14,92,742 15 1
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available .	59,904 36 4	53,893 2 4	4,048 9 0	1,963 25 0	59,904 36 4	....	....	....	25,353 15 6
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	167,246 5 8	32,169 4 8	135,077 1 0	....	167,246 5 8	....	....	....	22,716 13 7
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ..	98,601 28 0	....	98,601 28 0	....	98,601 28 0	....	....	....	7,465 14 7
	Total ..	3,722,302 20 7	1,223,164 37 11	395,535 26 8	2,397 1 4	1,621,097 25 7	49,610 4 0	2,051,594 31 0	2,101,204 35 0	15,48,279 10 9
Poona.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages..	2,372,145 5 4	767,990 39 12	193,385 31 12	1,664 7 12	963,040 39 4	11,090 28 4	1,898,013 17 12	1,909,104 6 0	12,92,075 6 3
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ..	6,513 30 12	5,939 27 12	574 3 0	....	6,513 30 12	....	....	....	4,612 8 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	471,290 16 8	92,919 10 12	378,371 5 12	....	471,290 16 8	....	....	....	33,493 4 7
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available.. ..	75,044 0 0	2,693 11 0	72,360 29 0	....	75,044 0 0	....	....	....	3,563 6 9
	Total ..	3,424,993 12 8	869,533 9 4	644,691 29 8	1,664 7 12	1,515,889 6 8	11,090 28 4	1,898,013 17 12	1,909,104 6 0	13,33,743 10 0
Sátára.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages..	2,463,382 36 12	662,860 9 12	383,328 23 8	5 14 0	1,046,194 7 4	22,257 14 0	1,394,931 15 8	1,417,188 29 8	15,89,202 15 10
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	16,650 11 8	14,283 22 8	2,366 29 0	....	16,650 11 8	....	....	....	6,971 2 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	395,457 6 0	56,976 33 0	338,480 13 0	....	395,457 6 0	....	....	....	91,805 8 2
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available.. ..	211,143 23 0	65,799 14 0	145,344 9 0	....	211,143 23 0	....	....	....	58,640 10 0
	Total ..	3,086,633 37 4	799,919 39 4	869,519 34 8	5 14 0	1,669,445 7 12	22,257 14 0	1,394,931 15 8	1,417,188 29 8	17,44,620 4 1
Sholápur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	2,706,292 21 12	399,252 32 0	215,356 37 12	....	614,609 29 12	13,583 8 0	2,078,099 34 0	2,091,683 2 0	11,16,221 13 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	198,901 7 0	31,641 11 0	167,259 36 0	....	198,901 7 0	....	....	....	16,236 3 1
	Total ..	2,905,193 38 12	430,894 3 0	382,616 33 12	....	813,510 36 12	13,583 8 0	2,078,099 34 0	2,091,683 2 0	11,32,457 15 3
	Grand Total ..	28,014,344 19 3	6,349,758 36 7	3,349,692 17 0	9,146 33 0	9,708,799 6 7	493,359 23 8	12,812,786 29 4	13,305,546 12 12	1,35,32,962 4 6

Vide note at foot of page

TURE—*continued.*

and per acre respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1893-94.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 11 divided by column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.		Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 12.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
778,791	2 0 11	10,040 10 0	15,27,475 9 6	15,37,516 3 6	0 9 7	0 9 6	62,235 7 9	16,63,408 6 3	778,791	2 2 2	2	53,054	
1,517	5 3 11	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
82,830	0 9 9	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
25,617	0 9 1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
888,755	1 14 2	10,040 10 0	15,27,475 9 6	15,37,516 3 6	0 9 7	0 9 6	62,235 7 9	16,63,408 6 3	..	..	2	53,054	
1,278,910	3 2 3	1,62,741 6 4	36,76,917 5 3	38,39,658 11 7	1 4 8	1 3 2	2,62,122 0 4	42,76,621 4 2	1,278,910	3 5 6	10	139,887	
70,917	0 11 5	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
47,145	0 7 8	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
37,744	0 5 1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
*1,434,716	2 13 9	1,62,741 6 4	36,76,917 5 3	38,39,658 11 7	1 4 8	1 3 2	2,62,122 0 4	42,76,621 4 2	..	..	10	139,887	*Excludes the population of the Mevási estates.
725,757	2 0 11	20,451 11 0	13,98,563 2 11	14,19,014 13 11	0 10 11	0 10 10	80,542 1 4	15,73,285 0 5	725,757	2 2 8	4	72,563	
14,725	1 11 7	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
47,522	0 7 8	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
55,578	0 2 2	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
843,582	1 13 4	20,451 11 0	13,98,563 2 11	14,19,014 13 11	0 10 11	0 10 10	80,542 1 4	15,73,285 0 5	..	..	4	72,563	
911,283	1 6 8	5,649 3 0	12,07,737 7 10	12,13,386 10 10	0 10 2	0 10 2	85,138 10 9	13,77,214 1 0	911,283	1 8 2	3	184,246	
1,745	2 10 3	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
133,826	0 4 0	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
20,946	0 2 9	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
1,067,800	1 4 0	5,649 3 0	12,07,737 7 10	12,13,386 10 10	0 10 2	0 10 2	85,138 10 9	13,77,214 1 0	..	..	3	184,246	
913,222	1 11 10	5,159 10 0	13,79,016 10 11	13,84,176 4 11	0 15 9	0 15 7	3,48,580 15 8	19,37,783 15 6	913,222	2 0 2	6	87,446	
4,315	1 9 10	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
172,412	0 8 6	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
135,241	0 6 8	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
1,225,190	1 6 9	5,159 10 0	13,79,016 10 11	13,84,176 4 11	0 15 9	0 15 7	3,48,580 15 8	19,37,783 15 6	..	..	6	87,446	
709,236	1 9 2	5,427 2 0	10,57,459 7 1	10,62,886 9 1	0 8 1	0 8 1	74,417 9 8	11,90,639 6 9	709,236	1 10 10	3	102,438	
40,606	0 6 4	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	
†749,842	1 8 2	5,427 2 0	10,57,459 7 1	10,62,886 9 1	0 8 1	0 8 1	74,417 9 8	11,90,639 6 9	..	..	3	102,438	†Excludes the population of the village of Nimboni belonging to the Jath State.
6,209,885	1 13 9	2,09,469 10 4	1,04,47,169 11 6	1,06,56,639 5 10	0 13 0	0 12 9	9,13,036 13 6	1,20,18,952 2 1	..	..	28	639,634	

74 and 75 of the Appendix.

B 945—20 *ap*

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully Assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	2,347,344 25 7	611,264 5 7	529,072 35 9	76 32 0	1,140,413 33 0	50,337 25 0	1,156,593 7 7	1,206,930 32 7	14,37,512 3 6
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	466,965 25 0	33,360 3 0	433,605 22 0	.....	466,965 25 0	.....	.....	.....	78,562 10 11
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	165,060 10 0	13,747 18 6	151,312 31 10	.....	165,060 10 0	.....	.....	.....	7,416 6 9
	Total ...	2,979,370 20 7	658,371 26 13	1,113,991 9 3	76 32 0	1,772,439 28 0	50,337 25 0	1,156,593 7 7	1,206,930 32 7	15,23,491 5 2
Bijápur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	3,205,695 14 14	351,095 2 12	676,149 9 10	29 8 0	1,027,273 20 6	60,601 24 0	2,117,820 10 8	2,178,421 34 8	13,31,397 12 3
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	395,559 35 0	29,723 39 0	365,835 36 0	.....	395,559 35 0	.....	.....	.....	70,352 10 6
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	26,472 17 14	812 11 1½	25,660 6 12¾	.....	26,472 17 14	.....	.....	.....	1,499 3 1
	Total ...	3,627,727 27 12	381,631 12 13½	1,067,645 12 6¾	29 8 0	1,449,305 33 4	60,601 24 0	2,117,820 10 8	2,178,421 34 8	14,03,249 9 9
Dhárwár.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,089,255 26 7	467,172 18 9	614,225 7 2	31 1 0	1,081,428 26 11	46,881 34 6	1,560,945 5 6	1,607,826 39 12	24,37,426 11 3
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	180,869 30 0	29,690 26 0	151,124 18 0	54 26 0	180,869 30 0	.....	.....	.....	67,463 15 1
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	75,709 35 9½	13,992 27 9	61,717 8 0½	.....	75,709 35 9½	.....	.....	.....	2,846 9 7
	Total ...	2,945,835 12 0½	510,855 32 2	827,066 33 2½	85 27 0	1,338,008 12 4½	46,881 34 6	1,560,945 5 6	1,607,826 39 12	25,07,737 3 11
Kánara.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	2,522,810 8 8	2,137,904 12 1¼	496 32 5	480 23 14	2,138,881 28 4¼	57,493 34 12	326,434 25 7¾	383,928 20 3¾	10,09,590 6 10
Kolába.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	782,596 5 12	364,311 24 4	6,425 25 8	3,834 28 12	374,571 38 8	4,375 15 0	403,648 32 4	408,024 7 4	9,36,453 15 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available Khoti	513,486 4 8	223,572 11 4	12,013 19 12	214 22 4	235,800 13 4	.....	277,685 31 4	277,685 31 4	2,83,962 5 1
	Isáfati	11,515 30 8	8,912 30 12	1 36 4	.....	8,914 27 0	3 3 8	2,598 0 0	2,601 3 8	6,829 10 7
	Total ...	525,001 35 0	232,485 2 0	12,015 16 0	214 22 4	244,715 0 4	3 3 8	280,283 31 4	280,286 34 12	2,90,791 15 8
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	9,293 12 12	9,293 12 12	.....	.....	9,293 12 12	.....	.....	.....	479 7 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	6,512 20 4	2,071 17 4	4,441 3 0	.....	6,512 20 4	.....	.....	.....	873 8 8
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	39,244 22 0	346 20 4	38,898 1 12	.....	39,244 22 0	.....	.....	.....	12,064 9 9
	Total ...	1,362,648 15 12	603,507 36 8	61,780 6 4	4,049 11 0	674,337 13 12	4,378 18 8	683,932 23 8	688,311 2 0	12,40,663 8 5
Ratnágiri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages...	296,435 17 8	106,552 39 12	4,124 1 4	2,051 26 8	112,728 27 8	3,483 39 12	180,222 30 4	183,706 30 0	1,93,256 15 9
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available Khoti	2,082,600 10 12	618,686 13 4	10,288 19 4	4,464 31 12	633,439 24 4	2,015 27 0	1,447,144 39 8	1,449,160 26 8	7,14,896 15 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	47,953 28 8	12,618 17 12	35,305 10 12	.....	47,953 28 8	.....	.....	.....	4,697 13 7
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available... ...	71,320 33 0	.....	71,320 33 0	.....	71,320 33 0	.....	.....	.....	4,461 13 7
	Total ...	2,498,310 9 12	737,887 30 12	121,038 24 4	6,516 18 4	865,442 33 4	5,499 26 12	1,627,367 29 12	1,632,867 16 8	9,17,313 9 11
	Grand Total ...	15,936,702 14 3¼	5,035,158 31 1½	3,192,018 37 9	11,238 0 2	8,238,415 28 12½	225,193 3 6	7,473,093 22 0¾	7,698,286 25 6¾	86,02,045 12 0
	Total for Presidency Proper	47,728,604 11 6¼	14,096,021 8 8¼	7,982,582 33 1½	92,880 39 0½	22,171,485 0 10½	1,013,704 18 11	24,530,723 2 0¾	25,544,427 20 11½	2,99,09,833 1 0

Vide note at the foot of pages

TURE—*continued.*

Per acre respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1893-94.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 11 divided by column 12.)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.		Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
807,595	1 12 6	15,511 12 0	11,00,801 10 0	11,16,313 6 0	0 15 3	0 14 10	3,21,920 0 7	17,59,432 4 1	807,595	2 2 10	4	75,660	
158,181	0 7 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
47,485	0 2 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,013,261	1 8 1	15,511 12 0	11,00,801 10 0	11,16,313 6 0	0 15 3	0 14 10	3,21,920 0 7	17,59,432 4 1	...	...	4	75,660	
699,758	1 14 5	14,303 6 0	11,15,144 2 0	11,29,447 8 0	0 8 5	0 8 4	2,32,933 3 11	15,64,331 0 1	699,758	2 3 9	4	63,697	
87,744	0 12 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
8,837	0 2 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
796,339	1 12 2	14,303 6 0	11,15,144 2 0	11,29,447 8 0	0 8 5	0 8 4	2,32,933 3 11	15,64,331 0 1	...	...	4	63,697	
961,795	2 8 7	36,307 9 0	19,04,487 7 0	19,40,795 0 0	1 3 6	1 3 4	3,77,292 14 2	28,14,719 9 5	961,795	2 14 10	6	97,660	
61,127	1 1 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
28,392	0 1 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,051,314	2 6 2	36,307 9 0	19,04,487 7 0	19,40,795 0 0	1 3 6	1 3 4	3,77,292 14 2	28,14,719 9 5	...	...	6	97,660	
446,351	2 4 3	63,731 10 5	9,81,410 13 6	10,45,142 7 11	3 0 1	2 11 7	4,899 10 5	10,14,490 1 3	446,351	2 4 4	...	...	
381,564	2 7 3	4,721 5 0	9,14,585 0 7	9,19,306 5 7	2 4 3	2 4 1	17,307 3 6	9,53,761 3 1	381,564	2 8 0	1	10,420	
174,974	1 10 0	.....	2,78,604 11 9	2,78,604 11 9	1 0 1	1 0 1	15,587 6 11	2,99,549 12 0	174,974	1 11 5	...	...	
3,905	1 12 0	6 10 0	6,781 13 11	6,788 7 11	2 9 9	2 9 9	4 10 6	6,834 5 1	3,905	1 12 0	...	...	
178,879	1 10 0	6 10 0	2,85,386 9 8	2,85,393 3 8	1 0 3	1 0 3	15,592 1 5	3,06,384 1 1	178,879	1 11 5	...	...	
2,075	0 3 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
3,046	0 4 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
29,308	0 6 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
594,872	2 1 4	4,727 15 0	11,99,971 10 3	12,04,699 9 3	1 12 1	1 12 0	32,899 4 11	12,60,145 4 2	...	...	1	10,420	
212,005	0 14 7	1,306 3 7	1,59,420 13 9	1,60,727 1 4	0 14 2	0 13 11	11,145 13 9	2,04,402 13 6	212,005	0 15 5	2	34,237	
824,134	0 13 10	1,394 7 3	6,83,208 7 8	6,84,602 14 11	0 7 6	0 7 6	27,545 5 5	7,42,442 4 5	824,134	0 14 5	...	...	
25,786	0 2 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
34,077	0 2 1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
1,096,002	0 13 5	2,700 10 10	8,42,629 5 5	8,45,330 0 3	0 8 4	0 8 3	38,691 3 2	9,46,845 1 11	...	...	2	34,237	
4,998,139	1 11 6	137,282 15 3	71,44,446 0 2	72,81,727 15 5	0 15 4	0 15 2	10,08,636 5 2	93,59,963 4 11	...	...	17	281,674	
15,125,801	1 15 7	7,32,368 5 6	2,57,24,008 5 3	2,64,56,376 10 9	1 0 8	1 0 6	40,98,450 1 1	3,31,62,305 7 3	...	...	65	1,457,489	

A.—AGRICUL

(5A).—*Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and*

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	Exempted or privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.				Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Total.	
								Cultivated.	Fallow.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	948,990 5	303,519 36	3,690 31	59 6	307,269 33	40,973 20	250,185 34	350,560 38	641,720 12	6,35,502 12 1
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Rayatwári villages)	120,531 11	108,359 1	.....	...	108,359 1	.....	12,172 10	.....	12,172 10	31,533 2 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available (Rayatwári villages)	503,162 39	500,011 8	3,150 33	0 38	503,162 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,412 8 6
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	27,277 14	.....	27,277 14	...	27,277 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	565 2 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	13,385 0	.....	13,385 0	...	13,385 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,613,346 29	911,890 5	47,503 38	60 4	959,454 7	40,973 20	262,358 4	350,560 38	653,892 22	8,22,013 8 7
Shikárpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	4,597,487 29	3,095,354 26	53,312 0	447 27	3,149,114 13	167,580 12	841,830 26	438,962 18	1,448,373 16	29,52,384 11 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Rayatwári villages)	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available (Rayatwári villages)	113,927 32	108,413 37	5,512 15	1 20	113,927 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,06,226 10 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	491,556 37	.....	491,556 37	...	491,556 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,671 4 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	1,250 0	.....	1,250 0	...	1,250 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,204,222 18	3,203,768 23	551,631 12	449 7	3,755,849 2	167,580 12	841,830 26	438,962 18	1,448,373 16	30,65,282 9 7
Hyderábád.	1 Surveyed Government Rayátwári villages ...	5,395,295 14	3,040,651 5	123,477 5	2,179 27	3,166,307 37	424,535 9	802,222 29	1,002,229 19	2,228,987 17	20,08,726 14 4
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	354,314 3	.....	354,314 3	...	354,314 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,999 7 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,749,609 17	3,040,651 5	477,791 8	2,179 27	3,520,622 0	424,535 9	802,222 29	1,002,229 19	2,228,987 17	20,41,726 5 4
Karáchi.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	4,807,134 22	3,802,288 25	135,565 18	39 17	3,937,893 20	102,651 34	415,063 15	351,525 33	869,241 2	11,27,782 3 10
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Rayatwári villages)	1,632,561 1	1,615,439 9	8,459 5	...	1,623,898 14	.....	8,662 27	.....	8,662 27	24,801 0 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available (Rayatwári villages)	2,666,268 0	2,663,733 5	2,534 35	...	2,666,268 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,736 3 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	48,922 23	.....	48,922 23	...	48,922 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116 3 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	9,154,886 6	8,081,460 39	195,482 1	39 17	8,276,982 17	102,651 34	423,726 2	351,525 33	877,903 29	12,01,385 10 3
Thar and Párkar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	3,446,692 6	2,590,045 13	2,859 7	115 35	2,593,020 15	34,420 28	236,516 5	582,734 38	853,671 31	4,92,688 9 6
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Rayatwári villages)	4,692,991 0	4,021,264 12	19,898 25	2 3	4,041,165 0	3,750 0	370,194 3	277,881 37	651,826 0	1,28,047 3 5
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	5,816 34	.....	5,816 34	...	5,816 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019 10 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,145,500 0	6,611,309 25	28,574 26	117 38	6,640,002 9	38,170 28	606,710 8	860,616 35	1,505,497 31	6,21,755 6 11
	Grand total ...	29,867,564 30	21,849,080 17	1,300,983 5	2,816 13	23,152,900 35	773,011 23	2,936,847 29	3,003,895 23	6,714,654 35	7,752,163 8 8

TURE—*continued.*

per acre respectively, in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1893-94.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (column 11 divided by column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.				Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed land.			Fully assessed area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards.	
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.		Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).		Total assessed area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.
			Cultivated.	Fallow.		Cultivated.	Fallow.							
12	13.	14	15		16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
	...	88,777 1 0	6,17,211 6 4	7,35,003 10 0	14,40,992 1 4	2 7 6	2 1 7	2 3 4	7,988 8 8	6,43,491 4 9	...	...	1	12,396
...	...	.....	30,188 13 0	.....	30,188 13 0	2 7 8	...	2 7 8	.....	31,533 2 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,54,412 8 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	565 2 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
174,548	4 11 4	88,777 1 0	6,47,400 3 4	7,35,003 10 0	14,71,180 14 4	2 7 3	2 1 7	2 4 0	7,988 8 8	8,30,002 1 3	174,548	4 12 1	1	12,396
...	...	5,50,232 14 0	28,33,818 4 0	14,52,655 14 0	48,36,707 0 0	3 5 10	3 4 11	3 5 5	1,35,290 2 0	30,87,674 13 7	...	...	3	43,274
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,06,226 10 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	6,671 4 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
908,426	3 6 0	5,50,232 14 0	28,33,818 4 0	14,52,655 14 0	48,36,707 0 0	3 5 10	3 4 11	3 5 5	1,35,290 2 0	32,00,572 11 7	908,426	3 8 4	3	43,274
...	...	9,59,136 8 0	19,10,454 7 0	23,22,372 5 0	51,91,963 4 0	2 6 1	2 5 1	2 5 3	2,52,390 4 0	22,61,117 2 4	...	...	1	58,048
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	32,999 7 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
918,646	2 3 7	9,59,136 8 0	19,10,454 7 0	23,22,372 5 0	51,91,963 4 0	2 6 1	2 5 1	2 5 3	2,52,390 4 0	22,94,116 9 4	918,646	2 7 11	1	58,048
...	...	2,67,287 9 0	10,63,127 10 0	8,71,292 14 0	22,01,708 1 0	2 9 0	2 7 8	2 8 6	2,54,627 1 0	13,82,359 4 10	...	...	1	105,199
...	...	.....	21,356 12 0	.....	21,356 12 0	2 7 5	...	2 7 5	15,316 4 0	40,117 4 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	47,736 3 5	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,116 3 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
571,951	2 1 7	2,67,287 9 0	10,84,484 6 0	8,71,292 14 0	22,23,064 13 0	2 8 11	2 7 8	2 8 6	2,69,943 5 0	14,71,328 15 3	571,951	2 9 2	1	105,199
...	...	67,816 9 0	4,79,131 11 0	11,67,597 9 0	17,14,545 13 0	2 0 5	2 0 1	2 0 2	2,036 10 0	4,94,725 8 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	903 8 0	1,04,893 2 0	82,372 9 0	1,88,169 3 0	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 4 7	3,985 7 0	1,32,082 10 5	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,019 10 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
298,203	2 1 4	68,720 1 0	5,84,024 13 0	12,49,970 2 0	19,02,715 0 0	0 15 5	1 7 3	1 4 3	6,022 1 0	6,27,777 7 11	298,203	2 1 8	...	...
2,871,774	2 11 2	19,34,154 1 0	7,060,182 1 4	66,31,294 13 0	1,56,25,630 15 4	2 6 6	2 3 4	2 5 3	6,71,634 4 8	84,23,797 13 4	2,871,774	2 14 11	6	218,917

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1893-94.

Northern Division.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Ahmedábád.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thána.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ..	15,836	9,056	32,245	33,989	7,660	2,524	9,721	12,616	28,883	9,894	33,734	1,158	128,079	69,237
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ..	22,700	8,328	25,003	16,975	12,259	1,724	14,699	6,645	27,764	3,276	21,852	725	124,277	37,673
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ..	4,844	1,108	1,931	1,353	1,418	340	4,666	973	5,865	320	7,647	408	26,371	4,502
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ..	269	135	154	80	20	54	296	76	241	13	862	73	1,842	431
5	Over 500 acres	17	38	6	9	3	4	8	7	4	....	14	2	52	60
	Total number of Holdings ..	43,666	18,665	59,339	52,406	21,360	4,646	29,390	20,317	62,757	13,503	64,109	2,366	280,621	111,903
	Total area	A. g. a. 536,164 38 0	A. g. a. 246,819 13 0	A. g. a. 408,790 25 0	A. g. a. 341,701 11 0	A. g. a. 214,511 1 0	A. g. a. 58,212 12 0	A. g. a. 463,867 1 0	A. g. a. 174,930 17 0	A. g. a. 651,930 20 12	A. g. a. 71,415 39 0	A. g. a. 820,120 23 5	A. g. a. 43,392 12 1¼	A. g. a. 3,100,384 29 1	A. g. a. 936,471 24 1¼
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 10,67,024 4 3	Rs. a. p. 1,37,199 5 3	Rs. a. p. 13,44,721 4 11	Rs. a. p. 5,52,948 0 5	Rs. a. p. 2,09,749 7 5	Rs. a. p. 17,903 1 0	Rs. a. p. 19,64,557 7 8	Rs. a. p. 2,11,703 5 11	Rs. a. p. 21,53,515 2 0	Rs. a. p. 1,04,480 9 5	Rs. a. p. 9,52,963 9 11	Rs. a. p. 25,306 3 1	Rs. a. p. 76,92,531 4 2	Rs. a. p. 10,49,540 9 1
	Average Area of Holdings ..	A. g. a. 12 11 0	A. g. a. 13 9 0	A. g. a. 6 36 0	A. a. p. 6 21 0	A. g. a. 10 2 0	A. g. a. 12 21 0	A. g. a. 15 38 0	A. g. a. 8 24 0	A. g. a. 10 16 0	A. g. a. 5 12 0	A. g. a. 12 31 11	A. g. a. 18 13 10	A. g. a. 11 1 15	A. g. a. 8 14 12
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 24 7 0	Rs. a. p. 7 5 7	Rs. a. p. 22 10 7	Rs. a. p. 10 8 10	Rs. a. p. 9 13 1	Rs. a. p. 3 13 8	Rs. a. p. 66 13 6	Rs. a. p. 10 6 9	Rs. a. p. 34 5 0	Rs. a. p. 7 11 9	Rs. a. p. 14 13 10	Rs. a. p. 10 11 2	Rs. a. p. 27 6 7	Rs. a. p. 9 6 1
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre	1 15 10	0 8 11	3 4 8	1 9 11	0 15 8	0 4 11	4 3 0	1 3 4	3 4 10	1 7 5	1 2 7	0 9 4	2 7 8	1 1 11

Central Division.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Ahmednagar.		Khándesh.		Násik.		Poona.		Satára.		Sholápur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ..	3,759	360	9,812	2,108	10,501	1,053	11,651	1,088	12,528	5,845	1,362	204	49,643	10,658
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ..	26,672	1,812	73,940	7,853	29,654	2,838	28,453	1,866	25,309	7,725	13,007	1,041	197,035	23,129
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ..	31,356	2,021	35,178	1,913	25,710	1,570	23,540	1,910	16,455	3,128	25,538	1,658	157,777	12,200
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ..	4,033	353	1,671	151	2,999	194	2,492	369	1,831	605	4,079	422	17,105	2,094
5	Over 500 acres	46	16	10	11	31	4	14	11	16	29	70	27	187	98
	Total number of Holdings ..	65,866	4,562	120,611	12,036	68,895	5,659	66,150	5,238	56,139	17,332	44,026	3,352	421,747	48,179
	Total Area ..	A. g. a. 2,548,051 14 8	A. g. a. 185,897 27 12	A. g. a. 2,841,495 36 8	A. g. a. 227,485 16 0	A. g. a. 2,051,594 31 0	A. g. a. 157,808 28 8	A. g. a. 1,898,013 17 12	A. g. a. 193,385 31 12	A. g. a. 1,394,931 15 8	A. g. a. 383,328 23 8	A. g. a. 2,078,099 34 0	A. g. a. 215,356 37 12	A. g. a. 12,812,186 29 4	A. g. a. 1,363,263 5 4
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 15,27,475 9 6	Rs. a. p. 57,810 1 7	Rs. a. p. 36,76,917 5 3	Rs. a. p. 1,21,825 3 3	Rs. a. p. 13,98,563 2 11	Rs. a. p. 59,290 11 8	Rs. a. p. 12,07,737 7 10	Rs. a. p. 48,301 14 9	Rs. a. p. 13,79,016 10 11	Rs. a. p. 1,75,027 4 0	Rs. a. p. 10,57,459 7 1	Rs. a. p. 36,969 4 4	Rs. a. p. 1,02,47,169 11 6	Rs. a. p. 4,99,224 6 10
	Average Area of Holdings .	A. g. a. 38 27 0	A. g. a. 40 30 0	A. g. a. 23 22 0	A. g. a. 18 36 0	A. g. a. 29 31 0	A. g. a. 27 35 0	A. g. a. 28 23 0	A. g. a. 36 37 0	A. g. a. 24 34 0	A. g. a. 22 4 0	A. g. a. 47 5 0	A. g. a. 64 10 0	A. g. a. 30 15 0	A. g. a. 28 12 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 23 3 1	Rs. a. p. 12 10 9	Rs. a. p. 30 7 9	Rs. a. p. 10 1 11	Rs. a. p. 20 4 9	Rs. a. p. 10 7 8	Rs. a. p. 18 4 1	Rs. a. p. 9 3 6	Rs. a. p. 24 9 0	Rs. a. p. 10 1 6	Rs. a. p. 23 15 9	Rs. a. p. 11 0 5	Rs. a. p. 24 4 9	Rs. a. p. 10 5 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre	0 9 7	0 5 0	1 4 8	0 8 7	0 10 11	0 6 0	0 10 2	0 3 11	0 15 9	0 7 3	0 8 1	0 2 9	0 12 9	0 5 10

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1893-94—concluded.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Southern Division.													
		Belgaum.		Bijápur.		Dhárwár.		Kánara.		Kolába.		Ratnágiri.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	6,993	3,379	2,638	825	6,343	2,050	19,019	20	37,035	656	13,479	585	85,507	7,515
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	30,014	8,617	33,532	6,921	35,934	10,007	12,569	15	16,139	176	5,595	88	1 33,783	25,824
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	13,021	4,352	27,118	5,592	19,472	4,867	2,507	5	2,774	36	1,460	18	66,352	14,870
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres...	955	817	2,415	852	1,243	928	265	.....	242	5	171	8	5,291	2,610
5	Over 500 acres	20	69	29	98	9	48	4	.....	7	3	6	.....	75	218
	Total number of Holdings ...	51,003	17,234	65,732	14,288	63,001	17,900	34,364	40	56,197	876	20,711	699	2,91,008	51,037
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 1,156,593 7 7	A. g. a. 529,072 35 9	A. g. a. 2,317,820 10 8	A. g. a. 676,149 9 10	A. g. a. 1,560,945 5 6	A. g. a. 614,225 7 2	A. g. a. 326,434 25 7¾	A. g. a. 496 32 5	A. g. a. 403,648 32 4	A. g. a. 6,425 25 8	A. g. a. 180,222 30 4	A. g. a. 4,124 1 4	A. g. a. 5,745,664 31 4¾	A. g. a. 1,830,493 31 6
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 11,00,801 10 0	Rs. a. p. 3,01,407 12 11	Rs. a. p. 11,15,144 2 0	Rs. a. p. 1,90,535 12 11	Rs. a. p. 19,04,487 7 0	Rs. a. p. 4,88,824 4 11	Rs. a. p. 9,81,410 13 6	Rs. a. p. 21 9 2	Rs. a. p. 9,14,585 0 7	Rs. a. p. 4,289 0 9	Rs. a. p. 1,59,420 13 9	Rs. a. p. 1,886 3 7	Rs. a. p. 61,75,849 14 10	Rs. a. p. 9,86,964 12 3
	Average Area of Holdings...	A. g. a. 22 27 4	A. g. a. 30 28 0	A. g. a. 32 8 12	A. g. a. 47 12 15	A. g. a. 24 51 1	A. g. a. 34 12 9	A. g. a. 9 20 0	A. g. a. 12 16 13	A. g. a. 7 7 5	A. g. a. 7 13 6	A. g. a. 8 28 1	A. g. a. 5 36 0	A. g. a. 19 29 12	A. g. a. 35 34 10
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 21 9 4	Rs. a. p. 17 7 10	Rs. a. p. 16·15 5	Rs. a. p. 13 5 4	Rs. a. p. 30 3 8	Rs. a. p. 27 4 11	Rs. a. p. 28 9 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 8	Rs. a. p. 16 4 5	Rs. a. p. 4 14 4	Rs. a. p. 7 11 2	Rs. a. p. 2 11 2	Rs. a. p. 21 3 7	Rs. a. p. 19 5 5
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre	0 15 3	0 9 1	0 8 5	0 4 6	1 3 6	0 12 9	3 0 1	0 0 8	2 4 3	0 10 8	0 14 2	0 7 4	1 1 2	0 8 7

No	Details of Holdings.	Sind.												Remarks.
		Upper Sind Frontier.		Shikárpur.		Hyderábád.		Karáchi.		Thar and Párkar.		Total.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	
	Number of Holdings.													
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	156	47	19,539	5:	3,499	100	4,643	33	2,043	12	29,880	244	*Note*—The total Government area shown in this form includes fallow lands exempt from assessment, while the total Government assessment is what has actually been levied on cultivated area only. If the assessment on fallow area be added to that of cultivated area, the figures will stand thus :—
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	651	5	28,541	78	15,305	145	9,500	52	2,314	44	56,311	324	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	810	2	8,495	20	9,167	94	4,715	50	1,008	22	24,195	188	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres...	757	5	1,737	32	3,347	128	1,500	50	969	4	8,310	219	
5	Over 500 acres	342	3	196	27	515	62	141	61	479	.....	1,673	153	
	Total number of Holdings ...	2,716	62	58,508	209	31,833	529	20,499	246	6,813	82	120,369	1,128	
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 600,805 38 0	A. g. a. 3,690 31 0	A. g. a. 1,281,240 31 0	A. g. a. 53,312 0 0	A. g. a. 1,806,631 35 0	A. g. a. 123,477 5 0	A. g. a. 766,628 25 0	A. g. a. 135,565 18 0	A. g. a. 819,366 38 0	A. g. a. 2,859 7 0	A. g. a. 5,274,674 7 0	A. g. a. 318,904 21 0	
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 6,17,211 6 4	.....	Rs. a. p. 28,33,867 15 0	Rs. a. p. 6,341 8 0	Rs. a. p. 19,10,489 0 0	Rs. a. p. 19,820 12 0	Rs. a. p. 10,63,131 12 0	Rs. a. p. 5,787 12 0	Rs. a. p. 4,79,147 12 0	Rs. a. p. 514 14 0	Rs. a. p. 69,03,847 13 4	Rs. a. p. 32,464 14 0	
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 221 8 0	A. g. a 59 21 0	A. g. a. 21 36 0	A. g. a. 255 3 0	A. g. a. 56 39 0	A. g. a. 233 17 0	A. g. p. 37 16 0	A. g. a. 551 3 0	A. g. a. 120 11 0	A. g. a. 34 35 0	A. g. a. 43 33 0	A. g. a. 282 29 0	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 227 4 0	.....	Rs. a. p. 48 7 0	Rs. a. p. 30 5 6	Rs. a. p. 60 0 3	Rs. a. p. 37 7 6	Rs. a. p. 51.13 10	Rs. a. p. 23 8 5	Rs. a. p. 70 5 3	Rs. a. p. 6 4 6	Rs. a. p. 57 5 8	Rs. a. p. 28 12 6	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre	1 0 5	.....	2 3 5	0 1 11	1 0 11	0 2 7	1 6 2	0 0 8	0 9 4	0 2 11	1 4 11	0 1 8	

	Rs. a. p.
Total assessment or quit-rent 1,34,52,770	1 4
Average assessment per holding	111 12 2
Average assessmen per acre.	2 8 9

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwári, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1893-94.

Division.	District.	Kind of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	344	439	1,185,534 13 0	3,446 13 0	3,62,026 5 6	1,052 6 5	0 4 11
		C. Mewási	41	72	79,334 10 0	1,934 39 0	14,646 6 0	357 3 8	0 3 0
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	52	42	123,518 4 0	2,375 13 14	15,403 2 10	296 3 5	0 1 11
	Kaira	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	2	1	6,104 1 0	3,052 0 0	6,207 8 10	3,103 12 5	1 0 3
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	63	146	83,133 9 0	1,319 23 0	49,632 1 2	787 12 11	0 9 6
	Panch Mahals	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	185½	53	230,578 0 0	1,243 0 0	39,294 15 9	211 13 4	0 2 9
		C. Mewási	21	21	41,050 10 0	1,954 31 0	13,355 11 11	635 15 10	0 5 2
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	81½	505	129,812 22 0	1,592 31 10	15,760 5 11	193 6 0	0 1 11
	Broach	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	16	27	19,903 16 0	1,243 38 2	18,662 3 5	1,166 6 2	0 15 0
	Surat	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.,	42½	77	43,296 5 0	1,018 29 4	42,413 15 11	997 15 7	0 15 8
	Thána	A. Khoti	17	13	10,415 32 12	612 27 13	17,371 9 9	1,021 13 9	1 10 8
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	121	228	153,388 32 8	1,267 27 0	29,002 14 4	239 11 1	0 3 0
	Total	A. Khoti	17	13	10,415 32 12	612 27 13	17,371 9 9	1,021 13 9	1 10 8
		B. Tálukdári	531½	493	1,422,216 14 0	2,675 34 2	4,07,528 14 1	766 12 9	0 4 7
		C. Mewási	62	93	120,384 20 0	1,941 27 0	28,002 1 11	451 10 4	0 3 8
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	376	1,025	553,052 2 8	1,470 35 5	1,70,874 11 7	454 7 3	0 4 11
		Total, A., B., C., and D.	986½	1,624	21,06,068 29 4	2,134 35 9	6,23,777 5 4	632 5 0	0 4 9
Central Division.	Násik	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	196	189	325,752 29 12	1,662 0 2	55,536 11 8	283 5 7	0 2 8
	Khándesh	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	571	6,975	981,610 31 0	1,719 4 5	85,002 10 9	148 13 10	0 1
	Ahmednagar	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	150½	324	544,965 39 0	3,620 14 14	73,205 15 4	486 6 8	0 2 1
	Poona	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	205¼	527	552,848 7 4	2,693 21 6	41,668 3 9	203 0 2	0 1 2
	Sholápur	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi	52	721	198,901 7 0	3,825 0 14	16,236 2 2	312 3 8	0 1 3
	Sátára	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	427	7,258	623,251 0 8	1,459 24 2	1,55,417 4 3	363 15 7	0 3 11
	Total	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	1,601½	15,994	3,227,229 34 8	2,014 32 9	4,27,066 15 11	266 10 0	0 2 1
		Total, A., B., C., and D.	1,601½	15,994	3,227,229 34 8	2,014 32 9	4,27,066 15 11	266 10 0	0 2 1

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwári, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1893-94—concluded.

Division.	District.	Kind of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	221	200	632,025 35 0	2,859 33 13	85,979 1 8	389 0 8	0 2 2
	Dhárwár ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	183	148	256,579 25 9½	1,402 2 15	69,818 3 8	381 8 3	0 4 4
	Bijápur ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	162	186	422,032 12 13¾	2,605 5 8	71,847 3 10	443 8 0	0 2 8
	Kánara... ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ratnágiri ...	A. Khoti	2,262	46,580	1,457,433 18 12	644 12 7	7,14,896 15 0	316 0 9	0 7 10
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	60	63	106,625 7 12	1,777 3 7	9,159 11 2	152 10 7	0 1 4
	Kolába... ...	A. Khoti	445	1,457	475,600 5 12	1,069 8 9	2,65,818 9 8	597 5 6	0 8 11
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	138	244	104,252 4 4	755 18 0	38,390 15 2	278 3 1	0 5 10
	Total ...	A. Khoti	2,707	48,037	1,933,233 24 8	714 6 7	9,80,715 8 8	362 4 7	0 8 1
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c. ...	764	841	1,521,515 5 7	1,991 20 7	2,75,195 3 6	360 3 3	0 2 10
		Total, A., B., C., and D. ...	3,471	48,878	3,454,748 29 15	995 13 0	12,55,910 12 2	361 13 3	0 5 10
Sind.	Karáchi	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	9	9	48,922 23 0	5,435 33 10	1,116 3 0	124 0 4	0 0 4
	Hyderábád ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	61	61	354,314 3 0	5,808 17 1	32,999 7 0	540 15 7	0 1 5
	Shikárpur ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	11	11	492,606 37 0	44,800 25 2	6,671 4 0	606 7 7	0 0 2
	Thár and Párkar.	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	1	1	5,816 34 0	5,816 34 0	1,020 2 0	1,020 2 0	0 2 10
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	7	7	40,662 14 0	5,808 36 4	565 2 0	80 11 8	0 0 2
		Total ...	89	89	942,522 31 0	10,590 6 0	42,372 2 0	476 1 5	0 0 9
		Grand Total ...	6,148¼	66,585	9,730,570 4 11	1,582 26 4	23,49,127 3 5	382 1 3	0 3 10

B 945—22 *ap*

A.—AGRICULTURE—*concluded.*

(8).—Sources of Water Supply, 1891-92.

No.	District.	Wells, Bhudkis (River side Wells) and the like.								Tanks.								Other Sources.							
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	PRESIDENCY PROPER.																								
	I.—Northern Division.																								
1	Ahmedábád	11,464	3,062	2,228	126	578	83	1,061	156	9	1,114	10	780	3	2,229	42	164	24	165	7	30	...	99	18	53
2	Kaira	8,100	608	1,899	130	375	37	976	140	55	858	8	7	83	3,570	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Panch Maháls	716	649	690	730	110	14	278	52	...	2	2	26	12	646	38	8	2	...	...	76	...	708	6	8
4	Broach	695	8	1,637	44	1,206	93	290	52	...	81	...	94	10	1,868	23	11	..	...	1	10	...	45	...	53
5	Surat	5,301	572	5,315	869	1,088	173	769	175	12	949	8	170	7	648	27	53	4	74	...	74	8	539	2	51
6	Thána	1,616	2,429	4,307	2,556	235	137	134	134	1	9	8	30	33	772	36	312	1	1	18	102	22	664	3	56
	Total ...	27,892	7,328	16,076	4,455	3,592	537	3,508	709	77	3,013	36	1,107	148	9,733	174	554	38	240	26	292	30	2,055	29	221
	II.—Central Division.																								
7	Khándesh...	14,985	2,112	21,614	1,721	967	93	2,492	648	17	8	28	8	26	81	4	17	67	42	80	350	84	178	166	51
8	Nasik	11,034	3,184	6,039	1,028	598	85	1,180	327	8	2	39	9	31	73	19	3	207	239	95	137	157	267	11	19
9	Ahmednagar	17,689	4,589	4,576	370	993	49	1,694	471	64	71	8	2	4	71	9	13	56	220	1,276	239	323	107	19	63
10	Poona	13,943	3,887	3,146	705	378	81	2,047	607	21	31	29	35	36	92	12	30	116	392	722	250	225	381	50	31
11	Sholápur	5,9 3	10,5 9	2,139	479	204	135	2,050	325	4	...	5	1	8	188	7	24	15	58	279	18	82	52	17	15
12	Sátára	6,826	12,380	3,669	1,126	101	97	2,248	778	9	11	32	7	29	86	17	7	78	1,817	95	415	62	423	29	20
	Total ..	70,390	36,621	41,183	5,429	3,241	540	11,711	3,156	123	123	141	62	134	591	68	94	539	2,768	2,547	1,409	930	1,408	292	199
	III.—Southern Division.																								
13	Belgaum	1,627	6,933	3,371	2,184	281	577	1,057	171	7	438	38	123	33	971	50	32	1	165	15	43	3	245	1	4
14	Bijápur	836	4,065	1,240	1,223	306	374	529	354	10	...	11	88	12	265	6	12	...	21	...	138	...	37	...	...
15	Dhárwár	1,473	2,940	2,101	2,044	1,709	2,134	1,812	297	358	2,329	313	803	280	2,279	149	51	31	56	16	69	27	254	1	10
16	Kolába	1,007	296	2,413	2,543	95	210	195	67	...	1	14	81	18	590	42	119	...	13	23	149	23	466	38	50
17	Ratnágiri	1,756	2,729	3,725	3,225	164	1,018	341	314	22	52	130	45	152	69	18	11	3	306	21	214	21	179	10	29
18	Kánara	5,049	7,139	6,891	13,131	235	1,161	1,201	871	216	4,105	126	791	183	2,231	278	270	2	1,003	6	173	10	751	21	278
	Total ...	11,748	24,102	19,741	24,350	2,790	5,474	5,135	2,074	613	6,925	632	1,931	678	6,405	543	495	37	1,564	81	786	84	1,932	71	371
	Total Presidency ...	1,10,030	68,051	77,000	34,234	9,623	6,551	20,354	5,939	813	10,061	809	3,100	960	16,729	785	1,143	614	4,572	2,654	2,487	1,044	5,395	392	791

Note—Statistics for Sind are not available.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Climate during 1893.

Places at which observation taken and the year for which taken.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperature in shade.												Cloud-Proportion.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest. Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
1893.																				
Jacobábád	2·41	1·53	...	3·94	109·5	79·6	119·0	70·7	105·7	83·2	110·3	79·7	79·0	45·9	83·5	40·1	2·10	1·57	1·27	
Hyderábád	1·72	2·04	0·37	4·13	103·5	79·4	111·2	75·1	96·5	79·7	100·7	77·1	81·4	55·0	86·2	47·0	1·54	2·27	0·83	
Karáchi	4·26	7·26	0·69	12·21	92·9	79·8	106·7	77·3	83·6	79·0	91·0	76·8	81·5	57·3	95·0	51·1	2·90	6·62	2·83	
Deesa	0·47	47·51	1·55	49·53	104·5	78·6	110·5	73·5	87·3	75·5	91·7	73·0	86·7	54·4	90·2	49·1	2·70	7·45	2·20	
Mount Abu	3·58	122·66	4·06	130·30	84·1	67·4	89·2	63·8	70·2	63·9	73·1	61·9	68·7	54·1	73·6	49·0	2·00	7·32	1·57	
Neemuch	1·81	39·22	2·46	43·49	100·3	76·6	104·9	64·7	85·2	72·5	87·3	70·1	73·7	50·2	81·8	45·9	1·62	6·12	1·90	
Indore	2·74	34·35	2·76	39·85	100·3	74·6	103·6	68·9	84·3	71·0	88·0	69·4	78·7	49·0	81·0	42·7	1·02	6·92	1·63	
Rájkot	0·57	22·30	1·54	24·41	103·0	75·6	107·8	71·8	88·3	74·5	93·4	71·3	87·2	56·9	90·9	52·5	1·52	7·00	1·73	
Surat	0·27	44·71	0·47	45·45	96·9	79·0	103·2	73·5	87·0	76·9	91·1	74·0	88·2	59·3	93·2	52·1	1·98	6·70	1·17	
Akola	11·01	22·18	3·25	36·44	105·4	79·3	111·6	70·2	91·7	75·3	96·9	73·2	82·3	50·5	87·0	44·7	2·20	6·90	3·30	
Amráoti	8·05	25·96	4·28	38·29	104·0	78·7	107·3	73·3	89·5	74·5	95·4	70·8	81·8	57·2	86·4	53·9	2·16	7·10	2·33	
Chikulda	11·78	59·03	5·16	75·97	90·3	70·7	94·3	64·4	75·2	65·4	78·2	64·3	71·4	54·7	74·2	51·0	3·30	8·29	4·06	
Buldana	6·65	28·48	3·41	38·54	98·1	75·4	103·6	69·6	85·1	70·3	88·0	68·8	79·0	56·3	83·5	52·0	2·57	6·32	1·06	
Málegaon...	6·68	12·03	2·72	21·43	100·3	74·0	105·3	66·3	87·8	72·6	94·4	69·7	84·5	51·3	91·4	46·0	2·04	6·75	2·93	
Bombay	6·46	58·69	2·09	67·24	89·2	80·0	91·4	75·5	84·9	77·0	87·5	74·5	85·2	70·7	88·0	68·0	2·18	8·30	2·73	
Poona	4·99	22·58	3·27	30·84	97·4	71·2	104·0	67·4	83·3	69·9	89·0	67·9	84·5	53·0	89·5	46·5	1·66	7·85	2·87	
Sholápur	9·13	14·98	9·06	33·17	100·2	74·6	106·7	69·0	89·7	71·4	94·7	69·5	83·7	55·7	89·2	50·6	2·42	7·67	3·43	
Ratnágiri...	8·30	83·57	3·90	95·77	89·2	78·7	91·4	73·9	84·5	76·1	86·9	73·9	90·1	67·4	94·4	61·9	2·70	8·32	3·67	
Belgaum	9·16	29·48	12·96	51·60	90·1	67·6	93·8	64·4	76·3	66·5	81·8	65·3	79·4	56·3	83·3	52·9	1·90	8·22	5·17	
Kárwár	11·06	92·58	8·86	112·50	88·1	79·7	90·3	72·6	82·1	75·2	85·2	73·2	87·1	66·0	89·8	62·4	1·94	6·95	2·50	
Calicut	17·84	78·80	17·55	114·19	88·0	76·5	92·8	71·1	81·6	73·3	84·3	71·1	87·2	68·1	89·3	64·7	3·26	7·42	3·93	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement of retail Prices of Products in each district of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94.

No.	District.	Per Maund of 40 Sers, each equal to 80 Tolas.												Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice (common).	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour (wheat).	Tur (Dál).	Ghi.	Firewood.	Cotton (cleaned).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bombay	3 11 8	...	5 2 1	2 12 11	2 15 6	2 13 6	3 8 1	4 8 0	3 14 9	35 2 8	0 8 1	17 9 4	
	I.—Northern Division.													
2	Ahmedábád	2 12 11	1 8 1	3 3 11	2 2 10	1 8 2	1 11 8	2 14 1	3 3 11	2 10 8	31 8 5	0 9 2	17 8 0	
3	Kaira	2 11 11	1 12 5	2 14 9	2 6 6	2 0 7	1 13 8	3 1 3	3 3 5	2 15 4	29 1 5	0 6 0	17 0 0	
4	Panch Maháls	2 13 9	...	3 5 4	2 5 8	*a*	1 9 7	3 3 2	3 5 4	3 3 2	29 1 5	0 3 6	18 0 0	
5	Broach	2 10 4	*a*	4 0 0	2 12 9	2 3 7	1 14 4	3 0 3	3 9 1	3 1 3	35 8 11	0 6 4	16 0 0	
6	Surat	3 3 3	3 1 5	4 12 10	2 14 2	2 8 8	2 9 5	3 5 3	4 1 11	3 9 8	40 8 1	0 7 7	21 9 11	
7	Thána	3 2 1	*a*	3 6 3	2 9 10	*a*	2 8 1	3 4 3	4 7 1	3 10 5	32 0 0	0 5 9	*a*	
	II.—Central Division.													
8	Khándesh	2 6 6	*a*	3 13 8	2 4 8	1 12 10	2 6 9	3 12 7	3 1 3	3 4 6	32 0 0	0 8 0	16 0 0	
9	Násik	2 8 11	*a*	3 6 11	2 9 11	1 14 6	2 3 1	3 5 1	3 1 3	3 6 11	29 1 5	0 5 1	*a*	
10	Ahmednagar	2 9 0	*a*	3 9 4	2 5 7	1 12 5	2 5 5	3 4 1	3 5 10	2 10 3	26 10 8	0 7 4	18 0 0	
11	Poona	3 2 1	2 7 8	3 11 3	2 7 9	2 2 1	2 6 5	3 6 1	3 13 3	3 5 6	28 1 1	0 7 4	18 15 2	
12	Sholápur	2 13 10	*a*	3 6 8	2 0 7	1 12 11	1 15 3	3 7 1	3 1 1	3 0 9	28 5 1	0 7 6	18 5 4	
13	Sátára	3 2 5	...	3 15 0	2 7 11	2 3 4	2 10 5	3 2 7	3 10 10	3 2 7	25 9 7	0 5 7	24 0 10	
	III.—Southern Division.													
14	Belgaum	2 6 9	2 2 1	3 12 11	1 15 3	1 15 10	2 6 1	3 9 5	3 1 0	3 3 0	27 8 7	0 7 2	20 6 2	
15	Bijápur	2 10 3	...	3 8 2	1 14 3	1 10 1	2 0 7	3 8 3	3 0 0	3 7 7	26 10 8	0 8 0	15 0 0	
16	Dhárwár	2 9 2	...	3 10 1	1 13 2	1 15 8	2 6 9	3 9 4	3 10 2	3 1 6	26 8 5	0 6 5	17 2 3	
17	Kolába	4 5 2	...	3 6 8	3 2 1	3 7 5	3 5 9	3 2 2	7 1 9	3 12 11	32 10 5	0 6 2	11 6 10	
18	Ratnágiri	4 3 9	*a*	3 8 2	2 10 0	2 13 4	2 14 2	3 6 8	5 14 10	3 15 3	32 10 5	0 4 9	14 4 7	
19	Kánára	4 7 3	...	3 5 0	3 0 9	2 10 1	3 5 2	4 1 6	6 4 11	3 14 0	32 0 0	0 2 6	17 9 3	
	IV.—Sind.													
20	Karáchi	2 10 8	1 9 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 2	3 5 4	3 10 2	29 1 5	0 7 0	18 0 0	
21	Hyderábád	2 10 8	1 9 7	4 3 4	2 5 1	2 1 8	2 0 0	3 2 2	3 5 4	4 7 1	27 13 3	0 5 0	16 0 0	
22	Shikárpur	2 0 10	1 3 4	4 0 0	1 14 1	1 10 8	1 9 11	3 3 2	2 8 4	3 7 8	32 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2 5 8	1 11 11	4 0 10	1 14 6	1 10 10	1 10 8	4 0 0	2 13 9	4 0 10	32 0 0	0 4 0	18 0 0	
24	Thar and Párkar	3 0 6	*a*	2 7 7	2 0 11	*a*	4 11 1	3 5 4	3 14 5	*a*	26 10 8	0 5 6	13 4 0	

(*a*)—Not sold.

Note.—The above prices are returned from prices current published in the Government Gazette for the month ending 20th March 1894. Under the revised form of the prices current return, prices of timber are not published and they are therefore omitted from this return.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

(3).—Prices of Labour.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1892-93.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1893-94.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1892-93.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1893-94.	Carts per diem. 1892-93.	Carts per diem. 1893-94.	Camels per diem. 1892-93.	Camels per diem. 1893-94.	Pack bullocks per diem. 1892-93.	Pack bullocks per diem. 1893-94.	Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem. 1892-93.	Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem. 1893-94.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.													
Ahmedábád	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kaira	6 to 8 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys 2 to 5 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 5 ans.	
Panch Mahás ...	0 6 8	0 7 6	0 2 5	0 2 5	1 2 9	1 2 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	.....	.....	Do. 0 5 0	Do. 0 5 0	
Broach	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	
Surat	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	4 to 6 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thána...	8 ans. to Re. 1.	6 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 4 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	12 ans. to 2 Rs.	12 ans. to Re. 1-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Asses 0 4 6 Horses 12 ans. to Re. 1. Oxen 4 to 6 ans.	Asses 0 4 6 Horses 12 ans. to Re. 1. Oxen 4 to 6 ans.	
Central Division.													
Násik	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	Horses 0 8 0	Horses 0 8 0	
Khándesh	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ahmednagar ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys 0 2 0	Donkeys 0 2 0	
Poona...	0 12 0	0 13 0	3 ans. 6 pies to 4 ans.	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sholápur	6 ans. to Re. 1.	6 ans. to Re. 1.	1 ans. 6 pies to 5 ans.	1 ans. 6 pies to 5 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4	10 ans. to Re. 1-8	.....	.....	3 to 5 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	Horses 3 to 8 ans. Donkeys 1 an. 6 pies to 5 ans.	Horses 4 to 6 ans. Donkeys 1 an. 6 pies to 5 ans.	
Sátára	4 ans. to Re. 1.	4 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1-4	10 ans. to Re. 1	.....	.....	6 to 8 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 6 ans. Horses 4 to 12 ans.	Donkeys 2 to 6 ans. Horses 4 to 12 ans.	
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dhárwár	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	
Bijápur	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	.....	0 6 0	0 5 7	.....	.....	
Kánara	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boats 12 ans. to Rs. 2	Boats 12 ans. to Rs. 2	
Ratnágiri	0 9 10	0 10 4	0 4 2	0 4 5	0 15 7	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 7 3	0 7 6	Do. 1 3 0	Do. 1 3 6	
Kolába	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	3 to 5 ans.	3 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1-4	12 ans. to Re. 1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Machwás Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.	Machwás Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.	
Sind.													
Karáchi	14 ans. to Re. 1-4	14 ans. to Re. 1-4	6 to 10 ans.	6 to 12 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hyderábád	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats 2 0 0	Boats 2 0 0	
Shikárpur	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	*15 0 0 † 6 0 0	*15 0 0 † 6 0 0	.....	.....	Do. 1 0 0	Do. 1 0 0	*For riding purposes. †For baggage.
Thar and Párkar ...	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 6 ans.	3 to 6 ans.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8	Re. 1 Re. 1-8.	6 to 10 ans.	6 to 10 ans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

		Class of Manufactures. Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed.	Average number of hands employed.
							Bales.	
Number of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in	Bombay Island ...	69	.....	.....	20,27,374	18,265	7,30,656	70,553
Do.	Bombay Presidency ...	30	.....	.....	5,36,354	6,019	1,42,104	18,762
	Total ...	99	.....	.....	25,63,728	24,284	8,72,760	89,315

D.—

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1892-93

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay	...	54,631	...	31,695	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	1,822	...	6,373	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No. Bombay	628	39,732	302	84,380	...	...	10	9,900
	Sind	23	39,600	67	18,932	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value Bombay	...	26,22,596	...	30,70,119	...	7,54,507	...	11,69,335
	Sind	...	5,09,623	...	4,19,203	...	51,564	...	60,083
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	...	4,76,541	...	6,08,254	...	1,927	...	168
	Sind	...	3,21,557	...	4,44,840	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	5,024	9,03,205	6,896	10,58,626	31	5,073	93	9,608
	Sind	594	1,03,041	600	1,12,557	...	...	4	650
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	73,928	1,41,816	110,378	2,26,570	...	...	...	...
	Sind	91,030	1,69,483	31,928	62,460	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	2,05,644	...	2,83,823	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	12,168	...	30,444	...	...	...	...
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	427,210	1,41,130	425,435	1,56,256	143	61	52	50
	Sind	61,494	22,418	82,369	31,030	...	...	...	...
Clock and watches	No. Bombay	7,570	79,563	6,798	83,736	8,544	29,758	7,444	50,729
	Sind	830	10,265	863	10,327	288	4,200	86	1,700
Coal—									
Coal	Tons. Bombay	493,357	84,15,410	404,581	68,99,479	...	...	...	...
	Sind	34,430	6,94,232	32,374	6,34,479	...	...	...	...
Coke	Bombay	5,431	1,58,124	4,711	1,46,086	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	2,602	81,639	1,430	51,979	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	90	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	362	44,714	392	40,031	...	37	1	169
	Sind	27	4,709	31	6,462	...	...	lbs. 50	57
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	19,550	3,69,271	15,613	3,72,585	...	...	7	190
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	10,311,386	65,41,284	10,510,194	70,88,904	90,000	72,508	129,300	1,07,931
	Sind	1,667,425	9,88,807	2,139,137	13,88,065	...	...	8,400	7,224
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds. Bombay	242,637,005	2,57,27,639	294,981,044	3,39,92,820	41,599	30,824	19,123	10,536
	Sind	48,710,150	54,04,220	74,479,783	90,52,676	...	...	...	...
White	Bombay	142,234,281	1,67,44,446	146,275,790	1,85,98,582	710,980	2,37,735	1,548,061	5,43,916
	,, Sind	35,485,170	42,31,104	35,974,430	46,25,873	...	...	4,000	960
Coloured, printed or dyed	Bombay	155,848,653	2,31,46,960	186,145,676	2,99,24,182	1,074,382	5,56,093	1,472,944	6,68,968
	,, Sind	38,023,992	49,03,662	43,586,427	60,81,649	40,692	15,305	131,791	30,170
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	7,837,341	7,53,585	12,400,005	11,01,156	177,020	40,449	550,447	76,016
	Sind	...	40,845	...	59,786	...	3,804	...	6,902
Thread, sewing	Lbs. Bombay	273,963	4,55,381	267,746	4,84,736	14,669	13,529	40,905	53,615
	Sind	55,726	68,445	53,482	80,610	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	...	10,55,469	...	11,99,252	...	77,911	...	1,32,314
	Sind	...	18,052	...	15,826	...	110	...	1,285
Drugs and medicines	,, Bombay	...	7,62,796	...	8,10,384	...	12,578	...	3,913
	Sind	...	1,16,440	...	1,11,042	...	375	...	128
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt. Bombay	6,976	6,43,191	6,476	7,03,230	5,005	5,21,884	7,999	7,17,686
	Sind	49	3,858	17,983	69,730	4	937	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value. Bombay	...	6,66,845	...	5,17,663	...	8,777	...	6,641
	Sind	...	69,596	...	61,462	...	1,980	...	240
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	465,058	1,13,910	319,332	97,715	...	...	...	...
	Sind	464	338	1,190	1,136	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Bombay	239,647	1,37,733	251,763	1,54,349	7,859	9,481	1,637	1,872
	,, Sind	9,828	5,479	28,641	8,198	...	110	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	82,183	63,572	114,606	1,05,029	712	629	2,581	2,672
	Sind	8,486	18,280	10,418	24,197	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value. Bombay	...	1,029	...	17,307	...	1,162	...	11,654
	Sind	...	336	...	290	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt. Bombay	101	65,278	67	24,973	1,404	2,33,802	1,685	2,88,726
	Sind	40	6,228	69	3,712	212	35,848	50	7,703
Other ware	Value. Bombay	...	5,34,571	...	5,42,212	...	3,73,876	...	3,95,960
	Sind	...	1,30,605	...	1,11,062	...	2,315	...	1,053
Gums and resins	Cwt. Bombay	8,030	33,850	14,941	69,703	10	140	...	...
	Sind	572	2,681	671	2,779	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Value. Bombay	....	39,52,693	...	40,51,622	...	2,56,604	...	3,61,769
	Sind	...	5,14,442	...	5,37,373	...	9,987	...	12,302
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	...	8,47,762	...	9,20,766	...	96,339	...	1,29,081
	Sind	...	1,58,959	...	1,56,098	...	526	...	2,888
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	...	6,13,945	...	11,24,055	...	...	...	65,167
	Sind	...	1,52,164	...	1,04,955	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	...	2,91,478	...	6,01,789	...	1,42,906	...	2,00,789
	Sind	...	6,024	...	9,589	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	,, Bombay	...	10,03,138	...	11,29,462	...	8,247	...	6,214
	Sind	...	1,20,496	...	1,09,735	...	145	...	650
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	681,842	8,27,019	600,198	8,09,345	448	1,190	893	2,313
	Sind	311,379	3,18,233	413,263	4,47,389	...	...	...	...
Spirits	Bombay	146,602	10,89,599	151,847	12,02,516	3,770	8,103	6,188	11,151
	,, Sind	77,968	5,10,639	89,441	6,83,967	ozs. 5	1	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	Bombay	61,997	5,61,570	59,936	5,73,264	1,529	9,457	1,931	17,336
	,, Sind	24,916	3,03,942	23,602	2,81,984	60	400	225	1,559
Other sorts	Bombay	516	1,609	540	1,609	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	550	2,069	414	1,671	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value. Bombay	...	1,20,72,949	...	1,08,44,244	...	4,926	...	4,784
	Sind	...	2,56,978	...	5,42,354	...	...	...	1,200
Matches, lucifer and other	Value. Bombay	...	6,81,790	...	6,36,454	...	55	...	53
	Sind	...	3,76,480	...	2,30,449	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1893-94.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,66,836	...	6,77,934	...	64,802	...	1,35,141	...	55	...	1,180
...	13,081	...	6,598	...	2,745	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,046	...	323	...	370	...	57	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	4,180	42	4,742	12	1,800	18	1,993	1	300	2	480
lbs. 6	18	lbs. 43	25	...	...	lbs. 4	10	...	...	...	...
731	1,445	995	1,906	...	...	1,187	2,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32,274	...	687	...	352	...	65	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97,423	33,376	9,620	3,610	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,885	4,03,561	71,261	6,03,348	6,610	79,817	5,551	78,446	...	...	...	...
56	2,670	1,281	8,760	158	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	27	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
840	1,650	1,652	2,725	8,862	12,517	12,191	22,227	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	2,439	44	6,706	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
1	169	lbs. 30	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	187	6,487	...	...	14	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	90	...	...	300	268	10,100	5,375	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,400	5,125	2,100	1,715	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,590	975	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66,265	23,313	9,828	5,944	112,535	37,926	1,54,640	41,473	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	496	421	...	...	...	...
408,104	2,70,986	298,122	1,99,811	1,099,362	3,74,191	8,98,939	2,80,738	6,793	698	...	...
1,310	1,126	...	...	16,772	2,950	7,398	1,980	...	...	...	...
57,960	4,497	...	...	16,320	1,860	6,600	1,454	...	...	...	...
...	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	210	419	850	3,818	5,296	2,956	4,521	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,403	...	9,684	...	31,860	...	11,911	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27,984	...	41,907	...	11,653	...	2,354	...	356	...	...
...	4	...	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
458	5,53,847	550	5,84,253	1,857	3,82,240	1,614	3,15,744	...	...	...	...
20	1,000	40	2,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,231	...	7,150	...	907	...	1,943	...	25	...	...
...	320	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	448	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,695	...	2,479	...	40,359	...	66,027	...	16	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
274	2,35,950	356	4,52,905	5,578	1,99,412	9,000	3,05,744	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	51	1,871	56	2,671	...	...	...	...
...	23,492	...	10,608	...	15,663	...	11,536	...	...	...	110
...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68,398	...	46,445	...	39,927	...	8,129	...	334	...	21
...	248	...	2,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82,200	...	87,730	...	5,658	...	7,488	...	...	...	270
...	1,950	...	815	...	...	...	2,950	...	...	...	...
...	19,401	...	20,131	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34,298	...	47,048	...	28,610	...	15,921	...	1,550	...	...
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,856	...	17,274	...	92	...	244	...	75	...	144
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	161	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	145	467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78,302	6,01,475	94,707	7,06,266	92	2,103	280	2,832	1	26	143	345
1,239	12,521	853	10,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,020	1,53,457	28,747	2,00,091	5,249	22,355	6,807	27,078	...	...	45	178
5,617	32,896	5,973-80 ozs	31,543	258	1,370	262	1,650	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	783	...	4,275	...	5,289	...	887	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1892-93

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Ara	
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value Bombay	..	..	..	50	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	174	14,800
	Sind	..	..	..	..	68	870
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value Bombay	..	10,832	..	8,900	..	4,634
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	10
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	..	87	..	260	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	105
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	93	14,272	104	12,244	4	510
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering materials—							
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	875
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,321
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and watches	No. Bombay	15,337	92,106	29,301	1,61,721	42	600
	Sind	..	..	40	1,345	..	..
Coal—							
Coal	Tons Bombay	100	1,800	..	..	6	100
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	1	60	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	6,009	94,848
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,389	1,265
	Sind	..	..	..	..	300	300
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	1,494,050	3,15,950	1,888,218	4,11,868	23,043	3,054
	Sind	75,000	15,695	324,600	66,411	..	..
White	,, Bombay	..	..	7,600	1,800	19,545	2,706
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, printed or dyed	,, Bombay	..	..	25	12	78,434	39,884
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,800	400
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Value Bombay	..	18	..	28	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	,, Bombay	..	1,998	..	12,743	..	13,743
	Sind	..	90	..	..	..	933
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	33	906	70	748
	Sind	..	..	..	..	122	720
Earthenware and porcelain	Value Bombay	..	60	..	215	..	215
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	87
Flax—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	900	315
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,616
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	3,346
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ware	Value Bombay	..	16,786	..	31,980	..	120
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	258
Gums and resins	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	16,128	2,06,371
	Sind	..	..	..	..	8	160
Hardware and cutlery	Value Bombay	..	30,613	..	27,699	..	1,291
	Sind	..	1,000	..	..	..	7
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	..	4,814	..	11,586	..	..
	Sind	..	500	..	..	..	..
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	100
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	..	4,987	..	4,283	..	11,61,687
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and manufactures of	,, Bombay	..	924	..	510	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors—							
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	..	..	8	28	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	,, Bombay	1,712	51,643	1,313	36,454	..	..
	Sind	1	130	gal. 1—28 ozs.	42	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	..	..	1	8	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and millwork	Value Bombay	..	6,683	..	26,848	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, lucifer and other	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

TRADE—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1893-94.—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
99	4,165	3	770	21	10,700	1	400		
101	2,850								
	3,605		13,283		8,634		2,01,804		3,79,283
			200		135		15		364
			974		732				
					150				
20	1,824	23	905	7	500	18	2,374	3	971
		lbs. 4	5						
								10	22
	6,150				28				
	250								
								3	455
		341	7,485						
				159	3,087			55	990
				100	1,600				
4,686	64,496	302	3,244	168	1,625	1,845	87,897		
7,314	2,453	2,900	2,633			974	570	1,650	618
4,800	420	3,427	1,357			120	16	346	78
1,874	194	5,584	1,270	18,000	6,180	540	152	1,260	291
42,734	20,692	17,378	4,693	870	261	1,128	213	720	152
								50	20
		1,560	130					120	20
				660	1,508	1,000	750		
			965		936		269		338
	20,954		6,907		1,303		5,23,205		5,57,218
	2,775				150				
365	3,614	1,081	4,331	45	180	1,843	18,351	2,002	19,288
425	753						15,457		9,012
	57		225		225				275
	64								
	32,621		1,934		4,317		60		55
	2,630								
				2	66	782	29,461	847	29,341
	26		1,052		463		11,50,073		10,70,869
	278					2	30		
24,417	2,73,494	5	168						
	1,299		1,483		4,434		9,553		11,030
			5		125				
			1,200		1,735		1,473		651
	400				1				
							4,342		6,010
	7,46,505		2,944		1,084		60,479		44,683
			50		202		35		275
						8	20		
	2	2	10			12	141	55	324
2	8	ozs. 10	4	465	4,745	55	191	314	2,537
		1,050	3,094	14,262	42,864				
					2,750				150
					2,720				
							5,061		400

D.—

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1892-93

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No. Bombay	532	1,69,050	945	3,52,400	...	...
	Sind	26	582	27	6,480	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	...	7,675	...	10,600	...	6,055
	Sind	...	2,276	...	410	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	...	1,500	...	2,557	...	291
	Sind	...	90	...	50	...	...
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	12	2,043	18	2,745	29	1,535
	Sind	11	1,100	lbs. 28	30	...	...
Building and Engineering materials—							
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	26	...	...	...	62
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No. Bombay	6	215	...	...	14	420
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—							
Coal	Tons. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	44,760	11,00,671	41,803	11,17,994	...	...
	Sind	59	1,200	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	2,800	2,200	2,000	1,250	15,900	9,655
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	2,486	394	6,882	823	356	116
	Sind	2,190	210	...	...	...	...
White	,, Bombay	1,650	228	1,390	364	1,798	301
	Sind	...	...	39,012	4,600	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed	,, Bombay	19,674	4,626	40,210	8,695	18,854	4,293
	Sind	...	...	492	115	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	756	327	...	...	2,692	1,340
	Sind	...	330	...	8	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs. Bombay	250	290	45	45	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value. Bombay	...	22	...	325	...	15
	Sind	...	12	...	39	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,, Bombay	...	3,27,872	...	5,13,226	...	1,13,250
	Sind	...	4,680	...	6,356	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt. Bombay	1,223	25,278	3,677	49,879	1,073	18,940
	Sind	567	2,767	453	3,057	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value. Bombay	...	712	...	1,388	...	310
	Sind	...	278	...	...	...	...
Flax—							
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	744	372	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value. Bombay	...	2,603	...	651	...	50
	Sind	...	121	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt. Bombay	...	40	...	...	1	359
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value. Bombay	...	308	...	133	...	1,025
	Sind	...	142	...	175	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt. Bombay	16,072	2,13,476	15,911	2,08,142	6,386	2,08,657
	Sind	39	625	67	846	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Value. Bombay	...	2,847	...	1,687	...	978
	Sind	...	178	...	130	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	...	120	...	1,075	...	630
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	3,821
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	...	6,76,940	...	6,01,057	...	705
	Sind	...	...	...	6,600	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	,, Bombay	...	150	...	204	...	138
	Sind	...	5	...	44	...	...
Liquors—							
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	...	...	...	...	852	1,705
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,, Bombay	19	78	2	49	76	1,258
	Sind	ozs. 80	6	ozs. 27	2	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	269	1,782	284	1,266	2	46
	Sind	ozs. 80	.5	gals. 9—18 ozs.	42	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value. Bombay	...	200	...	50	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	47,991
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1893-94—continued.

Settlements.	Other Countries.				Total.			
1893-94.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,651	...	31,945
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,822	...	6,373
...	...	3,473	1,289,580	4,702	15,50,448	4,811	15,14,332	6,097	20,12,193
...	...	126	1,872	78	3,675	243	42,924	273	31,937
...	6,355	...	6,60,874	...	8,88,066	...	49,13,953	...	63,59,242
...	...	...	36,869	...	1,27,117	...	6,16,368	...	6,13,576
...	...	...	6,283	...	43,677	...	4,89,034	...	6,56,400
...	...	...	26,008	...	64,860	...	3,47,760	...	2,09,900
12	1,175	306	33,195	235	32,779	5,568	9,69,392	7,450	11,27,887
...	...	cwt. 13-20 lbs.	1,369	4	944	cwt. 618-30 lbs.	1,05,533	cwt. 605-75 lbs.	1,14,216
...	...	2,849	4,903	12,668	22,671	77,508	1,48,194	125,288	2,53,269
...	...	536	980	1,480	3,468	91,575	1,70,463	33,408	65,928
...	112	...	1,330	...	301	...	2,40,563	...	2,91,116
...	...	...	450	...	83	...	13,939	...	30,777
...	...	570,356	1,86,913	539,280	1,94,144	1,095,154	3,61,489	974,396	3,54,060
...	...	213,647	66,581	94,633	38,331	275,141	88,999	177,032	69,361
...	...	3,556	13,935	7,705	16,277	83,905	7,07,460	128,063	9,94,712
...	...	401	2,222	369	1,387	1,733	21,397	2,639	23,519
15	225	5,162	87,487	18,293	2,65,135	498,652	85,05,175	423,094	71,68,916
...	...	46	675	203	3,250	34,475	6,94,907	32,677	6,39,329
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,431	1,58,124	4,711	1,46,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	81,639	1,430	51,979
...	...	47	500	...	...	9,750	14,757	13,843	24,952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	3,279	22	3,645	404	50,481	466	50,619
...	...	9	880	lbs. 28	90	37	5,758	cwt. 32-47 lbs.	6,623
		34,516	9,51,873	31,357	6,55,364	106,982	26,08,807	93,835	22,19,151
...	...	39	675	4	60	98	1,875	4	60
3,900	1,706	40,535	31,699	29,994	22,437	10,368,384	66,62,222	10,694,449	72,25,674
...	...	1,782	480	16,441	11,985	1,675,907	9,89,712	2,166,078	14,08,989
55	5	239,546	40,493	139,096	23,180	244,441,632	2,61,19,343	297,047,154	3,44,40,705
...	...	918	105	1,796	312	48,788,258	51,20,140	74,806,179	91,19,399
140	40	53,251	13,634	444,178	83,857	143,206,429	1,70,61,711	138,462,761	1,92,82,641
...	...	1,600	255	10,521	1,570	35,486,770	42,31,359	36,028,459	46,33,424
2,674	846	570,272	2,66,304	640,810	2,91,480	159,142,034	2,46,68,941	189,543,724	3,13,85,837
...	...	50,354	15,571	94,782	25,137	38,133,120	49,38,614	43,820,850	61,39,071
...	...	20,969	19,061	106,610	35,123	8,116,418	8,21,649	13,063,782	12,13,769
...	...	...	1,972	...	4,201	...	48,061	...	70,897
...	...	23,461	30,252	21,698	25,563	313,723	5,05,708	334,459	5,70,838
...	...	...	...	1,344	934	55,726	68,445	54,826	81,544
...	410	...	1,24,083	...	2,39,228	...	13,00,015	...	15,04,426
...	...	...	6,989	...	1,610	...	25,163	...	38,760
...	97,027	...	3,06,951	...	3,15,225	...	21,09,233	...	23,76,259
...	...	...	15,057	...	15,415	...	1,37,579	...	1,36,507
1,432	26,562	46,293	31,86,115	43,010	32,27,329	65,879	53,54,934	67,708	56,48,666
...	769	1,168	1,31,096	2,752	2,88,816	1,930	1,40,368	21,353	3,64,736
...	...	...	2,39,484	...	3,29,166	...	8,84,248	...	8,74,234
...	...	...	5,845	...	16,730	...	78,106	...	79,061
		6,258	5,153	2,270	1,425	472,060	1,19,435	3,21,602	99,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	464	338	1,190	1,436
...	...	...	...	...	...	248,406	1,47,529	2,53,400	1,56,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,828	5,479	28,641	8,198
...	...	4,720	5,384	1,676	4,620	37,643	69,595	1,22,311	1,12,923
...	...	...	...	20	50	8,486	18,280	10,436	24,247
...	...	...	...	...	60,502	...	2,71,551	...	2,46,492
...	866	...	99,027	...	95	...	9,673	...	3,015
...	...	...	5,870	...					
4	409	545	73,880	421	27,082	8,685	8,28,182	12,382	11,29,246
...	228	cwt. 92-20 lbs.	7,633	152	13,852	cwt. 395-20 lbs.	51,580	827	27,938
...	...	...	7,62,920	...	9,17,119	...	28,78,986	...	29,81,244
...	...	...	59,373	...	85,575	...	1,92,715	...	1,98,143
7,048	2,15,592	10,921	1,70,411	19,061	2,92,758	57,553	8,33,103	81,379	10,59,708
...	...	17	275	48	603	636	3,741	786	4,228
...	3,305	...	8,00,518	...	12,52,405	...	51,65,239	...	57,69,245
...	...	...	96,328	...	1,07,999	...	6,22,195	...	6,60,087
...	...	...	79,650	...	1,10,859	...	11,10,846	...	12,71,746
...	540	...	14,297	...	32,964	...	1,76,232	...	1,96,016
...	...	...							
	22,520	...	17,15,178	...	17,96,049	...	23,56,843	...	30,33,932
...	...	...	19,475	...	...	...	1,71,639	...	1,04,955
...	723	...	2,28,774	...	2,26,237	...	26,35,358	...	24,90,119
...	...	...	100	...	870	...	6,124	...	19,059
...	124	...	13,076	...	23,518	...	10,38,771	...	11,78,161
...	...	...	970	...	3,784	...	1,21,640	...	1,14,263
		27,682	69,820	30,747	73,059	710,909	8,99,325	721,991	8,85,214
...	...	8,674	23,582	12,123	32,213	320,055	3,41,825	425,386	4,79,602
19	176	72,620	1,93,480	61,572	1,80,136	303,206	19,47,916	316,591	21,44,996
...	...	10,893	31,939	gls13,936-24ozs	45,080	90,102	5,55,240	104,231	7,30,326
...	...	22,905	1,78,014	38,649	2,19,155	115,076	9,29,966	150,977	10,84,377
...	...	gls.3,917-53 ozs	27,645	4,440	43,152	34,764	3,66,258	34,512	3,59,938
...	...	...	...	...	...	516	1,609	540	1,609
...	...	...	...	...	...	550	2,069	414	1,671
...	...	...	19,659	...	2,21,131	...	1,21,10,489	...	1,06,04,069
...	...	...	1,770	...	1,420	...	2,58,748	...	5,47,694
...	...	...	3,38,106	...	6,71,677	...	10,73,303	...	13,08,584
...	...	...	1,01,720	...	1,84,079	...	4,78,200	...	4,14,528

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1892-93

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
			1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—										
Copper—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay...	1,787	71,768	6,760	2,75,794	...	...	...	16
		Sind ...	...	...	6,185	2,46,321	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	Bombay...	259,884	1,05,14,318	268,154	1,06,58,570	738	1,47,112	968	1,98,729
		Sind ...	5,179	2,09,265	11,920	4,71,755	159	24,532	137	25,394
Other sorts	,,	Bombay...	...	...	50	1,500	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—										
Wrought	,,	Bombay...	593,164	45,78,787	671,829	49,52,351	...	...	13	180
		Sind ...	66,226	5,63,219	133,089	8,50,216	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay...	32,954	88,481	44,041	93,305	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	5,200	12,813	11,750	33,430	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	Bombay...	7,741	86,667	7,270	87,483	2	65	2	102
		Sind ...	779	10,474	2,027	23,373	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	Bombay...	107,280	7,75,435	164,539	11,69,221	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	14,460	94,763	78,547	4,26,201	...	...	...	...
Tin—										
Unwrought	,,	Bombay...	373	33,720	548	57,237	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay...	8	161	22	957	2	178	4	406
		Sind ...	Lbs. 10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	Bombay...	38,006	5,69,659	33,836	4,78,211	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	5,611	78,140	8,437	1,03,921	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	,,	Bombay...	6,808	4,31,137	7,135	4,50,534	1,034	1,81,749	1,343	2,18,620
		Sind ...	2,452	1,34,861	613	29,752	23	2,348	11	1,788
Oils	Gals.	Bombay...	554,483	7,35,643	586,458	7,07,240	2	112	20	1,041
Paints, colours and painters' materials		Sind ...	68,426	68,758	36,487	41,916	...	...	1	71
	Value.	Bombay...	...	9,85,560	...	11,59,012	...	6,910	...	13,222
		Sind ...	...	57,410	...	64,869	...	4,200	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	Bombay...	...	12,07,302	...	14,92,525	...	6,86,557	...	9,64,408
		Sind ...	...	82,860	...	64,409	...	12,874	...	23,532
Provisions	,,	Bombay...	...	17,14,902	...	18,61,441	...	4,928	...	7,176
		Sind ...	...	8,84,590	...	6,72,259	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	,,	Bombay...	...	56,13,746	...	59,22,866	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	28,613	...	1,19,800	...	...	...	...
Salt...	Tons.	Bombay...	92	12,831	108	10,787	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	28	3,004	24	2,359	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Value.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	94	225	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay...	212,020	2,45,648	192,583	2,11,826	447,886	4,52,530	484,468	4,90,486
		Sind ...	9,526	16,810	16,268	36,938	598	625	9,366	9,066
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ...	...	1,36,326	...	3,05,734	...	11,725	...	9,941
		Sind ...	...	613	...	1,174	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	225	202	168	15	28	3
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	Bombay..	18,473	2,69,159	447	9,262	25,726	3,98,631	11,249	1,72,190
		Sind ...	2,968	44,346	4,103	62,241	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay..	18,313	14,456	6,283	5,792	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—		Sind ...	777	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay...	488	2,048	7,047	6,239	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	Bombay...	176,738	2,07,519	230,715	2,43,148	1,842	5,273	52	182
		Sind ...	71,035	71,389	107,836	1,06,007	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Value.	Bombay...	...	3,18,779	...	2,88,299	...	75,829	...	81,658
		Sind ...	...	86,354	...	82,570	...	3,507	...	48
Umbrellas...	No.	Bombay...	959,874	10,38,738	1,159,663	12,40,336	4,430	10,035	5,984	10,936
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...		Sind ...	7,774	11,550	24,110	25,402	...	...	...	...
	Value.	Bombay...	...	1,03,255	...	94,140	...	2,567	...	1,818
		Sind ...	...	30,579	...	26,800	...	...	...	...
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ..	39,868	28,692	20	5	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay...	3,201,340	32,03,661	5,075,184	49,80,832	640,438	6,34,933	842,206	7,51,008
		Sind ...	183,770	2,11,006	197,514	2,12,549	2,798	2,880	23,415	26,371
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay...	...	3,73,679	...	4,38,537	...	57,321	...	95,089
		Sind ...	...	53,727	...	54,876	...	670	...	1,458
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	Bombay...	...	71,36,532	...	88,09,537	...	5,39,629	...	6,05,432
		Sind ...	...	7,68,943	...	7,98,940	...	35,072	...	23,984
Merchandise ... Free	...	Bombay...	...	15,05,68,663	...	17,06,81,717	...	67,01,186	...	82,08,299
		Sind ...	...	2,29,81,515	...	2,90,60,813	...	2,13,804	...	2,41,233
Dutiable	...	Bombay...	...	28,84,752	...	51,25,353	...	20,571	...	4,65,767
		Sind ...	...	12,67,348	...	18,30,718	...	401	...	7,233
Total ...	...	Bombay...	...	15,34,53,415	...	17,58,07,070	...	67,21,757	...	86,74,066
		Sind ...	...	2,42,48,863	...	3,08,91,531	...	2,14,205	...	2,48,466
Treasure ... Gold	...	Bombay...	...	59,47,362	...	1,36,49,015	...	2,400	...	3,351
		Sind ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	Free ...	...	11,02,16,043	...	10,47,58,348	...	13,82,900	...	10,85,040
		Dutiable ...	...	...	...	47,56,710	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	13,12,100	...	58,63,028	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	Bombay...	...	11,61,63,405	...	12,31,64,073	...	13,85,300	...	10,88,391
		Sind ...	...	13,12,400	...	58,63,028	...	...	...	...
Grand total of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay...	...	26,96,16,820	...	29,89,71,143	...	81,07,057	...	97,62,457
		Sind ...	...	2,55,61,263	...	3,67,54,559	...	2,14,205	...	2,48,466
Government ... Stores	...	Bombay...	...	91,60,501	...	67,23,728	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	57,51,401	...	66,35,406	...	...	...	...
Treasure—										
Gold	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure...	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	Bombay...	...	91,60,501	...	67,23,728	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	57,51,401	...	66,35,406	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1893-94—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
468	97,383	487	1,06,166	49	10,087	92	19,447	1	450	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	161	165	5,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	70	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,951	1,22,615	7,818	80,447	1,466	13,907	3,477	31,853	...	4	13	96
755	9,369	890	10,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	12,014	33	15,370	204	2,232	...	...	252	6,710	236	6,441
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	116	69	3,030	957	2,257	48	1,858	187,827	2,39,748	137,404	1,86,877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,616	...	5,566	...	14,912	...	47,948	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,122	...	11,804	...	16,472	...	20,678	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53,733	...	4,81,853	...	56,537	...	1,27,659	...	2,350	...	2,265
...	2,146	...	712	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,361	40,248	4	30	443	3,957	780	2,075	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,584,915	27,63,600	2,686,502	24,80,642	263,224	3,25,150	179,409	1,55,665	...	...	...	...
6,944	11,289	1,892	2,890	...	...	450	447	...	...	...	...
...	7,161	...	37,774	...	82,430	...	2,22,003	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,232	1,088	2,281	358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	5,995	206	4,420	904	16,475	657	11,786	773,522	1,11,22,530	1,035,618	1,39,55,015
...	...	27	523	...	...	...	...	165,298	23,43,643	154,258	22,19,356
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	12	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	183	323	817	19	39	14	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	56,197	...	48,961	...	1,623	...	1,231	...	...	...	...
...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,770	13,892	7,509	23,342	58	277	1,230	4,950	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	161	...	2,953	...	153	...	...	...	207	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204,016	1,55,124	297,470	2,18,705	3,174	1,635	2,245	1,491	...	...	...	...
8,167	4,860	8,183	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	12,643	...	331	...	1,000	...	682	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,23,467	...	98,832	...	1,58,956	...	2,05,812	...	21,652	...	22,672
...	1,463	...	1,335	...	7,187	...	5,141	...	...	...	...
...	59,07,000	...	63,02,128	...	20,37,651	...	21,26,954	...	1,13,98,457	...	1,28,10,646
...	51,337	...	43,007	...	21,918	...	15,802	...	23,43,643	...	21,89,202
...	7,56,160	...	10,66,648	...	26,552	...	87,729	...	26	...	13,72,164
...	45,417	...	42,486	...	1,370	...	1,650	...	...	...	30,064
...	66,63,160	...	73,68,776	...	20,64,203	...	22,14,683	...	1,13,98,483	...	1,41,82,810
...	97,254	...	85,493	...	23,288	...	17,452	...	23,43,643	...	22,19,356
...	4,55,423	...	6,95,490	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,07,450	...	9,38,719	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,000	...	25,01,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28,62,873	...	16,34,209	...	156	...	...	...	2,20,000	...	25,01,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	95,26,033	...	90,02,985	...	20,64,359	...	22,14,683	...	1,16,18,483	...	1,66,84,065
...	97,254	...	85,493	...	23,288	...	17,452	...	23,43,643	...	22,19,356
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B 945—25 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1892-93

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—										
Copper—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...		1,000	243	30,253
		Sind	...	...	...	...	57	7,432	258	34,738
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	145	4,578	153	5,015
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—										
Wrought	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	2	18	1	9
		Sind	...	...	...	...	4	20	1	6
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	25	89	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	27	110	...	...
Lead	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—										
Unwrought	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	97	2,545	140	3,496
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	2,331,037	11,27,835	6,180,015	24,43,640	21	92	176	140
		Sind	...	...	1,163,744	5,08,152	...	...	170	135
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value.	Bombay	...	345	...	941	...	10,477	...	3,373
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	Bombay	...	1,759	...	959	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	Bombay	...	4,215	...	6,203	...	13,32,279	...	11,85,858
		Sind	...	...	...	900	...	1,01,418	...	1,02,150
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Value.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,966	...	1,47,076
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	5,072	...	5,177
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,204	2,543	2,036	2,593
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	7,185	5,001	25,870	13,566
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	20,552	1,558	2,654	256
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwts.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	35	230	16	108
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	337	169	200	75
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay	...	...	4,239	4,539	13	6	82	26
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	137 002	1,06,441	128,740	1,15,085	...	...	...	...
		Sind	66,880	47,974	158,509	1,21,486	12	18	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value.	Bombay	...	2,845	...	3,796	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value.	Bombay	...	1,077	...	2,770	...	1,830	...	1,633
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	3
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	114,453	33,888	47,579	12,842
		Sind	...	...	...	...	4,141	605	41	8
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	106	208	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	...	30	...	...	...	86	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	...	34,253	...	28,953	...	1,53,007	...	1,00,545
		Sind	...	49	...	1,040	...	56,016	...	55,847
Merchandise—Free	...	Bombay	...	7,44,190	...	9,41,013	...	33,90,222	...	26,73,807
		Sind	...	65,218	...	2,06,327	...	1,78,948	...	2,07,447
Dutiable	...	Bombay	...	10,88,183	...	24,15,172	...	...	...	75,504
		Sind	...	130	...	4,93,057	...	105	...	875
Total	...	Bombay	...	18,32,373	...	33,56,185	...	33,90,222	...	27,49,311
		Sind	...	65,348	...	6,99,384	...	1,79,053	...	2,08,322
Treasure—Gold	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	20,48,619	...	17,90,649
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	Free	...	3,15,000	...	...	...	28,26,457	...	36,57,797
		Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,349
		Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	13,880	...	8,559
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	Bombay	...	3,15,000	...	...	...	48,75,076	...	55,18,795
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	13,880	...	8,559
Grand total of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay	...	21 7, 73	...	33,56,185	...	82,65,298	...	82,68,106
		Sind	...	65,348	...	6,99,384	...	1,92,933	...	2,16,881
Government—Store	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—Gold	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ttoal Treasure	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1893-94—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	152	6,783	...	...	...	...
2	242	3	234	95	13,783	183	23,569	15	625
...	2	2	52	1	31	2	87	...	...
32	158	...	...	1	10	...	...	19	151
...	...	4	80	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
31	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	3,920	...	...	5	378	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	2,055	32	2,456	...	...
149	1,533	44	528	...	...	3	29	...	...
1	150	49	1,377	182	27,096	132	14,309	7	1,005
38,052	51,196	193,978	2,89,160	789	15,658	578	12,693	...	...
...	...	...	56	...	82,554	...	90,077	...	51,692
...	...	...	116	...	47,847	...	950	...	990
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,206	...	...
...	474	...	2,872	...	74,872	...	67,442	...	16,23,407
...	250	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	6,20,416
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	56,163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,850
...	...	...	...	1,707,810	72,50,251	2,380,032	1,07,19,886	37,750	1,91,835
1,858	1,728	45,613	45,016	6,188,923	62,81,984	6,327,804	63,63,784	19,155	20,868
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	125	20,790	36,294
...	...	...	...	...	8,985	...	9,354	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,079	1,69,300	234,028	1,64,446	51,052	6,942	111,148	19,995	...	...
57	868	7	118	279,064	37,91,079	2,41,169	34,57,966	35	370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	1,133
606,955	2,76,681	949,732	4,91,041	4,779,775	38,31,741	6,010,182	47,21,362	40	200
1,351	1,247	4,976	4,100	3,733	2,300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,262	580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	40
2	4	...	...	6,364	8,592	6,107	8,917	600	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,898	...	1,295	...	6,574	...	8,177	...	1,057
4,205	755	1,320	600	255,029	1,38,717	377,549	1,50,004	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	457	...	6,372	...	1,366	...	857	...	10
...	5,356	...	6,748	...	...	...	...	...	357
...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	2,815,204	8,12,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360,276	1,18,379
5,303	5,963	1,550	676	2,710	2,316	932	1,489	37	65
...	3,995	...	199	...	134	...	187	6,831	4,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,618
...	42,944	...	61,816	...	3,03,737	...	8,85,101	...	7,973
...	910	...	762	...	...	...	70	...	6,41,629
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,496
...	6,15,939	...	10,83,820	...	2,45,15,042	...	2,76,43,078	...	59,77,989
...	7,973	...	16,061	...	2,300	...	1,440	...	8,42,532
...	3,878	...	85,746	...	367	...	10,90,667	...	4,527
...	14	...	690	...	...	...	...	...	101
...	6,19,817	...	11,69,566	...	2,45,15,409	...	2,87,33,745	...	59,82,516
...	7,987	...	16,751	...	2,300	...	1,440	...	8,42,633
...	...	...	...	...	27,88,952	...	44,70,027	...	1,28,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,29,820	...	6,80,500	...	59,79,976	...	15,16,439	...	6,65,020
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,100
...	1,29,820	...	6,80,500	...	87,68,928	...	59,86,466	...	7,93,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,100
...	7,49,637	...	18,50,066	...	3,32,84,337	...	3,47,20,211	...	67,75,636
...	7,987	...	16,751	...	2,300	...	1,440	...	8,64,733
...	10,626	...	4,374	...	200	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1,113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,626	...	4,374	...	200	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1,113

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1892-93

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia—*continued.*		Straits Settlements.			
		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—							
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	31	1,187	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	6	397
Wrought	,, Bombay	13	1,256	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	2	49
Other sorts	,, Bombay	7	275	...	20	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought	,, Bombay	17	119	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	6	13	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—							
Unwrought	,, Bombay	...	...	12,126	9,43,764	14,264	10,08,986
	,, Sind	1	100	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	,, Bombay	4	505	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	Lbs. 20	20	1,717	6,215	1,814	3,316
Oils	Gals. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gals. Sind	...	5,820	...	9,684	...	7,691
Paints, colours and painter's materials	Value. Bombay	...	300	...	...	...	152
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	15,82,410	...	93,949	...	1,08,277
Provisions	,, Bombay	...	5,15,915	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	3,032
Railway plant and rolling stock	,, Bombay	...	...	...	51,500	...	...
	,, Sind	18	200	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons. Bombay	...	22,349	...	...	...	...
	Tons. Sind	...	4,755	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Value. Bombay	13,108	64,636	99,563	2,08,971	131,041	2,82,384
	Value. Sind	712	3,054	...	...	...	...
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	6,788	7,017	2,231	1,513	2,028	1,427
	Lbs. Sind	26,294	43,585	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	...	70	...	...	...	...
	Yds. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	...	3,156,512	7,38,715	4,742,464	7,55,954
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	4,528	67,412	48	1,084
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwts. Bombay	...	...	28,651	26,393	43,140	41,192
	Cwts. Sind	330	4,744	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	298	241	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	2,473	821	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	662	1,985	397	1,050
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	97
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	...	...	...	...	6	180
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value. Bombay	...	62	...	1,09,524	...	1,86,849
	Value. Sind	...	183	...	7,800	...	...
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	3,207,468	10,21,478	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	466,984	1,19,990	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	2,773	3,973	240	75	...	...
	Yds. Sind	7,306	5,066	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	60,459	...	85	...	282
	Value. Sind	...	15,735	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	8,67,969	...	6,31,359	...	11,65,590
	,, Sind	...	40,385	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... Free	... Bombay	...	64,74,734	...	32,61,438	...	38,52,638
	... Sind	...	7,73,686	...	59,300	...	3,032
Merchandise ... Dutiable	... Bombay	...	40,944	...	3,350	...	91,908
	... Sind	...	9,160	...	...	...	...
Total	... Bombay	...	65,15,678	...	32,64,788	...	39,44,546
	... Sind	...	7,82,846	...	59,300	...	3,032
Treasure ... Gold	... Bombay	...	1,23,690	...	17,131	...	49,180
	... Sind	...	2,700	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver	... Bombay Free	...	16,31,956	...	...	...	2,64,358
	... Bombay Dutiable	...	885	...	...	...	...
	... Sind	...	48,850	...	...	...	...
Total	... Bombay	...	17,56,531	...	17,131	...	3,13,538
	... Sind	...	51,550	...	...	...	...
Grand total of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	... Bombay	...	82,72,209	...	32,81,919	...	42,58,084
	... Sind	...	8,34,396	...	59,300	...	3,032
Government ... Stores	... Bombay	...	400	...	...	...	...
	... Sind	...	1,550	...	...	...	...
Government ... Treasure— Gold	... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver	... Bombay	...	2,10,000	...	...	...	...
	... Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Treasure	... Bombay	...	2,10,000	...	...	...	...
	... Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Stores and Treasure	... Bombay	...	2,10,400	...	...	...	...
	... Sind	...	1,550	...	...	...	...

—continued.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1893-94—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
385	15,972	10,506	3,96,055	2,355	95,710	17,266	6,71,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,185	2,46,321
6,756	4,25,710	14,432	7,21,918	268,015	1,12,10,710	284,671	1,17,60,425
501	34,820	355	23,688	5,896	2,76,049	12,670	5,55,575
329	10,551	532	17,596	480	15,343	913	29,777
Lbs. 41	10	...	...	Lbs. 41	10	...	...
493,870	25,41,433	4,66,253	25,34,025	1,087,140	71,20,851	1,138,114	74,86,699
66,553	3,12,814	97,709	5,49,352	132,794	8,76,101	230,813	13,99,654
232	526	2,438	2,778	40,248	89,140	46,485	96,096
...	...	2	5	5,227	12,923	11,752	33,435
242	3,626	33	1,591	22,433	2,27,196	18,613	2,01,572
1,450	17,235	1,550	18,720	2,984	37,078	4,467	52,995
124,018	7,03,545	1,49,055	8,81,028	231,299	14,78,988	313,428	20,53,399
129,396	6,12,533	2,51,601	12,48,549	143,856	7,07,296	330,148	16,74,750
...	...	1	70	12,499	9,77,484	14,874	10,70,591
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100
...	...	...	...	24	2,394	58	3,819
...	...	...	...	Lbs. 10	15	...	...
4,115	83,047	3,250	58,359	42,270	6,54,239	37,141	5,37,197
232	4,695	2,458	36,989	5,843	82,835	10,895	1,40,910
1,431	1,12,665	1,826	1,43,276	10,037	7,77,303	10,898	8,53,928
45	6,215	111	6,735	2,520	1,43,424	735	38,295
12,662,493	54,80,058	18,120,617	67,93,571	15,777,399	76,58,930	25,221,177	1,04,42,566
2,882,340	12,04,482	2,666,776	11,33,785	2,960,766	12,73,240	3,867,178	16,84,059
...	1,45,718	...	1,83,969	...	13,17,488	...	15,17,675
...	23,154	...	13,245	...	85,754	...	79,364
...	2,93,084	...	3,15,945	...	22,57,143	...	2,84,67,913
...	4,841	...	16,272	...	1,00,575	...	1,04,213
...	17,08,777	...	19,92,276	...	67,20,423	...	74,35,732
...	11,50,594	...	7,32,311	...	27,59,414	...	20,24,894
...	42,384	...	8,048	...	56,56,130	...	59,30,914
...	6,575	...	11,720	...	86,688	...	1,34,552
...	1	...	7	189	13,994	121	10,994
Lbs. 4	1	...	...	Tons 28 Lbs. 4	3,005	24	2,359
...	2,90,816	...	2,79,851	...	4,67,939	...	4,50,326
...	14,372	...	6,748	...	23,294	...	16,680
80,361	2,18,920	66,947	3,14,306	1,932,492	79,16,725	2,593,948	1,13,85,910
...	...	...	...	...	...	806	3,279
558,360	6,71,482	619,649	7,38,111	10,235,757	1,07,69,554	10,570,714	1,05,57,540
2,903	3,842	14,358	15,315	40,761	68,860	68,748	1,08,368
...	11,534	...	7,319	...	2,58,161	...	5,92,195
...	...	...	...	...	613	...	1,174
5,057,099	8,67,624	8,126,092	15,47,721	8,579,694	17,85,242	13,218,920	24,88,935
1,319	230	3,509	400	1,319	230	3,509	400
170,141	24,96,367	92,031	13,27,368	1,272,767	1,81,63,786	1,361,432	1,89,39,209
80,122	10,96,934	78,486	11,66,976	248,615	34,86,286	237,220	34,53,948
109,612	1,12,369	321,391	3,12,552	5,543,723	42,62,049	7,331,238	55,72,270
...	...	...	...	5,861	4,657	4,976	4,100
23,606	13,839	22,743	15,546	26,873	16,595	86,584	27,171
738	86	1,969	218	1,066	126	1,968	218
19,781	1,15,948	16,769	95,493	343,050	4,46,634	383,117	4,64,792
556	4,817	2,614	11,348	138,483	1,24,198	268,959	2,38,841
...	1,82,263	...	2,70,886	...	6,47,066	...	7,04,400
...	16,834	...	35,503	...	1,06,763	...	1,18,271
2,665	3,359	21,216	21,239	1,231,031	12,05,773	1,474,477	14,51,587
210	550	256	1,173	7,984	12,100	24,366	26,575
...	2,48,890	...	5,72,077	...	4,69,497	...	8,69,531
...	17,615	...	42,654	...	61,722	...	76,388
10,841	4,268	25,704	12,255	2,940,498	8,50,526	3,280,760	10,46,578
1,177,989	2,07,193	976,946	1,79,197	1,582,274	3,54,869	1,443,991	2,99,200
1,386,304	13,52,622	2,114,109	18,44,505	5,443,668	53,56,602	8,336,469	78,02,677
120,010	1,06,471	196,034	1,55,991	321,576	3,29,267	432,452	4,01,079
...	2,07,739	...	2,82,378	...	6,93,330	...	6,78,344
...	16,450	...	79,135	...	78,820	...	1,51,204
...	21,82,246	...	22,71,774	...	1,24,69,411	...	1,51,24,033
...	5,14,722	...	3,44,197	...	14,18,858	...	12,71,701
...	2,68,72,480	...	3,01,80,205	...	24,19,90,257	...	27,29,79,039
...	47,87,011	...	54,21,230	...	3,15,55,999	...	3,81,79,370
...	59,17,175	...	81,79,515	...	1,07,05,541	...	2,00,97,117
...	12,97,092	...	15,70,607	...	26,11,978	...	39,86,540
...	3,27,89,655	...	3,83,59,720	...	25,26,95,798	...	29,30,76,156
...	60,84,108	...	69,91,837	...	3,41,67,977	...	4,21,65,910
...	21,39,341	...	44,90,464	...	1,35,27,484	...	2,52,71,866
...	...	...	500	...	300	...	3,200
...	70,65,247	...	99,46,972	...	13,12,10,913	...	12,69,81,384
...	...	...	4,786	...	...	...	48,32,730
...	30,060	...	52,762	...	13,78,140	...	59,73,199
...	92,07,583	...	1,44,42,222	...	14,47,38,397	...	15,70,85,980
...	30,060	...	53,262	...	13,78,440	...	59,76,399
...	4,19,97,243	...	5,28,01,942	...	39,74,34,195	...	45,01,62,136
...	61,14,163	...	70,45,099	...	3,55,46,417	...	4,81,42,309
...	64,839	...	1,14,884	...	92,37,446	...	68,43,386
...	2,263	...	19,839	...	57,54,777	...	66,56,870
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	3,60,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	3,60,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64,839	...	2,64,884	...	92,37,446	...	72,03,386
...	2,263	...	19,839	...	57,54,777	...	66,56,870

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into*

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	..	16,837	..	14,111	..	15,798	..	36,392
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	..	4,170	..	1,134	..	..	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	74	4,336	28	1,468	3	183	15	845
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	370	2,265	1,709	6,248	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	..	1,654	..	1,096	..	..	..	..
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	936	404	2,951	1,034	3,360	900	..	..
Clocks and watches	No.	12	792	8	190	..	..	1	100
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	121,783¾	26,76,839	109,739	26,60,936	..	..	..	..
Charcoal	Cwt.	..	..	2	25	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Gross	504	1,361	450	855	..	..	..	..
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	36,696	34,815	135,897	1,17,453	86,200	70,340	88,060	69,055
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey — Europe	Yards	693,782	93,949	344,089	60,137	..	..	..	..
Grey — Country	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White — Europe	,,	905,542	1,47,888	1,324,783	2,22,020	9,750	2,500	1,600	150
White — Country	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	1,289,427	2,61,220	1,263,893	2,37,809	..	..	3,583	1,900
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts— Handkerchiefs	No.	95,252	11,415	15,103	3,728	..	..	240	50
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gross	575	1,710	..	..	..	..	341	340
Other kinds of manufactures	Value	..	1,39,071	..	1,80,165	..	..	..	3,744
Drugs and medicines	,,	..	4,469	..	5,615	..	..	..	1,286
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	2	62	6	670	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	..	8,314	..	6,142	..	1,524	..	1,170
Feathers	Lbs.	5	1,000	189	17,520	..	..	..	..
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,,	3,474	2,001	2,701	1,747	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	..	180	..	730	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	,,	..	1,199	..	880	..	5,896	..	16,157
Glass and Glassware— Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	2	238	25	850	131	4,670	354	12,380
Other ware	Value	..	11,086	...	12,727	..	4,000	..	3,183
Grains	Cwt.	44	381	2½	42	52	815	67	723
Gums and resins	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and cutlery	Value	..	19,149	..	7,644	..	5,785	..	4,876
Hides, raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	..	10,678	..	3,634	..	165	..	455
Ivory— Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	..	..	..	5,600	..	..	..	..
Jewellery	,,	..	1,176	..	160	..	2,600	..	..
Jute, raw and manufactures of	,,	..	266	..	120	..	..	..	..
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	..	9,735	..	5,825	..	2,400	..	29,450
Liquor— Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	78,925	1,07,036	110,061	1,13,428	168	320	47	150
Spirits	,,	5,232	38,895	5,637	35,883	254	405	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	1,601	21,019	1,557	17,228	..	..	90	147
Machinery and millwork	Value	..	1,75,260	..	9,387	..	730	..	..
Machines, sewing	No.	..	..	10	550	..	..	72	2,980
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	..	17,250	..	23,675	..	320	..	5,280
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,,	16	937	36	2,777	..	..	8	448
Other sorts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron— Wrought	Cwt.	2,822	26,276	2,188	16,764	4	120	75	4,020
Other sorts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	,,	1,283	16,235	878	9,425	..	..	25	500
Steel	,,	13	298	105	1,080	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) the Port of Aden during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

French.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,743	..	3,553	..	5,580	..	7,512	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	75	16	860	2	100	49	2,360	..	..	..	..
303	2,190	254	1,120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	70	..	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169,460	52,568	128,243	30,052	3,674	1,225	161	55	..	..	..	..
38	400	38	393	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
262	21,000	435	33,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
507	1,015	88	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,500	6,000	10	5	22,016	18,050	26,804	18,146	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	574	160	18,000	4,565	53,100	10,830	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
538	135	2,243	740	44,350	11,230	49,600	9,620	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	180	24	..	..	9,600	1,100	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	70	..	339	..	100	..	380	..	..	..	..
..	1,890	..	2,966	..	269	..	540	..	..	..	..
1½	80	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,934	..	2,813	..	4,855	..	26,400	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	165	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31,630	..	24,767	..	6,243	..	7,385	..	5,446	..	3,277
7	250	..	..	262	8,605	363	11,910	..	..	..	..
..	1,831	..	1,852	..	236	..	80	..	..	..	..
22	389	5	50	24	214	10	190	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,170	..	2,123	..	6,586	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,300	..	1,630	..	1,050	..	2,195	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	469	..	1,207	..	506	..	80	..	..	..	..
131	443	24	95	..	..	..	1,599	3,207	7,319	2,879	7,990
1,535	7,161	2,165	14,722	..	..	276	2,975	..	..	..	..
2,388	6,222	1,248	4,603	994	2,424	1,214	1,240	..	..	..	..
..	5,965	..	1,161	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	107	..	3,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1,050	2	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	2,154	543	5,000	8	170	26	930	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	100	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	38	704	133	1,693
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	842	...	13,056	...	12,341
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	½	30	9½	512	5	210
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	25	...	6	...	8,788	...	11,174
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	536	300	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	151
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	162	271	195	328
Coffee	,,	...	...	...	...	122,521	83,16,383	104,852½	74,53,921
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	725	15,420	770½	18,580
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,530	980	...	...
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	960	348	...	...
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey — Europe	Yards	11,886,305	20,16,499	9,023,693	16,08,695	9,000	1,500	...	...
Grey — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,824	1,200
White — Europe	,,	52,500	7,000	59,200	14,290	6,275	599	10,620	1,915
White — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	120
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	1,048	110	1,000	500
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	15,170	3,890	15,320	3,010
Other sorts— Handkerchiefs	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,714	...	2,10,534
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	250	...	8,334	...	14,460
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	461	1,892	133 1/6	6,627
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	1,760
Feathers	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	430	10,363	270	5,765
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	69
Fruits and vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	6,435	...	5,353
Glass and Glassware— Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	15	...	44	...	113
Grains	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,375	32,175	7,632	31,481
Gums and resins	,,	...	...	...	...	6,673	1,32,480	6,280½	1,09,765
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	235	...	120	...	490	...	226
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	325	6,568	126	2,425
	No.	...		...		3,267		1,273	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	18,411	13,59,229	18,181½	11,91,032
	No.	...		...		1,472,564		1,454,969	
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Ivory— Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	71,727	...	35,860
Jute, raw and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	99,724	...	40,918
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	1,364
Liquor— Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	100	...	150	...	150
Machines, sewing	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	9½	322	2¾	115
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	¼	100	11	548
Iron— Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	22	5	92
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	...

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) the Port of Aden during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
96,996	4,68,029	90,707	4,97,190	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...
...	7,924	...	5,592	...	400	...	100	...	520	...	...
...	473	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	1,670	24	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	681	...	1,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,680	920	2,346	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	3,500	...	...	...	...	20	672	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,793	10,557	2,532	5,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,666	9,71,411	15,758½	10,82,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10½	202	155½	3,240	...	...	½	10	...	...	...	...
1,200	1,100	3,600	2,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240,000	35,000	280	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
580	60	36,096	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,000	1,500	1,600	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,076	2,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,900	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,407	3,830	2,800	360	...	...	1,026	200	...	...	...	...
3,540	430	3,306	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,013	...	4,348	...	...	...	50	...	14,724	...	4,111
...	25,254	...	4,810	...	3,521	...	...	...	2,585	...	2,455
323½	23,220	313½	24,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	557	...	177	...	3,896	...	12,859	...	21	...	...
5,489	1,25,910	4,955	1,21,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,562	...	28,453	...	114	...	102	...	3,886	...	5,052
59	2,240	15	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,625	...	836	...	14	...	24	...	...	...	...
13,948¾	54,356	10,476¾	42,580	...	...	...	...	15	82	396	1,292
27,076¼	5,55,424	28,172¼	4,57,084	...	...	...	...	243	7,113	298	12,020
...	1,776	...	1,284	...	511	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,113¾	42,278	2,456	41,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,153		24,609		...		...		...		...	
25,305	18,42,201	27,874	19,65,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,26,305		2,317,997		...		...		...		...	
...	1,240	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,92,174	...	3,55,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	333	...	26,025	...	1,986	...	2,450	...	...	...	...
...	15,824	...	3,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,293	...	7,871	...	44	...	177	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173	622	54	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	290	45	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	4,510	67¾	2,220	2	60	8	1,200	...	...	...	...
4	600	101½	2,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	319	47	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the Port*

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	..	..	..	..	75	1,513	19	1,660
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	..	2,753	..	4,365	..	2,157	..	6,940
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,060
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	10½	471	6	340
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	70	830	120	350
Other sorts	Value	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	53
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	120	40	8,288	4,000
Clocks and watches	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	..	..	..	..	82	1,828	..	..
Charcoal	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
Coffee	,,	1,159	34,717	532	16,951	6	56	24	778
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	122
Corks	Gross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	2,800
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey — Europe	Yards	..	..	..	..	1,800	300	9,000	2,400
Grey — Country	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White — Europe	,,	5,400	810	5,840	895	..	..	..	..
White — Country	,,	..	..	..	..	1,000	500	1,120	300
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	..	..	89,730	17,990	..	..	110,155	18,720
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	433,410	1,24,535	230,900	56,765	20,858	4,224	350	100
Other sorts— Handkerchiefs	No.	..	..	..	..	1,080	245	1,260	360
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	1,000
Thread, sewing	Gross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds of manufactures	Value	..	9,990	..	2,245	..	5,300	..	3,119
Drugs and medicines	,,	..	47,856	..	28,627	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	4	1,600	15	8,100	..	100	..	2,942
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	..	13,104	..	4,684	1	42	1½	500
Feathers	Lbs.	..	..	28	480	..	5,925	..	7,038
						22	675	..	..
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	,,	..	..	..	..	..	12,926	..	17,461
Glass and Glassware— Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	½	20	35	1,250
Other ware	Value	..	270	..	..	..	1,295	..	4,101
Grains	Cwt.	3	20	..	..	3,805	14,267	1,743	10,122
Gums and resins	,,	1,966	41,515	916	20,965	6	100	127½	4,375
Hardware and cutlery	Value	..	..	..	225	..	1,131	..	2,485
Hides, raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	6	140	18	420
	No.	..	..	..	..	67	..	185	..
Skins, raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	78	6,202	51	3,375
	No.	..	..	..	..	6,312	..	4,060	..
Instruments and apparatus, of all kinds	Value	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	466
Ivory— Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337
Jewellery	,,	..	..	..	..	..	10,144	..	400
Jute, raw and manufactures of	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1,900	..	4,626
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	..	8,310	..	2,429	..	1,048	..	9,856
Liquor— Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	..	..	..	..	4,632	12,269	4,450	12,104
Spirits	,,	..	..	..	..	124	1,100	60	370
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	..	..	..	..	262	954	328	685
Machinery, and millwork	Value	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	..	400
Machines, sewing	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	..	..	..	525	..	3,575	32	1,860
								..	4,430
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	..	..	¼	30	6½	45	2	100
Iron— Wrought	Cwt.	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	..	..	..	..	262	4,616	61	1,180
Lead	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) of Aden during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

Total Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand total.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
97,109	4,70,246	90,860	5,01,083	3	1,100	3	900	97,112	4,71,346	90,863	5,01,983
..	67,768	..	91,747	..	83,916	..	74,910	..	1,51,684	..	1,66,657
..	4,643	..	16,495	..	50	..	560	..	4,693	..	17,055
129¾	7,347	143½	7,429	402½	25,227	242	14,338	532¼	32,574	385½	21,767
843	5,885	2,083	7,718	10	51	..	..	853	5,936	2,083	7,718
..	11,266	..	14,952	..	947	..	1,978	..	12,213	..	16,930
180,766	56,357	141,989	35,737	3,204	3,462	6,440	3,483	188,970	59,819	148,429	39,220
202	4,792	100	1,506	156	2,146	331	3,289	358	6,938	431	4,795
121,865¾	26,78,667	109,739	26,60,936	..	..	4,315	30,205	121,865¾	26,78,667	114,054	26,91,141
6,957	10,831	2,729	5,579	5	15	..	..	6,962	10,846	2,729	5,579
138,614	93,43,567	121,601¼	85,87,329	1½	125	102	3,270	138,615¼	93,43,692	121,703¾	85,90,599
..	200	..	132	..	1,983	..	4,210	..	2,183	..	4,342
1,011	2,376	538	920	..	..	100	200	1,011	2,376	638	1,120
735½	15,622	926¾	21,830	4	123	15	277	739¼	15,745	941¾	22,107
155,142	1,31,785	257,671	2,10,409	38,830	31,360	113,475	69,534	193,972	1,63,145	371,146	2,79,943
1,260	498	..	..	1,380,950	6,02,642	1,678,682	6,97,753	1,382,210	6,03,140	1,678,682	6,97,753
12,830,887	21,47,248	9,377,012	16,71,262	392,940	50,480	282,850	35,643	13,223,827	21,97,728	9,659,862	17,06,905
580	60	49,920	5,000	9,957,711	13,97,830	9,173,932	12,37,293	9,958,291	13,97,890	9,223,852	12,42,293
1,609,467	1,64,862	1,457,317	2,50,860	1,681,611	2,27,562	2,633,212	3,45,527	2,691,078	3,92,424	4,090,529	5,96,387
1,000	500	13,996	2,953	41,543	11,078	42,237	9,225	42,543	11,578	56,233	12,178
1,335,363	2,72,695	1,526,094	2,88,029	894,097	1,49,936	1,167,330	1,87,754	2,229,460	4,22,631	2,693,424	4,75,783
482,845	1,36,479	250,396	60,435	1,911,138	2,80,192	1,536,748	2,07,496	2,393,983	4,16,671	1,787,144	2,67,931
99,872	12,090	29,694	5,895	200,844	24,564	264,610	32,820	300,716	36,654	294,304	38,715
..	...	672	1,000	8,836	5,863	5,251	2,930	8,836	5,863	5,923	3,930
575	1,710	359	359	6,413	13,572	7,132	13,829	6,988	15,282	7,491	14,188
..	3,96,502	..	4,09,035	..	4,59,550	..	6,50,950	..	8,56,052	..	10,59,985
..	94,278	..	63,845	..	26,874	..	33,673	..	1,21,152	..	97,518
543 1/16	26,896	480 7/16	40,600	6,164½	90,277	5,262½	71,582	6,707 11/16	1,17,173	5,743 1/16	1,12,182
..	41,134	..	63,043	..	15,409	..	16,243	..	56,543	..	79,286
5,946	1,38,448	5,442	1,45,313	10	30	..	..	5,956	1,38,478	5,442	1,45,313
..	..	..	..	1,189	695	169	111	1,189	695	169	111
3,474	2,001	2,707	1,752	..	..	..	..	3,474	2,001	2,707	1,752
..	405	..	999	..	210	..	300	..	615	..	1,299
..	99,337	..	1,03,887	..	1,25,882	..	1,03,229	..	2,25,219	..	2,12,116
461½	16,023	792	27,780	63	2,891	64	2,698	524½	18,914	856	30,478
..	20,401	..	22,931	..	16,153	..	14,312	..	36,554	..	37,243
25,288¾	1,02,699	20,332	86,480	574,502	31,68,290	560,279	26,58,574	599,790¾	32,70,989	580,611	27,45,054
35,964¼	7,66,632	35,794½	6,04,209	454	14,400	548	18,709	36,418¼	7,81,032	36,342½	6,22,918
..	39,833	..	18,988	..	22,816	..	18,352	..	62,649	..	37,340
2,444¼	..	2,600	..	..	..	12	300	2,444¼	48,986	2,612	45,123
24,487	48,986	26,067	44,823	..	..	120	..	24,487	..	26,187	..
43,796	..	46,106½	..	..	..	..	..	43,796	..	46,106½	..
3,505,409	32,07,884	3,777,026	31,60,120	..	..	..	..	3,505,409	32,07,884	3,777,026	31,60,120
..	14,586	..	8,440	..	1,238	..	1,195	..	15,824	..	9,635
..	1,92,174	..	3,79,841	..	2,500	..	..	..	1,94,674	..	3,79,841
..	87,966	..	66,455	..	10,235	..	1,195	..	98,201	..	67,650
..	1,17,714	..	49,518	..	33,588	..	27,908	..	1,51,302	..	77,426
..	34,005	..	58,359	..	19,737	..	20,095	..	53,742	..	78,454
83,856	1,20,068	1,14,582	1,25,777	..	..	..	..	83,856	1,20,068	114,582	1,25,777
10,271	55,097	11,071	59,914	..	..	..	..	10,271	55,097	11,071	59,914
5,667	31,314	4,482	25,826	..	..	..	..	5,667	31,314	4,482	25,826
..	1,85,831	..	12,438	..	915	..	1,570	..	1,86,746	..	14,008
..	..	115	5,450	..	..	15	677	..	..	130	6,127
..	21,333	..	41,150	..	3,118	..	..	..	24,451	..	41,150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203¾	7,324	127	7,000	1,128	56,585	963	49,846	1,331½	63,909	1,090	56,846
4¾	700	112½	3,527	..	..	..	..	4¾	700	112½	3,527
3,071	33,696	2,945	23,869	12,406	1,18,324	9,066	93,342	15,477	1,52,020	12,011	1,22,211
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,283	16,235	903½	9,935	8	180	1	15	1,291	16,415	904½	9,950
33	485	205	2,086	1,453½	13,138	2,712	23,343	1,486½	13,623	2,917	25,429

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	29	640	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	42	2,749	37	2,705	154	2,550	147	3,550
Oils	Gallons	7,961	12,621	1,568	5,278	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	17,146	...	10,581	...	730	...	2,740
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	2,443	...	885	...	71,040	...	36,155
Provisions	,,	...	1,13,975	...	92,748	...	37,307	...	33,575
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	30	253	3	23	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	15½	409	3	96	...	...	3	75
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	150	...	40	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	...	...	112	40	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	966	16,516	66	1,269	2,705	43,295	3,195	62,644
Tea	Lbs.	336	221	80	80	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,882	5,508
Manufactured—Europe	,,	10,846	8,310	7,719	3,963	3,024	1,460	...	...
Manufactured—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	5,244	...	3,907	...	290	...	450
Umbrellas	No.	3	28	4	29	720	1,250	600	570
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	10	285	...	...	...	...	10	350
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood).	Value	...	3,568	...	4,994	...	34,265	...	13,277
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	2,544	2,541	1,693	1,740	...	...	2,010	4,610
Other sorts	Value	...	789	...	451	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	1,78,223	...	89,694	...	30,858	...	30,696
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	42,37,336	...	40,27,735	...	3,43,016	...	3,94,961
Treasure—Gold	.....	...	20,964	...	8,000	...	1,630	...	8,630
Treasure—Silver	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10,24,740	...	21,69,950
Total, Treasure	.....	...	20,964	...	8,000	...	10,26,370	...	21,78,580
Total, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	42,58,300	...	40,35,735	...	13,69,386	...	25,73,561

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) Port of Aden during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	250	...	...	22	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
620	12,180	382	5,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	210	69	208	...	...	256	1,015	1,382	2,514	5,265	9,385
...	519	...	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,460	...	515	...	1,988	...	2,220	...	...	...	...
...	27,385	...	27,493	...	11,372	...	9,774	...	250	...	226
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300	760	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	400	...	...
2,255	34,570	1,057	20,002	10	200	458	6,900	10,365	1,49,861	5,079	80,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,028	675	20	18	210	250	560	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	849	...	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	260	128	168	...	...	721	1,357	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,214	...	253	...	148	...	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	60	200	900	30	20	...	...	...	...
...	477	...	794	...	560	...	640	...	...	...	...
...	79,639	...	18,552	...	10,467	...	14,853	...	63	...	80
...	3,16,409	...	2,32,884	...	98,410	...	1,46,514	...	1,65,853	...	1,00,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,750	...	...	...	24,800	...	1,33,850	...	72,000	...	4,875
...	3,750	...	...	...	24,800	...	1,33,850	...	72,000	...	4,875
...	3,20,159	...	2,32,884	...	1,23,210	...	2,80,364	...	2,37,853	...	1,05,215

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-9	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	64	150	11	321
Oils	Gallons	426,306	1,81,081	352,000	96,500	394	712	4,638	7,420
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	...	1,640
Provisions	,,	...	7,090	...	4,370	...	91,697	...	1,82,867
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,055	55,697	1,902	16,897
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	752	4,681	528½	6,945
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,606	...	63,481
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	1,400	3,700	910	960
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	...	880
Spices	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	4,760	1,180	3,920	915
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	90	1,350	1,499	12,303	99	1,090
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	336	150	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,152,632	6,46,097	1,754,862	5,28,394
Manufactured — Europe	,,	10,069	5,856	9,646	6,420	...	...	...	...
Manufactured — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood)	Value	...	7,500	...	2,000	1	50	1	55
						...	7,069	...	3,651
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	600
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	80	160	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	8,352	...	10,267
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	8,263	...	9,645	...	1,90,459	...	56,153
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	22,33,549	...	17,44,633	...	1,15,67,679	...	1,00,47,500
Treasure — Gold	.....	...	...	...	...	...	93,696	...	1,23,077
Treasure — Silver	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5,58,341	...	15,22,732
Total, Treasure	.....	...	...	...	...	...	6,52,037	...	16,45,809
Total, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	22,33,549	...	17,44,633	...	1,22,19,716	...	1,16,93,309

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) Port of Aden during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

Africa.				China.				Persia.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
242	5,684	196	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,112	2,287	6,409	3,290	...	...	9	1,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	830	...	...	3,390	4,042	...	...	...	...
...	4,645	...	5,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,41,874	...	1,66,794	...	...	227	1,022	...	51,837	...	47,837
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,217	1,31,045	7,182	62,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	2,450	600	3,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,55,405	...	3,22,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
880	6,776	5,331	23,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
992	3,730	1,490	1,870	4,952	5,484	948	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,016	6,030	154,896	31,229	309,456	42,467	108,752	20,025	...	...	...	...
1,407½	15,995	981	9,884	12,696	1,78,688	15,757	2,26,109	...	...	...	...
...	...	310	255	4,420	1,430	1,725	815	...	...	...	...
19,032	7,766	84,734	52,056	...	...	...	...	575,512	98,948	385,868	61,605
19,949	17,034	624	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46	...	208	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	120	84	150	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	21	6	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,564	...	11,838	...	8	...	338	...	320	...	1,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	500	1,300	850	40	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	76	...	634	...	24	...	16	...	35,574	...	11,431
...	1,48,239	...	1,28,063	...	17,333	...	10,299	...	858	...	2,240
...	54,45,792	...	55,42,079	...	2,56,374	...	2,83,391	...	2,15,968	...	1,49,421
...	3,27,169	...	2,34,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,23,921	...	9,48,756	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,51,090	...	11,82,876	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	69,96,882	...	67,24,955	...	2,56,774	...	2,83,391	...	2,15,968	...	1,49,421

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British India into the

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	180	10,110	293	19,190	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,500
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	60½	1,685
Oils	Gallons	...	...	...	...	2,824	2,825	78,609	34,357
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	200	...	...	...	45	...	50
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	270
Provisions	,,	...	1,535	...	2,572	...	7,64,670	...	8,66,542
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	10
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	120	960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	20½	720	85½	2,400
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	525	350	300	700	3,412	5,420	2,336	4,185
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,520	...	3,163
Spices	Lbs.	28,224	6,467	2,408	2,610	1,176	120	1,176	220
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	10	148	66	1,275	2,035	28,549	90	2,270
Tea	Lbs.	350	275	...	...	6,879	5,921	3,207	2,810
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	344	180	17,817	11,435
Manufactured—Europe	,,	...	...	224	60	25,665	17,582	3,704	2,412
Manufactured—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	20	...	...	...	300	...	50
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	82	78	...	...	568	1,090
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures (including firewood).	Value	...	9,309	...	11,328	...	664	...	548
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	1,958	1,450	4,060	1,590	208	250	1,630	2,500
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	344	...	1,581	...	7,180
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	4,358	...	6,795	...	1,10,234	...	33,036
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	3,20,722	...	2,11,818	...	10,40,865	...	11,27,806
Treasure—Gold	.....	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...
Treasure—Silver	.....	...	6,800	...	3,268	...	28,280	...	12,500
Total, Treasure	.....	...	6,800	...	3,268	...	29,000	...	12,500
Total, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	3,27,522	...	2,15,086	...	10,69,865	...	11,40,306

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment on importation) Port of Aden during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—concluded.

Total Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
130	10,110	296	19,410	45	3,073	50	2,746	175	13,183	346	22,156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	620	59	2,552	27	950	96	1,709	63	1,570	155	4,261
1,064½	23,313	842½	18,929	298¾	18,687	374¾	17,331	1,363¼	42,000	1,217¼	36,260
440,114	2,02,250	452,204	1,61,495	19,596	40,851	73,574	78,783	459,710	243,101	525,778	2,40,278
...	18,640	...	15,591	...	25,811	...	16,374	...	44,451	...	31,965
...	83,791	...	46,850	...	12,965	...	14,937	...	96,756	...	61,787
...	12,48,719	...	14,35,820	...	9,43,677	...	11,36,713	...	21,92,396	...	25,72,533
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	258	24	45	...	...	...	...	32	258	24	45
22,392	1,87,702	9,084	79,245	2,995	27,365	19,587	1,71,716	25,387	2,15,067	28,671	2,50,961
1,288¾	8,560	1,220	18,304	8,715	58,503	10,777	70,037	10,003¾	67,063	11,997	88,391
...	6,82,011	...	3,86,628	...	5,200	...	215	...	6,87,211	...	3,86,843
890	6,816	5,331	23,180	51,049	1,59,599	22,182	74,633	51,939	1,66,415	27,513	97,813
11,281	18,684	6,584	10,275	192,989	1,94,333	218,498	2,16,062	104,270	2,13,017	225,082	2,26,337
...	2,870	...	5,083	...	77,624	...	37,654	...	80,494	...	42,737
374,976	56,664	271,264	55,039	2,192,413	6,30,288	2,733,248	6,57,027	2,567,389	6,86,952	3,004,512	7,12,066
33,946½	4,80,125	26,938	4,13,066	42,048	5,18,005	46,990½	6,16,798	75,996½	9,98,130	73,928½	10,29,864
12,321	7,997	5,322	3,960	28,496	16,675	25,586	16,007	40,817	24,672	30,908	19,967
2,747,520	7,52,991	2,259,114	6,58,998	6,595,540	9,10,736	3,764,376	5,70,930	9,343,060	16,63,727	6,023,490	12,29,928
71,790	51,167	22,497	13,513	5,896	3,327	7,380	4,363	77,686	54,494	29,877	17,876
...	...	...	...	48,782	12,131	4,706	1,336	48,782	12,131	4,706	1,336
...	6,752	...	5,691	...	2,500	...	2,063	...	9,252	...	7,754
916	1,707	2,187	3,442	3,320	3,954	5,060	5,535	4,236	5,661	7,247	8,977
12	356	17	689	...	...	2	150	12	356	19	839
...	90,629	...	54,645	...	55,578	...	56,981	...	1,46,207	...	1,11,626
...	...	2,240	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	600
5,230	5,913	10,843	11,170	26,479	28,901	26,606	24,922	31,709	34,814	37,449	36,092
...	47,373	...	31,757	...	11,264	...	13,611	...	58,637	...	45,368
...	7,78,474	...	4,00,200	...	3,04,078	...	3,05,380	...	10,82,552	...	7,05,580
...	2,62,41,973	...	2,40,09,102	...	1,11,83,384	...	1,08,99,706	...	3,74,25,357	...	3,49,08,808
...	4,44,179	...	3,73,827	...	...	...	...	...	4,44,179	...	3,73,827
...	29,43,032	...	47,95,931	...	6,98,029	...	3,17,075	...	36,41,061	...	51,13,006
...	33,87,211	...	51,69,758	...	6,98,029	...	3,17,075	...	40,85,240	...	54,86,833
...	2,96,29,184	...	2,91,78,860	...	1,18,81,413	...	1,12,16,781	...	4,15,10,597	...	4,03,95,641

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs ... Bombay	6,991	5,139	12,570	7,464	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	130	95	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds ... Bombay	126,425	16,097	50,827	10,584	...	...	...	...
	Sind	952	161	8,308	1,408	...	...	...	...
White	,, Bombay	13,264	1,205	19,216	3,607	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1,656	212	828	121	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	,, Bombay	37,566	7,923	22,839	5,235	...	...	38	18
	Sind	286	74	449	86	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	No. ... Bombay	2,052	705	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Value. Bombay	...	800	...	7,237	...	...	...	51
	Sind	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt ... Bombay	17,171	3,66,074	21,088	4,32,095	681	6,612	1,095	16,684
	Sind	...	...	11	200	...	...	...	...
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	...	8,90,889	...	9,27,481	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...
Metals—									
Iron	Cwt... Bombay	1,027	8,483	23	199	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated	,, Bombay	29	792	16	720	...	160	4	1,000
	Sind	13	80	11	464	2	750	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	,, Bombay	...	...	22,108	3,30,917	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	16,918	2,72,310	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value. Bombay	...	24,10,477	...	26,86,286	...	30,713	...	32,888
	Sind	...	52,87,223	...	54,64,488	...	...	...	3,500
Total of Foreign Merchadise ...	,, Bombay	...	37,08,584	...	44,11,775	...	37,485	...	50,641
	Sind	...	52,87,835	...	57,39,692	...	750	...	3,500
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, living	No. ... Bombay	6	600	28	2,900	...	...	3	3,000
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)...	Value. Bombay	...	82,871	...	91,809	...	1,351	...	838
	Sind	...	1,23,555	...	1,11,334	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,, Bombay	1	95	...	14	...	...	7	605
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	23,844	1,86,978	25,268	2,03,156	52	1,144	87	1,864
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	,, Bombay	283,556	68,96,961	241,360	57,24,111	584,464	1,60,03,237	576,501	1,63,80,387
	Sind	3,740	1,06,342	17,365	4,91,350	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs ... Bombay	2,480	1,025	12,800	5,939	...	...	...	...
	Sind	56	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds ... Bombay	6,890	1,326	16,344	4,739	...	...	480	100
	Sind	123	20	276	39	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	2,48,161	...	2,04,902	...	260	...	3,215
	Sind	...	828	...	368	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,, Bombay	...	44,416	...	32,495	...	3,551	...	4,219
	Sind	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials—									
Indigo	Cwt... Bombay	10,956	25,94,444	4,209	11,34,390	97	57,494	35	11,354
	Sind	1,788	2,77,645	232	40,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	330,079	18,33,937	529,140	29,26,606	52,838	2,63,989	38,224	1,79,589
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	111	364	...	...	...	...
Rice, in the husk	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice, not in the husk	,, Bombay	2,769	15,327	2,752	14,855	...	...	...	3
	Sind	4,039	18,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	,, Bombay	3,540,798	1,84,30,602	2,092,453	91,78,568	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1,443,312	68,99,607	3,094,504	1,27,66,137	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	103,240	3,20,392	92,463	2,79,441	40	120	...	...
	Sind	39,883	1,22,949	248,362	6,89,428	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—									
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—									
Raw	,, Bombay	13,021	1,27,432	36,407	4,16,370	14	120	17	105
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	2,431	39,230	2,493	49,662	...	...	...	...
		16,767		16,232					
	Sind Cwt. or No.	3,807	91,915	4,760	1,34,684	435	16,050	32	1,000
		34,612		44,293		5,750		250	
Hides, dressed or tanned... ...	Bombay Cwt. or No.	11,585	7,22,242	6,457	4,35,728	18	742	...	...
		155,803		84,649		190			
	Sind Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...		...		...		...	
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	1	40	...	...	...	...	157	9,192
		50		...		...			
	Sind Cwt. or No.	337	12,410	455	14,910	...	...	9,490	
		12,803		16,860		...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	32,617	45,07,543	36,247	56,00,204	5	725	188	29,783
		3,751,557		3,966,821		840		18,823	
	Sind Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...		...		...		...	
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. ...	Value ... Bombay	...	60,382	...	1,24,004	...	25,065	...	19,981
	Sind	...	2,278	...	4,000	...	...	...	...
Jute—									
Raw	Cwt. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Gunny bags	No. ... Bombay	12,500	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1,500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930,636	1,43,846	818,740	1,28,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	600	100	...	...	...	...	856,076	1,41,723	1,419,833	2,39,079
...	...	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,394,061	2,68,978	2,176,727	4,10,791
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,424	19,216	151,590	21,091
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,821	...	6,718
327	7,832	1,522	22,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	1,824	73	1,637
...	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	136,439	2,18,589	91,681	1,55,857	13,313	1,35,981	3,606	36,404
3	2,078	6	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	16,162	266	18,463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	436	23	461
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,52,154	...	93,577	...	16,377	...	8,930	...	2,10,074	...	1,84,384
...	5,913	...	76,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
...	1,68,364	...	1,17,040	...	2,34,966	...	1,64,787	...	9,52,061	...	10,47,863
...	5,913	...	76,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
...	...	13	1,350	...	...	...	...	130	3,675	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,915	...	2,565	...	260	...	3,043	...	26,550	...	37,324
...	210	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	70	10	789	3,926	1,77,631	1,683	97,121
452	3,231	1,051	9,880	11	237	54	315	2,155	13,881	569	3,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
492,832	1,36,22,612	394,304	1,15,60,465	643,939	1,72,15,393	559,837	1,52,26,138	95	1,106	257	3,154
6,292	1,56,090	10,342	2,62,500	1,575	39,500	3,600	98,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,691	19,353	149,229	31,795
...	...	40	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	95	...	61,750	...	...	...	202	...	3,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,980	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	22,723	53	17,404	278	97,715	610	2,10,079	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,964	66,312	17,125	69,273	6,200	31,000	7,901	39,503	843	10,555	1,439	16,670
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,362	1,25,744	78,691	2,98,204
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,674	20,725	14,374	43,854
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
416	2,404	544	3,294	208	1,230	151	916	24,999	1,29,114	43,522	2,01,470
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	4,952	3,675	16,116
1,724,100	89,31,502	1,146,674	53,24,615	685,966	35,83,163	403,492	20,06,521	1,030	5,845	382	1,890
$	37	657,688	27,83,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,720	6,950
...	...	16,000	48,751	18	84	...	...	107,665	3,75,218	113,622	4,07,339
lbs 40	1	271	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,706	6,085	23,946	31,575
1,340	11,200	2,000	30,000	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	84	1,111	3,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,300	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,860	3,67,416	8,084	1,95,361	2,151	56,742	771	22,509	...	...	...	...
167,281	...	85,552	...	25,550	...	8,650	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	160	6,341	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	44	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,105	33,548	1,190	39,138	46	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,734	...	46,495	...	1,500	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
45	6,997	75	11,635	41	6,013	1,428	...	...	...	...	...
4,434	...	8,800	...	6,492	...	1,224	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,677	...	5,881	...	1,782	...	2,31,010	...	7,278	...	3,660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,700	16,657	222,150	42,220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Ara	
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	150,185	1,02,290
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,467,050	1,84,836
	Yds. Sind	...	...	...	...	36,100	3,777
White	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,720,199	2,42,954
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	40,312	4,931
Coloured, printed or dyed	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	6,168,608	11,64,502
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	324,821	38,568
Other sorts of piece-goods	No. Bombay	...	...	...	...	56,116	22,045
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	4,264
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	67
Gums and resins	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	897	16,659
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	lbs. 40	15
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—							
Iron	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	8,502	61,427
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	107	686
All others, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	3,913	1,31,302
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	30,542	4,29,603
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	905	12,654
All other articles, unenumerated	Value. Bombay	...	15,439	...	26,725	...	6,82,076
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	15,783	...	36,623
Total of Foreign Merchandise	... Bombay	...	15,439	...	26,725	...	30,41,958
	... Sind	...	...	...	15,783	...	97,321
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	...	9,681	...	2,569	...	14,879
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	120	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,, Bombay	...	...	...	50	5,815	3,38,338
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	1	100
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	921	7,231
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—							
Raw	,, Bombay	...	...	2	65	478	5,294
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	286,336	1,25,654
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	110	48
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	...	...	...	...	3,482,437	5,28,474
	Yds. Sind	...	...	...	...	22,590	2,431
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	745	...	...	...	55,981
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,, Bombay	...	238	...	510	...	10,746
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	52
Dyeing and colouring materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	2	460	...	...	226	30,217
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	3,348	41,842
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	2	25
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	785	3,507
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	36	166
Rice, in the husk	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice, not in the husk	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	251,821	14,44,102
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	8,974	42,723
Wheat	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	55,196	2,89,400
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	3,313	16,607
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	87,030	3,00,170
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	18,516	55,648
Gums and resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	12	348
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—							
Raw	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,812	18,735
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Cwt.	...	...	...	...	130	3,150
	Sind or No.	...	...	...	...	680	
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	157
	Bombay or No.	...	...	...	...	18	
	Sind Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt.	...	...	16	2,240	...	...
	Bombay or No.	...	...	1,600	...	...	...
	Sind Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value. Bombay	...	73,040	...	1,717	...	...
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	8,221
Jute—							
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	30	360
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Gunny bags	No. Bombay	...	...	...	...	81,950	16,352
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	5,100	965
Other kinds	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2,253
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
121,989	81,761	1,810	1,547	9,020	6,545	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,626,352	2,11,106	377,464	64,335	554,800	96,782	1,488	470	28,800	4,200
3,940	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,482,262	2,15,901	414,615	81,053	451,988	97,801	30,774	5,469	21,890	4,694
43,150	5,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,852,781	9,95,165	588,161	1,32,715	662,361	1,64,125	214,164	58,104	283,378	96,355
202,419	29,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,832	16,575	218,336	34,287	122,678	37,653	15,896	2,496	3,554	757
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,897	...	12,056	...	14,112	...	5,728	...	7,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,014	17,534	305	4,093	160	1,844	5,637	69,733	3,336	47,219
lbs. 20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,307	...	98,001
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,277	46,001	3,375	26,050	1,324	13,307	54,649	1,03,379	48,733	95,982
28	159	125	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,638	1,37,547	237	8,473	158	6,920	47	673	35	644
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,259	4,22,475	3,689	50,440	4,889	64,639	...	...	2	44
2,560	37,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,67,334	...	4,87,446	...	6,10,157	...	10,51,166	...	8,84,549
...	19,415	...	55,190	...	4,945	...	500	...	239
...	29,16,296	...	9,02,495	...	11,13,885	...	14,80,525	...	12,40,157
...	92,255	...	56,690	...	4,945	...	500	...	239
...	...	...	...	52	5,012	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,910	...	21,693	...	21,406	...	6,354	...	3,303
...	150	...	150	...	315	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,171	2,75,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,031	7,488	...	...	...	...	38	613	16	342
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,147	8,931	1,052	33,635	1,400	41,183	27,034	7,46,369	1,060	35,355
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	500	...	...
398,947	1,81,358	11,460*	5,411	15,075	8,132	158,888,460	5,67,47,301	112,413,465	4,13,16,710
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,088,271	4,94,485	92,543	16,982	1,11,305	19,319	11,071,477	14,21,463	4,657,818	6,46,823
3,120	350	...	...	120	34	...	...	...	...
...	55,313	...	26,223	...	20,295	...	7,396	...	1,638
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,466	...	5,466	...	2,614	...	1,55,939	...	1,49,285
...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
291	52,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,548	31,580	378	1,808	357	1,546	22	285	1,010	6,669
1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,507	6,122	15,695	61,284	27,388	1,01,761	70	314	80	302
223	891	1,684	5,900	4,356	13,520	...	...	...	...
...	...	912	3,170	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162,988	9,15,635	20,712	1,10,581	21,529	1,14,122	1,156	6,328	1,240	6,811
7,730	35,817	4,423	18,060	16,122	72,816	...	...	...	...
61,834	3,22,253	1,473	7,8.9	1,133	5,583	3,569	19,668	2,778	15,310
5,592	22,477	73	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
67,125	2,29,367	31,470	3,31,968	73,585	2,91,204	390	1,995	283	1,385
56,933	1,55,763	1,284	5,062	11,115	39,152	...	...	...	...
12	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,872	20,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	870	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,366	...	12,736	...	4,106	...	12,610	...	8,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63,250	13,400	8,000	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,200	780	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
...	1,764	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the*

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia. 1892-93. Quantity.	Persia. 1892-93. Value.	Persia. 1893-94. Quantity.	Persia. 1893-94. Value.	Straits 1892-93. Quantity.	Straits 1892-93. Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	7,84,236	5,32,311	5,54,427	3,51,955	1,400	1,000
		Sind	641	276	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods—								
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	8,708,510	13,92,125	7,967,765	12,62,434	103,767	16,760
		Sind	476,351	61,550	526,000	77,045	...	...
White	,,	Bombay	4,232,977	7,19,848	4,598,205	7,88,656	579,932	1,01,0[illegible]
		Sind	341,315	40,955	211,650	25,556	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	Bombay	17,201,789	39,40,960	14,921,474	34,77,627	69,28,297	16,30,888
		Sind	257,501	45,583	254,047	53,122	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods	No.	Bombay	265,130	74,760	317,902	1,10,205	187,740	19,263
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	Bombay	...	73,858	...	53,437	...	35,252
		Sind	...	389	...	189	...	10
Gums and resins	Cwt.	Bombay	583	5,872	593	9,906	228	7,676
		Sind	4	20	...	...	...	...
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	7,249
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	16,229	1,15,118	5,367	38,378	9	350
		Sind	465	2,083	1,014	5,665	...	...
All others, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	18,266	7,49,427	11,621	4,70,991	3	459
		Sind	...	...	37	1,141	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	,,	Bombay	123,805	18,01,002	86,903	12,46,233	...	...
		Sind	3,194	45,332	3,874	55,403	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	Bombay	...	41,98,945	...	41,94,067	...	5,71,671
		Sind	...	1,05,919	...	1,05,683	...	182
Total of Foreign Merchandise	Value	Bombay	...	1,36,04,226	...	1,20,03,889	...	23,91,585
		Sind	...	3,02,107	...	3,23,802	...	192
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	...	15,729	...	13,008	...	25,343
		Sind	...	552	...	1,576	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	Bombay	3,912	2,07,468	3,421	1,99,566	...	...
		Sind	...	...	6	442	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	359	2,488	133	947	44	1,267
		Sind	3	55	...	25	...	...
Cotton—Raw	,,	Bombay	56	775	163	1,150	...	...
		Sind	...	...	54	1,380	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	337,290	1,60,200	447,900	2,11,288	16,45,705	6,99,827
		Sind	...	...	300	100	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	1,355,566	3,13,650	967,067	2,46,934	18,80,980	2,21,171
		Sind	21,201	3,543	22,417	5,474	...	...
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	...	5,865	...	10,032	...	17,762
		Sind	...	376	...	414	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	Bombay	...	28,474	...	8,843	...	23,798
		Sind	...	1,085	...	1,441	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	2,442	5,47,243	4,083	9,57,247	...	...
		Sind	1,324	1,59,695	2,134	3,08,380	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	7,174	92,698	4,488	54,609	14	126
		Sind	8	155	34	323	...	...
Grain and Pulse—Gram	,,	Bombay	12	56	11	49	3	20
		Sind	...	...	7	25	...	...
Rice, in the husk	,,	Bombay	...	...	1	3	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice, not in the husk	,,	Bombay	96,760	5,33,434	58,398	3,32,976	48	296
		Sind	73,667	3,75,053	35,025	1,70,235	...	...
Wheat	,,	Bombay	8,940	44,990	3,485	15,896	10	67
		Sind	16,959	83,561	16,365	66,690	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	2,072	8,829	1,783	8,669	169	1,007
		Sind	1,908	6,388	4,683	12,557	...	...
Gums and resins—Cutch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	1	30	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—Raw	,,	Bombay	1,491	15,932	1,242	14,483	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	509 / 3,890	13,712	15 / 100	412	...	...
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	516 / 3,737	12,340	67 / 420	1,725	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	64 / 667	4,245	9 / 90	530	8 / 100	600
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	17 / 197	700	37 / 366	1,900	...	...
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	31 / 2,000	1,000	2 / 257	257
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	51 / 4,792	4,730	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	3 / 196	196	1 / 100	56	...	...
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	4 / 40	150	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value	Bombay	...	1,175	...	575	...	4,083
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—Gunny bags	No.	Bombay	261,841	57,212	265,850	61,703	500	150
		Sind	42,475	9,364	51,926	11,250	...	...
Other kinds	Value	Bombay	...	14,755	...	13,722	...	...
		Sind	...	200	...	187	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1,94,550	1,58,180	1,71,294	1,35,722	1,139,082	3,00,467	869,300	5,83,447
...	...	795	547	100	100	1,436	823	230	195
50,120	9,039	5,710,303	7,34,258	4,930,728	6,56,773	17,425,643	25,52,727	16,028,132	23,79,703
...	...	506,742	65,687	296,455	37,603	1,020,145	1,31,175	834,703	1,18,541
8,47,852	1,40,125	3,603,228	5,48,733	4,230,882	6,62,827	11,451,065	18,42,002	13,072,678	21,52,780
...	...	269,121	33,820	203,511	23,507	6,52,404	79,918	459,164	55,145
77,62,795	18,56,480	20,311,622	39,15,096	17,496,845	33,94,695	52,934,268	1,11,19,166	48,684,238	1,04,00,491
...	...	642,558	93,363	378,902	60,289	1,225,166	1,77,588	835,817	1,42,577
80,472	9,946	856,721	1,47,461	646,750	1,08,300	1,716,415	3,20,233	1,358,778	3,04,527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29,020	...	1,47,661	...	1,23,789	...	2,93,440	...	2,46,973
...	...	...	258	...	349	...	804	...	536
33	1,688	11,500	1,83,107	10,022	1,50,424	37,416	6,69,482	33,941	7,01,449
...	...	4	64	lbs. 41	7	cwt. 8—40 lbs.	99	cwt. 11—61 lbs.	222
...	4,614	...	80,910	...	82,774	...	11,18,655	...	11,12,970
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
53	635	22,726	1,66,057	26,153	1,62,087	2,56,269	8,35,434	183,718	5,48,877
...	...	674	3,944	cwt. 660—50 lbs.	4,053	1,371	8,213	cwt. 1,722—50 lbs.	9,977
2	240	8,278	2,51,960	6,785	2,11,309	31,012	11,61,486	24,531	8,48,752
...	...	cwt. 18—41 lbs.	228	cwt. 12—20 lbs.	130	cwt. 33—41 lbs.	1,058	cwt. 60—20 lbs.	1,735
...	...	64,138	9,06,448	64,468	9,09,898	2,22,196	31,87,920	208,652	29,74,667
...	...	2,137	31,259	1,854	27,375	6,236	89,245	25,206	3,92,240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,68,484	...	1,25,40,730
...	4,93,511	...	24,41,946	...	25,58,322	...	56,40,634	...	59,93,326
...	400	...	1,49,079	...	3,02,104	...			
...	25,45,298	...	96,81,617	...	91,56,920	...	3,61,69,505	...	3,47,95,276
...	400	...	3,78,249	...	4,55,517	...	61,29,557	...	67,12,914
		32	1,143	82	1,194	168	5,418	178	13,456
...	...	1,246	93,932	11	325	1,246	93,932	11	325
...	...	...	3,35,223	...	3,18,111	...	5,48,849	...	5,31,450
...	20,564	...	6,511	...	4,375	...	1,30,978	...	1,18,820
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,026	1,30,859	4,053	2,73,607	15,681	8,54,461	13,345	8,47,348
...	...	2	124	13	698	3	224	19	1,140
...	...	5,453	45,769	4,137	33,810	33,324	2,62,839	32,346	2,61,760
...	...	92	688	113	814	95	743	114	839
...	...	1,827,991	4,91,75,927	1,939,821	5,54,90,035	3,861,497	10,37,01,509	3,716,852	10,44,70,974
...	...	144,193	37,08,443	213,487	59,28,520	155,817	40,10,875	244,748	67,81,750
...	...	9,614,798	36,69,451	8,937,602	34,44,542	170,786,529	6,14,08,869	125,467,827	4,65,05,412
3,242,038	13,37,443	...	360	...	195	1,110	448	495	255
...	...	944	...	195	155	62,537,232	77,88,469	53,984,920	68,76,070
1,850,988	2,53,416	44,558,648	52,66,050	43,143,418	51,78,454	1,311,636	1,54,056	853,600	1,05,622
...	...	1,267,722	1,48,062	3,27,627	99,665		5,54,274	...	4,92,956
...	53,322	...	1,29,929	...	1,40,908	...	1,399	...	858
...	...	...	195	...	58	...	3,03,026	...	2,51,121
...	11,377	...	28,164	...	29,510	...	2,843	...	4,054
...	...	...	1,702	...	2,586	...			
...	...	779	1,72,947	542	1,37,771	14,838	35,23,243	9,823	25,20,727
...	...	...	...	56	8,400	3,112	4,37,540	2,422	3,51,780
47	585	118,134	6,92,896	122,560	6,86,931	533,994	30,35,448	724,830	40,13,552
...	...	198	1,954	90	836	208	2,134	125	1,168
106	336	14,249	59,240	10,072	39,150	62,176	2,50,165	117,855	4,45,924
...	...	25	128	438	1,463	7,419	26,919	19,509	60,117
...	...	...	...	1	3	912	3,179	6	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	119	317,171	17,48,390	219,890	11,39,785	716,055	39,91,206	511,031	27,29,986
...	...	44,786	2,02,095	48,720	2,13,157	136,847	6,61,064	111,272	5,08,141
130	663	2,153,278	1,12,33,073	987,819	44,21,160	8,174,360	4,25,46,144	4,700,180	2,12,92,459
...	...	2,010,159	96,12,819	2,642,448	1,07,31,091	3,473,824	1,66,12,981	6,418,317	2,63,76,590
187	940	663,546	24,31,731	274,229	9,46,223	1,045,640	37,71,514	639,277	22,13,379
...	...	92,459	2,86,271	251,219	7,01,172	cwt. 1,55,756-40 lbs.	4,82,404	596,529	16,80,617
...	...							3,617	57,145
...	...	13	627	1,505	25,268	1,366	12,205	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,481	8,15,679
...	...	32,415	2,83,995	36,832	3,55,127	48,763	4,46,298	...	... 340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	... 80	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,566	
...	...	213	5,576	58	1,522	3,261	61,118		51,596
...	...	1,658		286		23,615		16,618	
...	...	5,094		1,292		26,998		15,161	
...	...		1,31,307		42,473		6,99,420		4,01,447
...	...	56,379		14,450		2,93,989		154,423	
...	...	88		191		11,925		6,658	
...	...		5,432		11,412		7,39,759		4,47,770
...	...	1,033		1,706		1,59,481		86,465	
...	...	2		6		19		43	
...	...		64		310		764		2,210
...	...	19		142		216		508	
...	...	1		2		48		190	
...	...		40		125		1,362		10,317
...	...	50		120		1,857		11,610	
...	...	381		201		1,869		1,698	
...	...		7,500		3,198		54,658		62,076
...	...	5,500		3,198		62,537		71,445	
...	...	193		154		32,811		36,689	
...	...		23,444		19,578		45,45,853		56,65,024
...	...	19,766		19,311		3,784,155		4,016,679	
...	...	...		...		...		4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150
...	...	...		...		...		40	
...	...	...	72,664	...	1,99,666	...	2,83,563	...	5,11,121
...	4,355	...	...	...	...	...	2,278	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	... 30	300	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,200	2,970	1,777,500	4,21,640	1,443,398	333,318	2,214,991	5,13,851	2,011,848	4,53,611
...	...	73,608	16,978	39,496	8,008	123,683	27,707	96,622	20,038
...	...	...	11,603	...	19,769	...	28,636	...	26,465
...	...	...	163	...	926	...	363	...	1,272
...	...								

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	249	10,090	90	4,600	...	...	...	... 1
Shells	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	4	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	832	39,975	1,488	80,785	...	...	2,500	3,700
Oils—									
Vegetable, not essential	Gals. Bombay	7,570	11,854	2,400	3,200	...	...	...	...
	Sind	46,338	79,015	42,330	88,830	467	15,769	77	5,100
Other sorts	Bombay	1,921	53,528	4,022	1,43,371	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1¼	1,150	...	...
	Sind Chests or Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 350
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 9
Provisions	Value Bombay	...	2,46,320	...	3,55,003	...	5,325	...	...
	Sind	...	82,982	...	38,888	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	4,280	38,767	693	8,967	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	595,731	43,83,713	672,421	49,19,473	9,000	65,254	16,263	1,20,255
	Sind	...	...	12,142	78,242	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	Bombay	18,888	1,35,738	38,070	2,31,629	1,684	11,934	99,105	6,69,849
	Sind	429	3,468	112,284	5,67,680	...	...	...	...
Poppy	Bombay	160	1,123	702	5,064	1,000	7,000	1,000	7,000
	Sind	47	469	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	Bombay	6,001	49,400	30	249	20,995	1,79,291	47,534	3,74,326
	Sind	...	...	6,000	52,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Bombay	142,008	8,28,139	54,995	3,16,890	604	3,450	28,414	1,75,353
	Sind	480	1,305	lbs.10	4	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	10,648	3,012	12,462	3,472	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value Bombay	...	1,867	...	11,431	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	203	...	40	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	650,354	1,88,464	473,932	1,47,596	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1,500	1,000	1,768	710	...	...	...	...
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	5	14	...	...	10	84	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Bombay	...	5	203	1,624	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	33,448	26,357	13,043	13,747	4,334	4,381	7,429	7,810
	Sind	93,009	65,256	125,128	89,264	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	Bombay	8,776	9,010	5,778	6,836	1,253	1,237	450	570
	Sind	443	523	404	420	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	6	477	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons Bombay	...	...	...	...	46	4,418	2	267
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	20,499	...	6,076	...	100	...	...
	Sind	...	46,767	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	14,404,434	68,19,817	13,842,304	65,65,688	...	...	...	...
	Sind	7,479,048	32,88,112	73,78,336	32,16,339	16,800	7,500	7,728	3,450
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	1,350	35,780	1,898	47,891	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	2,04,999	...	2,41,201	...	3,995	...	5,095
	Sind	...	7,729	...	6,908	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Bombay	...	40,54,446	...	43,47,698	...	1,37,995	...	1,40,986
	Sind	...	6,27,500	...	7,55,140	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free Bombay	...	5,31,73,989	...	4,37,83,177	...	1,67,99,181	...	1,81,55,101
	Sind	...	1,19,31,404	...	1,92,41,648	...	23,550	...	4,450
	Dutiable Bombay	...	15,327	...	14,855	...	...	...	3
	Sind	...	18,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	5,31,89,316	...	4,37,98,032	...	1,67,99,181	...	1,81,55,104
	Sind	...	1,19,49,585	...	1,92,41,648	...	23,550	...	4,450
Total of Merchandise, Foreign, and Indian	Bombay	...	5,68,97,900	...	4,82,09,807	...	1,68,36,666	...	1,82,05,745
	Sind	...	1,72,37,420	...	2,49,81,340	...	24,300	...	7,950
Treasure	Gold Bombay	...	3,90,21,003	...	2,35,60,424	...	29,18,823	...	3,86,800
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver Bombay	...	12,98,759	...	7,06,106	...	93	...	362
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	4,03,19,762	...	2,42,66,530	...	29,18,916	...	3,87,162
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	...	9,72,17,662	...	7,24,76,337	...	1,97,55,582	...	1,85,92,907
	Sind	...	1,72,37,420	...	2,49,81,340	...	24,300	...	7,950
Government Stores	Bombay	...	43,032	...	34,942	...	...	...	48
	Sind	...	35,022	...	4,587	...	...	...	...
Government Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Treasure—Silver	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Total Treasure	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	...	43,032	...	34,942	...	...	...	48
	Sind	...	35,022	...	4,587	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	49	7,940	9,816
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	535
1,500	77,958	756	42,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	147	...	62	...	1,450	...	655	...	9,84,084	...	14,02,659
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,720
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,565,233	1,14,51,017	1,400,189	1,03,43,839	233,909	17,40,331	390,471	29,25,072	27	190	...	...
...	...	1,458	11,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
727,940	48,98,039	1,463,867	1,01,24,799	107,817	713,083	118,400	7,98,506	50	310	89	649
38,091	206,672	1,081,864	69,80,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188,084	13,21,884	360,722	26,26,534	3,000	21,009	1,000	7,750	18	150	38	313
...	...	1,607	14,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
877,116	75,22,036	754,172	58,64,621	358,770	2,888,770	226,009	18,57,907	87	685	53	440
342,270	28,07,944	431,218	37,16,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,364,557	92,85,599	16,43,496	93,50,183	148,503	849,281	200,336	10,82,194	413	5,649	1,289	14,302
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,036	6,571	650	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,512	...	3,920	...	1,300	...	...	...	39	...	856
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,060	845	2,912	520	123	54	68,284	14,647	165,350	22,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	302	38	623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	24	270	272	387	416	261	253	3,924	1,236	600	437
...	...	765	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	49	71	623	589	1,737	1,496
45	55	59	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58	4,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	908	...	...	259	15,277	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,799	...	6,389	...	90	...	...	...	4,503	...	2,110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,736	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183,120	81,750	5,43,648	2,30,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	65	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	200	...	498
...	31,665	...	39,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	700	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	31,412	...	51,775
...	14,29,655	...	8,55,282	...	65,509	...	46,100	...	...	...	50
...	315	...	4,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,87,28,259	...	5,63,51,328	...	2,72,94,950	...	2,44,30,388	...	18,43,291	...	24,55,492
...	36,74,713	...	1,42,46,883	...	97,442	...	1,20,509	...	26,810	...	1,34,684
...	2,404	...	3,294	...	1,230	...	916	...	1,29,114	...	2,01,479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,952	...	16,116
...	5,87,30,663	...	5,63,54,622	...	2,72,96,180	...	2,44,31,304	...	19,72,405	...	26,56,971
...	36,74,713	...	1,42,46,883	...	97,442	...	1,20,509	...	31,762	...	1,50,800
...	5,88,99,027	...	5,64,71,662	...	2,75,31,146	...	2,45,96,091	...	29,24,466	...	37,04,834
...	36,80,626	...	1,43,23,219	...	97,442	...	1,20,509	...	31,762	...	1,51,245
...	4,05,518	...	75,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,63,020	...	2,53,685	...	...	...	...	...	86,77,945	...	7,05,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,68,538	...	3,28,950	...	...	...	...	...	86,77,945	...	7,05,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,97,67,565	...	5,68,00,612	...	2,75,31,146	...	2,45,96,091	...	1,16,02,411	...	44,10,810
...	36,80,626	...	1,43,23,219	...	97,442	...	1,20,509	...	31,762	...	1,51,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	211	10	775
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—									
Vegetable, not essential	Gals. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	56,445	70,963	57,460	76,385
	Sind	...	...	...	...	569	775	667	834
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay	210	12,300	275	20,700	7,551	34,546	7,422	43,941
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Bombay Chests or Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Chests or Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions...	Value ... Bombay	...	2,619	...	2,929	...	4,56,576	...	8,78,693
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	12,843	...	12,483
Saltpetre	Cwt. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	393	4,536	326	3,667
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	173	1,252	20	155
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,, ... Bombay	2,531	20,260	4,797	38,376	2	18	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
Poppy	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	11	100	30	274
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	5,002	40,787	4,629	38,806
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	203
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay	20	120	781	3,730	6,210	53,667	4,774	39,007
	Sind	...	...	...	...	88	490	723	3,168
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	504	1,475	405	1,702
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,344	...	2,19,697
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	...
Spices	Lbs. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	942,880	2,64,366	1,140,423	3,16,794
	Sind	...	...	...	...	814	135	164	25
Stone, Jade	Cwt. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	7,935	79,564	4,386	51,421
	Sind	...	...	...	...	1	15	102	1,156
Tea	Lbs. ... Bombay	510	510	459	501	46,761	25,223	136,189	69,327
	Sind	2,000	2,000	2,600	2,000	50	25	100	40
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	503	67	952	340
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132	119
Manufactured	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	96
	Sind	...	...	...	...	274	353	543	516
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—									
Teak	Tons. Bombay	1	50	...	...	181	15,422	107	9,206
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ... Bombay	...	1,000	...	...	...	15,484	...	15,209
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	520
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. ... Bombay	...	...	18,480	8,250	...	...	...	...
	Sind	58,178	25,950	16,800	7,500	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. ... Bombay	...	...	1	20	941	5,257	852	4,742
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ... Bombay	...	89,894	...	25,585	...	3,064	...	30
	Sind	...	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,, ... Bombay	...	2,00,518	...	58,747	...	2,09,611	...	2,10,538
	Sind	...	...	...	2,850	...	8,885	...	4,531
Indian Produce and Manufactures ... Free ...	,, ... Bombay	...	4,11,435	...	1,65,989	...	32,28,632	...	37,18,137
	Sind	...	27,950	...	17,170	...	1,03,917	...	2,12,877
Dutiable ...	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	14,44,102	...	9,15,635
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	42,723	...	35,817
Total ...	,, ... Bombay	...	4,11,435	...	1,65,989	...	46,72,734	...	46,33,772
	Sind	...	27,950	...	17,170	...	1,46,640	...	2,48,694
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	,, ... Bombay	...	4,26,874	...	1,92,714	...	77,14,692	...	75,50,068
	Sind	...	27,950	...	32,953	...	2,43,961	...	3,40,949
Treasure ... ... Gold	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	17,19,280	...	17,66,956
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	6,812
Total ...	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	17,19,280	...	17,67,956
	Sind	...	...	...	...	..	3,100	...	6,812
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	,, ... Bombay	...	4,26,874	...	1,92,714	...	94,33,972	...	93,18,024
	Sind	...	27,950	...	32,953	...	2,47,061	...	3,47,761
Government ... Stores	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	505
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Treasure— Gold	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	,, ... Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	5
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

Ceylon.				China.				Persia.	
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	99	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
672	854	120	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	960	57	1,195	...	...	...	...	16,029	25,251
...	...	...	...	380	11,853	488	15,291	4,256	5,704
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	2,122
				27,219		27,235		1,827	2,035
...	...	...	...		3,26,78,906		3,17,75,534	...	
				34,023½		340,433½			...
...		...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5,96,667	...	6,46,772	...	1,71,784	...	2,10,605	...	...
...	8,350	...	7,177	...	32,250	...	2,400	...	90,697
556	6,045	121	1,378	...	...	...	...	130	4,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523
...	...	6	40	6	43	7	54	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	11	2	13	4	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	154	13	108	4	54	26	212	165	990
17	140	187	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	1,260
11,872	1,05,180	8,523	86,429	2,096	17,460	408	3,864	87	830
485	3,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	10,335
								107	587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,093	...	616	...	1,764	...	310	...	73,306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,708	1,823	24,004	4,998	3,153	568	4,193	654	1,148,563	2,63,437
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,760	1,817
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,153	19,194	1,286	21,824	7	71	...	...	1,691	28,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	64
1,500	750	...	...	600	600	250	300	8,84,665	6,82,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,97,725	1,79,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	784	98	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	57
809	1,969	312	824	696	360	...	...	2,290	1,511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,766	1,419
...	...	...	...	11	1,420	27	2,346	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	309	27	2,487	...	...	...	...	72	7,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,126	...	15,779	...	2,03,852	...	2,34,463	...	3,753
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	36	25	200	...	...	5	60	1,046	1,26,531
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	4,500
...	49,842	...	32,711	...	3,070	...	785	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	67,496	...	54,296	...	95,220	...	79,551	...	1,50,022
...	330	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	15,522
...	13,94,847	...	13,93,504	...	9,23,08,273	...	7,45,10,068	...	30,05,694
...	23,457	...	60,598	...	32,750	...	2,400	...	4,95,567
...	1,13,751	...	1,14,122	...	6,328	...	6,811	...	5,33,434
...	18,060	...	72,816	...	....	...	...	...	3,75,053
...	15,08,598	...	15,07,626	...	9,23,14,601	...	7,45,16,879	...	35,39,128
...	41,517	...	1,33,414	...	32,750	...	2,400	...	8,70,620
...	24,11,093	...	26,21,511	...	9,37,45,126	...	7,57,57,036	...	1,71,43,354
...	98,207	...	1,38,359	...	33,250	...	2,639	...	11,72,727
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,95,000	...	21,50,000	...	...	...	11,71,175	...	7,16,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,41,672
...	24,95,000	...	21,50,000	...	...	...	11,71,175	...	7,16,906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,41,672
...	49,06,093	...	47,71,511	...	9,37,45,126	...	7,69,28,211	...	1,78,60,260
...	98,207	...	1,38,359	...	33,250	...	2,639	...	16,14,399
...	1,762	...	8,070	...	7,670	...	300	...	33,796
...	...	...	1,405	...	...	...	...	...	57,895
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,020
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,020
...	1,762	...	8,070	...	7,670	...	300	...	33,796
...	...	...	1,405	...	...	...	...	...	60,915

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia—*continued.*		Straits Settlements.			
		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. ... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, ... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—							
Vegetable, not essential	Gals. ... Bombay ...	24,424	31,689	672	896	2,557	4,263
	Sind ...	4,926	6,226	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay ...	11,322	8,038	121	5,138	19	528
	Sind ...	1,553	1,512	...	...	...	...
Opium	Bombay { Chests or Cwt. ...	...	...	2	2,400	...	...
				2½		...	...
	Sind ... { Chests or Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions...	Value ... Bombay ...	...	44,089	...	71,461	...	76,318
	Sind ...	...	19,887	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt. ... Bombay ...	138	1,668	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—							
Linseed	Cwt. ... Bombay ...	1	8	...	...	7	51
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,, ... Bombay ...	..	...	77	491	30	218
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, ... Bombay ...	...	...	7	60	27	208
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,, ... Bombay ...	20	160	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	361	3,186	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay ...	1,464	8,832	17,425	1,36,146	15,279	1,49,219
	Sind ...	25	141	...	...	...	...
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. ... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value ... Bombay ...	...	1,16,355	...	18,712	...	20,953
	Sind ...	...	250	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. ... Bombay ...	987,574	1,93,390	1,039	1,464	717,776	69,209
	Sind ...	15,495	2,858	...	...	...	...
Stone, Jade	Cwt. ... Bombay ...	...	...	2	70	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	,, ... Bombay ...	2,244	36,989	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	48	645	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. ... Bombay ...	1,962,046	13,90,311	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	466,019	1,75,532	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	Lbs. ... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	2,745	303	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, ... Bombay ...	932	1,075	...	...	100	400
	Sind ...	5,660	5,880	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. ... Bombay ...	...	...	501	41,196	752	60,832
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—		61	6,038	...	...	...	...
Teak	Tons. ... Bombay ...	1	204	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	2,649	...	818	...	32
Other sorts	Value ... Bombay ...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—		...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	Lbs. ... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	1,279	1,88,274	91	405	40	120
Manufactures of—							
Shawls	No. ... Bombay ...	630	3,500	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	100	...	1,269	...	1,470
Other sorts	Value ... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	1,33,978	...	2,14,949	...	2,03,438
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,, ... Bombay ...	...	23,759	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	... Bombay ...	...	39,84,962	...	14,90,953	...	22,73,230
	Sind ...	...	6,55,752	...	...	...	...
Dutiable ...	... Bombay ...	...	3,32,979	...	296	...	119
	Sind ...	...	1,70,235	...	...	...	...
Total ...	... Bombay ...	...	43,17,941	...	14,91,249	...	22,73,349
	Sind ...	...	8,26,987	...	...	...	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	... Bombay ...	...	1,63,21,830	...	38,82,834	...	48,18,647
	Sind ...	...	11,49,789	...	192	...	400
Treasure ... ... Gold	... Bombay ...	...	4,884	...	...	...	450
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	... Bombay ...	...	12,90,517	...	3,72,250	...	16,98,870
	Sind ...	...	2,38,500	...	...	...	...
Total ...	... Bombay ...	...	12,95,401	...	3,72,250	...	16,99,320
	Sind ...	...	2,38,500	...	...	...	...
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	... Bombay ...	...	1,76,17,231	...	42,55,084	...	65,17,967
	Sind ...	...	13,88,289	...	192	...	400
Government ... Stores	... Bombay ...	...	5,212	...	...	...	430
	Sind ...	...	10,574	...	...	...	...
Treasure—							
Gold	... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	7,950	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	... Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	7,950	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	... Bombay ...	...	5,212	...	...	...	430
	Sind ...	...	18,524	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	249	10,000	90	4,600
42	3,150	8	504	53	3,840	19	1,329
...	...	1	55	4	250	1	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	832	39,975	1,488	90,785
74,512	1,05,380	94,026	1,32,791	149,933	2,15,247	191,436	2,62,000
93,140	1,86,210	21,074	40,404	144,313	2,71,794	69,572	1,36,829
7,001	1,58,354	10,735	1,64,697	21,017	3,72,828	35,173	4,45,546
...	...	81	114	1,827	2,025	1,634	1,626
15		11		27,237		27,246	
	17,355		12,687		3,26,99,811		3,17,88,221
18 11/112		13 3/4		34,046 18/112		34,057 1/4	
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,61,189	...	20,58,768	...	46,88,319	...	55,76,611
...	14,609	...	40,858	...	1,55,695	...	1,23,413
115	1,374	111	1,286	1,194	13,483	796	8,999
3	27	...	...	4,283	38,794	693	8,967
1,314,887	94,10,103	2,289,694	1,71,35,051	3,718,966	2,70,51,903	4,769,079	3,54,43,998
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,600	89,904
1,380,384	92,66,813	2,685,613	1,75,39,628	2,239,379	1,50,46,736	4,409,973	2,94,03,667
143,693	9,63,326	946,130	59,00,675	182,214	11,73,473	2,140,278	1,34,57,956
108,551	7,62,230	123,136	9,01,303	361,019	21,14,754	486,694	35,48,786
...	...	...	...	47	469	1,607	14,615
197,944	16,90,596	204,911	16,62,851	1,466,078	1,23,72,974	1,237,541	98,00,810
267,532	24,05,995	263,555	23,85,571	609,889	52,14,769	701,162	61,57,857
523,759	33,82,465	549,866	31,88,977	2,218,870	1,46,77,491	2,609,625	1,44,19,480
259	1,205	360	1,454	1,419	6,902	Cwt. 1,109·10 lbs.	9,771
1,090	3,904	150	525	17,278	14,962	13,667	6,574
...	...	225	1,075	...	...	225	1,075
...	1,11,684	...	1,43,070	...	3,70,621	...	5,17,208
...	42	...	...	...	1,495	...	200
...	...	...	...	6,015,337	15,49,980	8,197,393	17,74,112
3,189,444	8,14,691	4,730,458	10,17,646	33,529	6,025	25,982	5,025
20,455	3,073	8,555	1,432	490	2,827	...	...
473	2,659	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	27,694	3,14,207	25,205	3,14,008
16,885	1,86,405	17,048	2,01,527	329	3,415	367	4,314
321	3,336	217	2,513	1,093,750	8,42,859	2,433,624	17,22,885
117,597	1,01,107	313,077	2,39,927	593,865	2,47,838	598,330	2,70,431
1,081	780	3,718	2,745				
7,060,741	8,11,653	4,151,852	5,01,115	7,061,244	8,11,720	4,153,993	5,01,602
42,567	3,527	45,197	3,992	43,165	3,584	49,074	4,414
39,571	21,549	14,622	11,269	54,063	36,280	24,124	22,097
1,418	781	1,435	1,306	4,901	2,976	8,051	6,152
30	2,440	11	990	606	50,383	790	64,168
...	...	lbs. 6	2	...	...	lbs. 6	2
807	78,600	649	65,393	1,380	1,22,584	846	83,391
3	355	Cwt. 10	42	3	355	cwt. 1·10 lbs.	246
	40,378	...	66,232	...	3,16,402	...	3,48,930
...	7,803	...	5,487	...	54,647	...	6,107
113,568	67,600	96,756	52,932	14,526,738	68,88,317	13,957,540	66,26,870
590,466	2,30,600	67,200	33,400	8,327,612	36,33,912	8,013,712	34,90,964
965	22,392	804	29,915	4,399	1,90,466	4,905	2,71,292
5	100	...	...	665	4,600	631	3,580
...	29,222	...	61,018	...	4,17,220	...	4,08,600
...	...	...	350	...	8,429	...	17,358
...	13,09,553	...	14,21,759	...	79,66,386	...	76,04,148
...	2,28,282	...	3,53,735	...	8,80,834	...	11,45,290
...	10,46,60,269	...	11,86,20,192	...	36,43,39,773	...	34,98,41,568
...	1,80,67,252	...	2,63,19,783	...	3,45,04,812	...	6,10,16,754
...	17,48,390	...	11,39,788	...	39,94,376	...	27,30,001
...	2,02,095	...	2,13,157	...	6,61,064	...	5,08,141
...	10,64,08,659	...	11,97,59,980	...	36,83,34,149	...	35,25,71,569
...	1,82,69,347	...	2,65,32,940	...	3,51,65,876	...	6,15,24,895
...	11,60,20,476	...	12,89,16,900	...	40,45,03,654	...	38,73,66,845
...	1,86,47,596	...	2,69,88,457	...	4,12,95,433	...	6,82,37,809
...	4,574	...	48,277	...	4,23,50,324	...	2,40,77,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32,02,487	...	14,47,684	...	1,89,45,334	...	1,11,91,331
...	1,14,750	...	41,800	...	5,59,522	...	2,87,112
...	32,07,061	...	14,95,961	...	6,12,95,658	...	3,52,68,431
...	1,14,750	...	41,800	...	5,59,522	...	2,87,112
...	11,92,97,537	...	13,04,12,861	...	46,57,99,312	...	42,26,35,276
...	1,87,62,346	...	2,70,30,257	...	4,18,54,955	...	6,35,24,921
...	1,95,745	...	2,76,879	...	2,82,653	...	3,26,386
...	31,697	...	41,820	...	1,24,614	...	58,436
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,05,000	...	7,25,000	...	2,05,000	...	7,25,000
...	91,225	...	21,600	...	94,295	...	29,550
...	2,05,000	...	7,25,000	...	2,05,000	...	7,25,000
...	91,275	...	21,600	...	94,295	...	29,550
...	4,00,745	...	10,01,879	...	4,87,653	...	10,51,386
...	1,22,972	...	63,420	...	2,18,909	...	87,986

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	2	100	2	500	49	1,040	83	977
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	12,564	...	5,800	...	320	...	665
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	7,255	...	2,931	...	100	...	2,520
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	1½	75	2	100	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	45	35	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—									
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	17,345	12,78,113	14,857	11,41,963	6,613	5,23,538	4,113	3,16,128
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	26	800	...	...
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods—									
Grey — Europe	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts— Handkerchiefs	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	7,191	...	8,155	...	...	...	1,500
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	147	735	...	1,550
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	166	...	25	...	...
Feathers	Lbs.	1,866	29,700	1,906	25,739	282	9,360	73	2,100
Flax— Manufactured									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	100
Grain, &c.	Cwt.	6	90	4	43	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	,,	4,531	1,92,530	3,363	1,41,230	9,667	2,12,362	7,432	1,11,225
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	1,720	...	1,559	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw	Cwt.	393	12,450	608	12,900	112	2,580	599	15,330
Hides, raw	No.	5,325		6,080		1,640		7,588	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	4,758	2,66,527	13,532	9,89,972	21	1,300	15	1,100
Skins, raw	No.	363,790		1,080,580		1,680		1,200	
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	1,390	...	550	...	...	...	...
Ivory— Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	75,373	...	1,68,000	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute— Raw, and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	...	25	...	561	...	...	...	...
Liquor— Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machines, sewing	No.	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	1¼	68	...	...	...	...
Iron— Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	4¼	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel Bars	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	5	15	...	...	10	720	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	450	...	2,400	...	1,060	...	846	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
...	...	6½	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	280	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,320	36,82,344	44,693	34,92,321	3,221	2,38,103	3,330	2,55,555	360	13,651	459	25,053
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	243	5,976	648	9,896
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	200	...	1,000	...	42,903	...	80,886
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	100
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	78½	6,021	91½	5,088
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	559	3,140	59	426
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	244
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	131,745	31,759	70,028	20,336
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	70	1,345	88	1,002
Coal—.									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	4	6	12	17
Coffee	,,	57,331	45,00,009	48,657	39,00,531	8,729	1,97,828	9,873½	2,45,750
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	557	...	315
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	40
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	82½	1,832	26½	522
Twist and Yarn—Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	82,193	59,959	163,659	1,05,947
Twist and Yarn—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	628,099	2,96,436	701,805	3,44,700
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey—Europe	Yards	...	...	...	...	3,597,981	6,72,341	4,468,519	7,80,075
Grey—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	5,986,029	8,92,390	4,204,485	6,50,640
White—Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	1,149,049	1,66,797	1,227,005	1,84,694
White—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	2,004	2,004	6,478	753
Coloured, printed or dyed—Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	806,167	1,47,446	824,084	1,50,445
Coloured, printed or dyed—Country	,,	...	...	...	...	655,660	1,39,219	596,797	1,25,297
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.	...	...	...	...	54,300	4,906	68,904	8,544
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	176	129	1,516	2,028
Thread, sewing	Gross	...	...	...	...	1,468	3,454	1,576	2,742
Other manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,280	...	3,05,185
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	...	...	44,440	...	40,191
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,297¼	95,876	3,973¾	1,48,572
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...	...	30,241	...	47,094
Feathers	Lbs.	221	5,386	2	80	...	...	...	...
Flax—									
Manufactured—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	245
Fruits and vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	67,616	...	51,270
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	26	1,550	118½	5,145
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	14,769	...	13,250
Grains, &c.	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	104,904	5,68,550	131,087½	6,55,639
Gums and resins	,,	33	2,000	510	6,630	3,795¾	75,915	2,715½	56,028
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	6,534	...	9,561
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	120	14	286
Hides, raw	No.	...	...	...	...	40		169	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	35,628	29,43,872	24,735	19,92,391	...	...	8½	422
Skins, raw	No.	3,009,050		2,005,080		...	1,613	640	2,985
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	100	...	...	...			
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	46,400	...	11,55	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	820	...	4,235
Jute—									
Raw and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	7,911	...	7,630
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	8,414	...	41,631
Liquor—									
Beer, Ale and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	32	96	160	454
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	245	2,087	720	6,826
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	690	2,030	1,368	5,147
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	5,695	...	1,130
Machines, sewing	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2,860
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,945	...	16,597
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	277¾	12,514	266	13,652
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	201
Iron—									
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	4,842½	46,990	3,334½	32,891
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	184½	1,699
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	1,746	22,001	1,079½	13,127
Steel Bars	,,	...	...	...	...	510	4,203	1,174	10,606

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,550	23,261	1,328	22,122	...	...	...	...	7	35	...	...
...	26,841	...	20,409	...	12	...	...	...	150	...	...
...	17,001	...	1,865	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...
23½	1,073	99½	5,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	100	90	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	73	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,308	2,563	2,922	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	128	17	26	...	...	...	...	250	445	59	89
8,351½	3,14,132	13,113½	6,23,051	222	16,578	612	46,255	338	11,833	498	20,058
...	382	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60½	1,483	58¾	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74,314	64,054	77,342	56,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83,632	53,508	52,179	30,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,569,945	9,34,588	7,344,277	12,05,203	...	...	...	...	88,500	17,320	44,250	7,930
2,515,868	2,83,471	4,626,976	4,97,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
755,774	1,03,915	1,688,595	1,62,873	...	...	...	...	13,880	3,470	...	...
360	88	23,840	2,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172,962	35,982	158,029	29,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562,450	64,909	684,729	89,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,580	2,617	9,258	1,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
780	417	1,063	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
398	458	176	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,120
...	2,50,122	...	2,86,920	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	290
...	18,980	...	8,789	...	...	...	...	65½	10,870	9¾	1,638
236¾	6,764	156½	5,089	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	1,010
...	6,902	...	9,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	8,315	209	4,811	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	160	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,454	...	16,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	6,814	199	3,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,717	...	3,817	...	...	...	...	619	3,584	479½	2,806
368,560½	19,35,230	354,611½	17,36,278	...	...	...	...	38½	510	21	320
7,387¼	1,59,046	4,982¼	98,424	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	29
...	8,064	...	6,750	...	...	...	...	147	4,760	...	
16½	295	56	932	...	...	...	...	2,060		...	
164		554		...		...		...		...	
130		237¼		...		...		...		...	
18,110	13,950	19,223	15,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,767	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	818	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,866	...	12,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,640	...	4,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,494	4,403	360	1,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,998	7,664	787½	2,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,302½	3,772	723	1,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,057	...	1,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	6,124	732	4,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5½	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	15
1,031	11,075	857½	8,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	71	1,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28½	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	582	81½	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure from Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India*

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	515	2,575	...	...	437	3,081	881	5,256
Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	60	...	4,240	...	7,972	...	867
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	7
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	5	300	9	536	½	15
Building and Engineering materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	520
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	934	357	559	198
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	672
Coal—									
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5	11	190	276
Coffee	,,	23	325	...	...	5,596½	3,95,299	5,247	3,89,635
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	12
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	106	155	2	3
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	½	10	3	84
Twist and Yarn — Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	238	120	225	180
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey — Europe	Yards	20,970	3,310	16,500	3,640	110,530	19,397	176,000	27,268
Grey — Country	,,	...	...	1,760	280	4,072	438	2,334	271
White — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	7,114	1,607	2,391	481
White — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed — Europe	,,	...	...	...	...	350	60	880	174
Coloured, printed or dyed — Country	,,	...	...	...	...	80	8	160	40
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	10
Thread, sewing — Lbs.	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing — Gross	Gross	...	...	...	...	75	150	...	...
Other manufactures	Value	...	400	...	530	...	2,601	...	1,359
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	80	...	932	...	528	...	132
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	30½	1,136	99½	1,420
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	...	2,674
Feathers	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	122	1,641	183	3,490
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	,,	...	30	...	551	...	4,987	...	3,223
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	18	500	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,096	...	140
Grain, &c.	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,414	17,558	3,550½	16,943
Gums and resins	,,	218	2,738	422½	6,247	929	24,472	868	15,371
Hardware and cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	821	...	732
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,205	34,479	1,377	36,462
	No.	...	...	...	...	14,970		14,205	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	962½		19	
	No.	...	...	...	...	79,480	73,900	...	1,500
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	890	1,540	250
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
Jute—									
Raw and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	738	...	935
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	330
Liquor—									
Beer, Ale, and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	804	2,540	690	1,862
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	866	7,375	576	4,765
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	370	2,115	491	3,847
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	...	...
Machines, sewing	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	Value	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	282
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	4	197	4	199
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	10
Iron—									
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	11½	169	10	88
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel Bars	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

Total Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand total.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,803	36,068	2,957	39,486	158	2,220	254	4,545	2,961	38,288	3,211	44,031
...	95,268	...	1,15,377	...	12,794	...	2,358	...	1,08,062	...	1,17,735
...	31,642	...	22,423	...	410	...	180	...	32,052	...	22,603
112½	7,705	201½	11,461	2	55	½	10	114½	7,760	204½	11,471
389	3,240	252	1,846	...	...	...	...	389	3,240	252	1,846
...	263	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	504
139,991	34,679	73,834	21,852	...	...	...	...	139,991	34,679	73,834	21,852
94	1,663	108	1,674	...	...	1	10	94	1,663	109	1,684
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	590	278	408	11	14	...	...	357	604	278	408
157,450	1,71,71,853	145,453	1,04,57,200	652½	24,945	149	9,856	158,102½	1,11,96,798	145,602	1,04,67,056
...	1,078	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	...	475
106	155	10	49	...	...	...	...	106	155	10	49
169½	4,125	87½	1,895	940	24,338	1,022	22,991	1,109½	28,463	1,109½	24,886
156,507	1,24,913	241,001	1,62,283	3,220	2,374	...	...	159,727	1,26,387	241,001	1,62,283
741,969	3,50,659	754,209	3,75,018	4,300	2,310	...	...	716,269	3,52,369	754,209	3,75,018
9,388,670	16,47,006	12,049,546	20,84,416	159,170	28,295	179,000	30,801	9,547,846	16,75,301	12,228,546	21,14,917
8,505,969	11,76,299	8,835,555	11,48,334	7,504	737	20,304	3,320	8,513,473	11,77,036	8,855,859	11,51,654
1,92b,817	2,75,789	2,208,951	3,48,168	8,400	1,700	13,907	1,804	1,934,217	2,77,489	2,282,858	3,49,972
9,580	2,092	30,318	3,532	...	...	...	...	9,580	2,092	30,318	3,532
979,489	1,83,488	982,993	1,80,588	11,900	2,975	3,525	800	991,389	1,86,463	986,518	1,81,388
1,218,190	2,04,136	1,281,036	2,14,566	8,910	1,221	12	2	1,227,100	2,05,357	1,281,698	2,14,568
								73,880	7,523	78,246	10,155
73,880	7,523	78,246	10,155	...	...	...	...	956	546	2,579	3,253
956	546	2,579	3,253	...	...	...	...				
1,941	4,062	1,752	3,108	...	...	...	...	1,941	4,062	1,752	3,108
...	5,34,403	...	5,98,056	...	...	...	40	...	5,34,403	...	5,98,096
...	71,619	...	62,289	...	2,260	...	10,473	...	73,879	...	72,762
3,774½	1,15,458	4,241½	1,56,777	457½	9,192	130	3,255	4,232½	1,24,650	4,371½	1,60,032
...	38,421	...	60,019	...	501	...	421	...	38,922	...	60,440
2,776	54,602	2,402	36,357	...	...	...	...	2,776	54,602	2,402	36,357
...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
...	...	172	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	365
...	600	...	72,198	...	3,235	...	105	...	86,605	...	72,303
...	83,370	...		...		...					
163	8,364	335½	14,331	10	250	...	117	173	8,614	335½	14,331
...	20,597	...	17,517	...	550	...	421	...	21,147	...	17,634
477,503½	25,25,912	480,762½	24,11,941	89	780	44½	1,36,821	477,592½	25,25,793	489,811½	24,12,362
32,390½	8,94,334	25,065½	5,68,129	6,141	92,913	9,935	1,261	39,031½	9,87,247	35,000½	7,04,950
...	17,509	...	18,631	...	485	...		...	17,994	...	19,892
2,903½	58,084	2,676	67,570	225	5,394	95	2,010	2,228½	63,478	2,771	69,580
25,859		39,416		2,970		955		28,829		30,371	
41,740½		39,950½		247		114		41,987½		40,064½	
	33,06,646		31,17,214		15,435		7,205		33,22,081		31,24,419
3,483,035		32,36,333		20,580		9,350		3,503,615		3,245,683	
...	10,010	...	4,805	...	810	...	700	...	10,820	...	5,505
									3,07,998	...	4,05,250
	1,54,773	...	1,81,550	...	1,53,225	...	2,23,700	...	33,498	...	1,17,530
...	2,398	...	4,630	...	31,100	...	1,12,900				
									24,115	...	23,086
	22,515	...	21,587	...	1,600	...	1,499	...	12,737	...	48,589
...	12,647	...	47,202	...	90	...	1,387	...			
								2,330	7,049	1,210	3,645
2,330	7,049	1,210	3,645	...	520	...	...	3,164	17,646	2,083½	13,753
3,109	17,126	2,083½	13,753	55	50	...	...	2,410½	8,307	2,582	10,800
2,386½	8,257	2,582	10,800	24	25	...	...	...	7,630	...	2,690
...	7,605	...	2,690	...		...	...	...		61	2,860
...	...	61	2,860	...	...	...	...	...	6,642	...	18,761
...	6,642	...	18,761	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	17,970	...	5,478	...	8,080	...	24,313	...	26,050
393½	18,835	345	428	162½		230	...	...	...	575	428
...	...	13		...	...	...	...			13	
								5,984	58,622	4,841½	42,240
						140	312		...	256½	2,910
5,891½	58,341	4,701½	41,928	93	281	...	...	1,750½	22,101	1,108	13,690
		256½	2,910	...	...	...	...	580	4,785	1,255½	11,305
1,750½	22,401	1,108	13,690	...	...	...	...				
580	4,785	1,255½	11,305	...	...	...	...				

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure from Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India*

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gallons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Paper and p	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	,,	..	400	..	747	..	..	..	..
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¼	60
Other sorts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and cowries	Value	..	2,38,870	..	48,500	..	3,01,013	..	2,00,965
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	604	947	520	790
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured— Europe	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured— Country	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	40
Toys and requisites for games	Value	..	250	..	475	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	48	3,740	5¼	260
Wood and timber and manufactures (including Firewood)	Value	..	25	..	..	..	105	..	..
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	9,408	2,000	..	..	7,616	2,650	..	..
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	..	..	..	..	200	200	..	..
Other sorts	Value	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	..	70,779	..	69,318	..	1,793	..	2,918
Total, Merchandise	....	..	21,98,667	..	26,19,692	..	10,62,758	..	6,58,313
Treasure—									
Gold	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	....	..	..	..	..	..	39,000	..	22,500
Total, Treasure	....	..	..	..	..	..	39,000	..	22,500
Total, Merchandise and Treasure	....	..	21,98,667	..	26,19,692	..	11,01,758	..	6,80,813

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	..	60	..	..	..	28	..	4,863	..	2,710
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,200	3,760	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	.. 17	.. 2½	.. 30
..	21,060	..	18,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	2,700
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
784	350	..	..	..	..	224	250	336	85	112	20
19	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	61	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 18	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1,400	48	3,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	273	..	476
..	..	..	..	504	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	1,900
..	1,250	..	20	..	440	..	..	..	400	..	..
..	34,089	..	38,021	..	3,610	..	6,436	..	353	..	55
..	39,99,139	..	38,06,154	..	2,56,400	..	2,65,445	..	25,638	..	33,775
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	46,240	..	25,886	..	..	..	4,000	..	27,000	..	2,000
..	46,240	..	25,886	..	..	..	4,000	..	27,000	..	2,000
..	40,45,379	..	38,32,040	..	2,56,400	..	2,69,445	..	52,638	..	35,775

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	9¾	526	37½	3,056
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	63½	1,565	56	1,175
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	768	16,585	601	6,711
Oils	Gallons	...	...	...	...	115,502½	60,355	135,918	79,670
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	...	...	11,595	...	8,348
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	70,919	...	36,939
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	5,55,277	...	7,85,794
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5,926	46,137	4,130	33,075
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	1,762½	16,549	1,923½	24,164
Shells and cowries	Value	...	27,590	...	11,655	...	1,350	...	630
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	23,674	68,976	13,525	41,650
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	85,438	84,569	132,078	1,24,993
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	6,130	...	13,563
Spices	Lbs.	137,424	58,920	...	...	1,596,419	4,57,798	1,658,566	4,67,886
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	47,253	6,49,024	50,206¾	7,38,584
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	634	486	1,754	1,709
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,154,916	2,61,331	585,740	1,97,631
Manufactured	Europe Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	374
	Country ,,	...	...	...	...	63	16	70	30
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	...	815
Umbrellas	No.	...	..	...	...	325	900	2,587	3,417
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures (including Firewood)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	27,032	...	32,789
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	20,048	8,375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	10,880	12,529	5,985	6,058
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	23,187	...	17,273
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	14,200	...	8,500	...	1,32,290	...	1,43,762
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	76,07,052	...	59,32,357	....	64,96,865	...	69,85,150
Treasure—									
Gold	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,784
Silver	.....	...	...	...	...	...	23,61,632	...	13,15,220
Total, Treasure	.....	...	...	...	...	...	23,61,632	...	13,67,004
Total Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	76,07,052	...	59,32,357	...	88,58,497	...	83,52,154

—*continued.*

(*exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment*) *exported from during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94*—continued.

Africa.				China.				Persia.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3	223	23½	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	386	123½	2,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39½	849	171½	3,335	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...
75,806	52,379	87,366	61,553	...	...	...	...	1,356	632	44	22
...	2,072	...	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,940	...	2,075	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	50
...	8,55,451	...	7,52,811	...	1,400	...	...	...	162	...	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54½	119	360	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½	70	294½	2,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313½	4,050	322½	4,942	...	...	...	...	163	854	96	178
...	4,321	...	2,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,665	8,715	2,014	9,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,886	5,617	3,942	5,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,523	...	1,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257,813	51,088	379,904	68,345	...	...	...	...	163	80	...	...
3,873½	52,349	4,344	67,567	...	...	...	...	390	7,615	628	10,960
6,779	5,355	8,253	4,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	40
3,916,998	7,17,006	4,209,520	8,32,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,633	23,370	16,732	15,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,096	905	3,705	510	393	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	282	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
958	1,182	1,616	1,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	½	120	...	...	...	...	...	593	...	1,486
...	23,358	...	21,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
984	961	4,108	3,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,476	...	8,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,29,248	...	94,586	...	160	...	250	...	20,251	...	175
...	63,73,360	...	70,32,022	...	18,402	...	61,505	...	83,379	...	50,221
...	170	...	28,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,34,239	...	17,57,574	...	...	...	2,010	...	5,000	...	6,000
...	12,34,409	...	17,86,514	...	...	...	2,010	...	5,000	...	6,000
...	76,07,769	...	88,18,536	...	18,402	...	63,515	...	88,379	...	56,221

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Aden to Foreign Countries and Ports in British India

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1¼	100
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	21	485	11	200	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gallons	...	...	15	30	5,075	5,610	5,102	5,417
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	1,750	...	783	...	53
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	51,023	...	574	...	57
Provisions	,,	...	55,429	...	...	...	50,333	...	37,315
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt.	27,900	8,021	44,900	12,347	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Til or gingelly	Cwt.	102	1,530	...	...	...	...	16	146
Other sorts	,,	...	...	1	30	22½	214	63	314
Shells and cowries	Value	...	6,650	...	4,810	...	800	...	13,000
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	20	80	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	201	205	445	520
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	290
Spices	Lbs.	1,344	1,030	392	300	19,936	3,211	40,152	8,761
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	3	60	457½	6,292	484	7,156
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	432	342	1,039	698
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	784	250	...	...	36,585	5,716	11,200	1,522
Manufactured— Europe	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	5,290	3,005	20,006	11,014
Manufactured— Country	,,	...	...	...	...	6,496	647	5,740	800
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,710	...	70
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	...	...	6	360	10	285	4½	275
Wood and timber and manufactures (including Firewood)	Value	...	...	...	300	...	2,388	...	2,043
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,822	2,500
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	29	40	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	500	...	680	...	328
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	880	...	730	...	40,611	...	11,464
Total, Merchandise	.....	...	83,703	...	89,660	...	7,36,700	...	6,25,885
Treasure—									
Gold	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
Silver	.....	...	12,100	...	...	...	1,75,286	...	2,01,500
Total, Treasure	.....	...	12,100	...	...	...	1,75,286	...	2,07,100
Total of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	...	95,893	...	89,660	...	9,11,986	...	8,32,985

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and Cargo manifested for transhipment) exported from during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94—concluded.

Total Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
13¾	774	60½	4,616	...	...	...	...	13¾	774	60½	4,616
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	10	...	...
86¼	1,951	179½	3,264	...	...	...	...	86¼	1,951	179½	3,264
830⅝	17,949	784¼	10,346	41	1,081	209½	7,285	871⅝	19,030	994¼	17,631
197,639½	1,18,976	228,445	1,46,697	11	20	...	...	197,650½	1,18,996	228,445	1,46,697
...	14,450	...	10,713	...	90	...	...	...	14,540	...	10,713
...	73,672	...	40,956	...	5	...	100	...	73,677	...	41,056
...	15,23,365	...	16,30,618	...	82,074	...	69,559	...	16,05,439	...	17,00,177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,154½	11,900	45,260	12,467	760,800	2,43,774	928,480	3,52,689	800,954½	2,55,674	973,740	3,65,156
6,031½	47,737	4,440½	35,726	...	...	...	...	6,031½	47,737	4,440½	35,726
2,262¾	21,184	2,415	29,713	12	23	3	50	2,274¼	21,207	2,418	29,763
...	6,01,654	...	3,01,104	...	1,01,320	...	53,897	...	7,02,974	...	3,55,001
25,359	77,771	15,539	50,883	246	700	...	...	25,605	78,471	15,539	50,883
93,525	90,391	139,265	1,34,019	800	700	600	600	94,325	91,091	139,865	1,34,619
...	13,845	...	16,055	...	42	...	...	...	13,887	...	16,055
2,014,224	5,72,512	2,079,350	5,45,562	11,032	2,354	11,928	3,662	2,025,256	5,74,866	2,001,278	5,49,224
51,996	7,15,571	55,665¾	8,24,327	60	1,200	...	...	52,056	7,16,771	55,665¾	8,24,327
10,448	7,130	11,684	8,197	196	50	200	350	10,644	7,180	11,884	8,547
5,109,283	9,84,303	4,806,460	10,31,979	...	...	7,616	812	5,109,283	9,84,303	4,814,076	10,32,791
27,922	26,375	37,169	27,016	491	732	152	307	28,413	27,107	37,321	27,323
15,047	1,620	9,515	1,370	...	...	12,144	3,036	15,047	1,620	21,659	4,406
...	3,602	...	1,375	...	...	...	50	...	3,602	...	1,425
1,283	2,082	4,209	4,910	...	...	...	...	1,283	2,082	4,209	4,910
77	5,425	65	4,660	7	600	10	780	84	6,025	75	5,440
...	53,989	...	58,368	...	5,907	...	2,452	...	59,896	...	60,820
37,688	14,053	6,832	2,500	5,040	1,500	17,472	5,500	42,728	15,553	24,304	8,000
12,093	13,730	12,893	10,278	240	140	...	...	12,333	13,870	12,893	10,278
...	32,433	...	26,443	...	538	...	140	...	32,971	...	26,583
...	4,48,264	...	3,76,215	...	1,65,073	...	1,29,070	...	6,13,337	...	5,05,295
...	2,89,42,153	...	2,81,60,179	...	10,36,495	...	12,17,723	...	2,99,78,648	...	2,93,77,902
...	170	...	86,324	...	...	...	1,55,266	...	170	...	2,41,590
...	39,00,497	...	33,36,690	...	12,78,260	...	27,68,718	...	51,78,757	...	61,05,408
...	39,00,667	...	34,23,014	...	12,78,260	...	29,23,984	...	51,78,927	...	63,46,998
...	3,28,42,820	...	3,15,83,193	...	23,14,755	...	41,41,707	...	3,51,57,575	...	3,57,24,900

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on import and export, at ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	...	...	...	...	11,472	1,472	11,472	1,472
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	78,215	...	59,268	...	81,860	...	55,567	...
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	...	...	11,314	1,565	11,314	1,565
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer and Porter	44,199	19,998	44,189	19,819	44,925	26,586	44,886	26,570
Spirits...	16,03,335	5,09,753	15,60,545	5,04,123	16,93,301	5,21,363	16,52,154	5,08,417
Wines and Liqueurs...	1,43,793	48,607	1,42,471	48,372	1,55,764	45,562	1,54,296	44,918
Other sorts	31	34	31	34	34	26	34	26
Metals—								
Copper								
Iron	...	...	...	...	25,491	486	25,491	486
Tin	...	...	...	...	3,682	288	3,682	288
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	2,583	...	2,583	...
Oils—	...	...	...	...	2,48,870	2,224	2,47,617	2,224
Mineral—								
Kerosine	4,65,297	...	4,64,160	...	7,66,320	...	7,62,460	...
Other sorts	415	...	415	...	1,164	...	1,164	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	197	...	197	...
Opium	477	...	477	...	134	...	134	...
Provisions	...	...	...	...	6,248	3,078	6,248	3,078
Salt	36,937	1,950	36,937	1,950	29,622	1,650	29,622	1,646
Silk	...	...	...	...	46,822	884	46,822	884
Spices	...	...	...	...	4,543	229	4,543	229
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	...	...	...	...	82,346	1,977	82,346	1,977
Wool-Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	8,976	461	8,976	461
All other articles	1,164	1,15,753	1,164	1,06,139	1,07,896	1,71,850	1,07,896	1,59,259
Total duty on imports ... Including Salt	23,53,883	6,96,095	22,89,677	6,80,437	33,33,564	7,79,701	32,59,504	7,53,509
Excluding do.	23,36,926	6,94,145	22,72,720	6,78,487	33,03,942	7,78,051	32,29,882	7,51,854
EXPORTS.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk)	4,500	6,565	4,500	6,565	5,164	6,180	5,052	6,180
Rice (not in the husk)	2,43,765	76,031	2,41,362	75,607	2,03,286	56,216	2,02,408	56,069
Rice Flour	...	...	...	...	571	...	571	...
Total duty on exports ...	2,48,265	82,596	2,45,862	82,172	2,09,021	62,396	2,08,031	62,249
Grand total duty on imports and exports ...	26,02,148	7,78,691	25,35,539	7,62,609	35,42,585	8,42,097	34,67,535	8,15,749

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on import and export at the Port of Aden, during the two official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.				
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	5,229	5,229	7,093	7,093
Spirits	40,720	40,720	41,752	41,752
Wines and Liqueurs...	4,511	4,511	3,570	3,570
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	14,797	14,797	15,889	15,889
All other articles (excluding Duty) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, duty on imports... Including Salt .	65,257	65,257	68,304	68,304
Total, duty on imports... Excluding do.	50,460	50,460	52,415	52,415
EXPORTS.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice (not in the husk)	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty) .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, duty on exports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total duty on imports and exports ...	65,257	65,257	68,304	68,304

D.—TRADE

(4).—Total value of Merchandise (distinguishing country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and years 1892-93

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	COUNTRY.				Fo	
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,30,15,192	3,85,464	1,22,44,899	8,49,686	3,30,810	30,285
„ Madras	1,28,30,848	2,58,592	1,35,23,478	2,68,050	97,238	20,967
„ British Burma	52,00,371	6,47,819	89,45,440	1,49,428	20,532	550
„ Sind	88,56,729	.....	86,83,564	.....	15,37,196	.....
„ Bombay	.....	66,67,882	.....	87,00,327	.....	1,29,90,701
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	3,99,03,140	79,59,757	4,33,97,381	99,67,491	19,85,776	1,30,42,503
From British Ports within the Presidency	3,61,14,909	3,78,855	3,66,46,126	4,75,289	48,01,247	1,84,802
„ Cutch	17,86,741	61,522	45,02,206	48,609	8,950	19,694
„ Káthiáwár	2,89,05,771	5,63,459	4,21,09,395	2,46,066	1,76,057	3,850
„ Foreign Konkan	3,55,888	.....	3,22,645	.....	7,653	.....
„ Goa	64,07,665	39,295	1,68,56,539	26,287	20,316	.....
„ Daman	17,663	3,655	6,589	.....	.....	.....
„ Diu	1,42,495	.....	1,53,781	30	2,489	.....
„ Máhe	15,545	.....	4,385	.....	.....	.....
„ Pondichery	30,201	.....	17,293	.....	434	235
„ Cambay	2,91,593	.....	3,18,280	.....	270	.....
„ Gáekwár's Territory	7,87,239	16,825	6,85,665	21,018	472	.....
„ State of Cochin	93,696	.....	11,526	.....	.....	.....
„ State of Travancore	31,98,872	53,593	33,22,371	57,286	1,519	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British	4,20,33,369	7,38,349	6,83,10,675	3,99,296	2,18,160	23,779
Total from all Ports	11,80,51,418	90,76,961	14,83,54,182	1,08,42,076	70,05,183	1,32,51,084
Government Stores and Treasure	3,90,779	3,11,541	7,98,530	3,34,351	1,47,905	6,10,943
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	1,12,00,705	4,010	1,33,84,405	5,765	19,99,889	26,056
„ Madras	1,37,84,896	1,31,565	1,21,96,322	2,46,584	1,11,26,051	1,01,319
„ British Burma	25,24,950	70,180	26,51,844	29,320	18,06,356	7,565
„ Sind	63,14,931	.....	80,90,773	.....	1,27,68,500	.....
„ Bombay	.....	96,42,947	.....	84,46,978	.....	15,93,882
„ Nicobar Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	3,38,25,482	98,48,702	3,63,23,344	87,29,147	2,77,00,796	17,28,822
To British Ports within the Presidency	3,65,24,895	3,69,479	3,61,52,439	4,63,962	46,98,691	1,92,510
„ Cutch	21,99,189	8,53,649	21,94,922	7,20,944	13,44,154	1,14,033
„ Kathiáwár	69,22,452	6,94,849	90,41,379	14,03,651	68,44,046	2,46,270
„ Foreign Konkan	2,06,126	.....	2,27,175	.....	1,01,750	.....
„ Goa	25,34,445	635	31,41,667	.....	26,24,682	24,625
„ Daman	16,078	.....	16,095	.....	8,453	.....
„ Diu	94,649	.....	1,07,702	5,475	38,974	.....
„ Máhe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....
„ Pondichery	63,252	.....	81,473	.....	27,601	.....
„ Cambay	1,85,604	.....	2,07,817	.....	1,25,735	.....
„ Gáekwár's Territory	5,62,106	.....	5,92,597	7,970	2,63,146	1,160
„ State of Cochin	3,96,746	2,924	3,74,403	1,149	1,347	.....
„ State of Travancore	12,08,600	.....	16,62,560	3,408	7,46,104	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British	1,43,89,247	15,52,057	1,76,47,810	21,42,597	1,21,27,092	3,86,088
Total to all Ports	8,47,39,624	1,17,70,238	9,01,23,593	1,13,35,706	4,45,26,579	23,07,420
Government Stores and Treasure	11,05,858	52,517	13,49,819	19,374	4,86,187	1,62,349

Note.—The Port of Aden being situated out of

—continued.

exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1893-94.

DISE.									
REIGN.		TOTAL.				TREASURE.			
1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,53,005	31,860	1,33,46,002	4,15,749	1,24,97,904	8,81,546	2,500	...	...	...
89,044	2,062	1,29,28,086	2,79,559	1,36,12,522	2,70,112	17,850	...	45,757	...
34,383	2,547	52,20,903	6,48,369	89,79,823	1,51,975	.....	...	...	...
13,45,631	.....	1,03,93,925	.....	1,00,29,195	.....	10,831	...	19,700	...
.....	1,62,79,557	.....	1,96,58,583	.....	2,49,79,884	.....	81,100	...	2,19,067
17,22,063	1,63,16,026	4,18,88,916	2,10,02,260	4,51,19,444	2,62,83,517	31,181	81,100	65,457	2,19,067
48,76,058	2,12,599	4,09,16,156	5,63,657	4,15,22,184	6,87,888	5,83,045	2,000	7,86,999	...
7,215	14,947	17,95,691	81,216	45,09,421	63,556	44,072	43,358	18,550	43,398
1,66,202	10,727	2,90,81,828	5,67,309	4,22,75,597	2,56,793	2,61,291	2,684	9,47,139	22,575
6,848	.....	3,63,511	.....	3,29,493	.....	.....	...	85,000	...
14,325	110	64,27,981	39,295	1,63,70,864	26,397	.....	...	1,00,000	...
.....	.....	17,663	3,655	6,589	.....	.....	...	...	...
658	.....	1,44,984	.....	1,54,439	30	... ..	...	...	...
.....	.....	15,545	.....	4,385	.....	.....	...	...	...
470	215	30,635	235	17,763	215	.....	...	...	...
1,481	.....	2,91,863	.....	3,19,761	.....	.....	...	...	...
273	.....	7,87,711	16,825	6,85,938	21,018	500	...	...	...
.....	.....	93,696	.....	11,526	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,470	.....	32,00,391	53,593	33,24,841	57,286	.....	...	...	...
1,99,942	25,999	4,22,51,529	7,62,128	6,85,10,617	4,25,295	3,05,863	46,042	11,50,689	65,973
67,98,063	1,65,54,624	12,50,56,601	2,23,28,045	15,51,52,245	2,73,96,700	9,20,089	1,29,142	20,03,145	2,85,040
1,58,240	4,85,399	5,38,684	9,22,484	9,56,770	8,19,750	4,30,236	57,17,000	6,25,605	78,70,000
24,15,332	7,615	1,32,00,594	30,066	1,57,99,737	13,380	.....	...	...	...
1,09,29,820	26,959	2,49,10,947	2,32,884	2,31,26,142	2,73,513	7,87,816	...	7,45,085	...
16,75,274	3,870	43,31,306	77,745	43,27,118	33,690	.....	...	1,750	...
1,47,59,622	.....	1,90,83,431	.....	2,28,50,395	.....	80,050	...	2,31,289	...
.....	14,33,123	.....	1,12,36,829	.....	98,85,101	.....	7,031	...	18,000
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	...	...	...
2,97,80,048	14,76,602	6,15,26,273	1,15,77,524	6,61,03,392	1,02,05,749	8,67,866	7,031	9,78,124	18,000
48,36,747	2,13,903	4,12,23,586	5,61,989	4,09,89,186	6,77,865	6,71,150	2,000	9,85,068	...
17,53,238	88,249	35,43,343	9,67,682	39,48,160	8,09,193	80,722	...	6,31,907	4,988
80,04,627	1,65,356	1,37,66,498	9,41,119	1,70,46,006	15,69,007	32,41,941	...	27,76,025	616
73,357	.. ...	3,07,876	.....	3,00,532	.....	.....	...	...	...
31,61,974	.....	51,59,127	25,260	63,03,641	.....	2,10,000	...	...	...
15,532	.....	24,531	.....	31,627	.....	.....	...	...	...
29,657	.....	1,33,623	.....	1,37,359	5,475	.....	...	9,900	...
.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
31,643	.....	90,853	.....	1,13,116	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,08,271	.....	3,11,339	.....	3,16,088	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,78,314	1,467	8,25,252	1,160	8,70,911	9,437	.....	...	...	...
4,359	.....	3,93,093	2,924	3,78,722	1,149	.....	...	...	...
7,44,614	310	19,54,704	.....	24,07,194	3,718	1,20,871	...	1,41,039	...
1,42,05,516	2,55,382	2,65,16,339	19,38,145	3,18,53,356	23,97,979	36,53,534	...	35,58,871	5,604
4,88,22,341	19,45,887	12,92,66,203	1,40,77,658	13,89,45,934	1,32,81,593	51,92,550	9,031	55,22,063	23,604
2,09,163	3,16,841	15,92,045	2,14,866	15,58,982	3,36,215	1,25,92,568	3,563	88,90,744	965

India no return relating to that port is given.

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	229	515,946	89	206,955	...	...	...	...
		Sind	50	97,251	49	110,641	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	6,716	1	2,133	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	2,343	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	81	168,626	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	26	50,412	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	27	51,275	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	4	7,720	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	14	29,853	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	4	7,760	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	2	4,107	17	32,882	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	3,909	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,978	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	13	10,339	13	11,040	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	9	13,798	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	14	24,554	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	20	31,355	14	16,205	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,403	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	9	5,961	6	3,040	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	721	1	500	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,373	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	6	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	4,038	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	5	9,493	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,641	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	36	39,710	35	43,848	...	...	...	...
		Sind	3	3,126	1	1,441	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	1,681	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	221	...	...	...	...

--*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE.

(5).—Number and Tonnage of sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	5	10,296	...	...	5	10,296	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,829	...	...	1	1,829
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	25	60,728	23	54,935	25	60,728	23	54,935
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,818
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	23	42,785	10	17,162	23	42,785	10	17,162
		Sind	9	15,458	7	12,631	9	15,458	7	12,631
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	12	31,762	13	35,420
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	8	7,237	8	6,619	12	11,218	12	10,600
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	9	938	8	917	13	1,328	30	2,784
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	83	1	90
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	294	...	...	1	294
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	548	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	1,028	4	1,328	3	1,028	5	1,876
		Sind	2	584	1	284	2	584	1	284
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	223	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	2	184	58	5,716	61	7,096
		Sind	1	73	2	135	6	375	12	1,290

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1893-94.				Grand total, 1892-93.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	234	526,242	89	206,955	275	582,231	125	271,814
...	...	...	...	50	97,251	50	112,470	58	107,209	30	64,800
...	...	...	...	3	6,716	1	2,133	4	5,341	1	633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	25	60,728	24	57,278	24	52,066	26	52,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	82	170,444	...	...	71	149,521
...	...	...	...	..	...	26	50,412	...	...	1	1,307
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	42,785	37	68,437	15	26,648	39	70,594
...	...	...	...	9	15,458	11	20,351	9	15,421	3	5,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	29,853	...	...	10	18,252
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,760	...	...	3	5,616
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	35,869	30	68,302	14	38,207	27	60,204
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,909	...	...	3	4,250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,978	...	...	2	2,933
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	21,557	25	21,640	32	32,191	22	19,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1,520	69	6,562	29	2,848	99	9,346	28	2,832	107	10,109
14	977	1	105	15	1,060	2	195	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13,798	3	4,437	10	16,291
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24,554	...	...	16	26,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	31,355	15	16,499	22	31,288	9	10,962
...	...	...	...	2	1,951	...	...	2	2,206	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	6,989	11	4,916	12	4,461	11	4,184
...	...	...	...	4	1,305	2	784	8	3,353	1	216
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,373	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	12,070	...	...	2	2,392	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,038	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	9,493	...	...	3	5,642	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,641	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	37	39,933	35	43,848	31	36,625	36	40,985
...	...	...	...	3	3,126	1	1,441	1	1,452	...	...
...	...	...	...	179	17,385	104	12,108	193	17,885	144	16,099
119	9,988	43	5,012	19	1,066	34	3,640	21	1,379	33	2,468
13	691	21	2,129								

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	5	3,434	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	8	14,013	9	15,677	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	26	52,773	37	79,120	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrán and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	6	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	1	639	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	59	58,133	57	55,541	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	535	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	4	2,600	3	1,950	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	3	5,990	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	112	153,609	94	168,788	...	...	...	...
		Sind	4	6,154	25	45,404	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	466	847,993	447	848,647	...	...	...	...
		Sind	119	170,105	180	303,473	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	29	26,110	7	5,173	...	...	...	...
		Sind	3	2,362	2	721	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93	Steam	Bombay	502	905,210	474	865,497	...	...	...	...
		Sind	126	174,870	123	182,012	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	19	16,231	10	4,249	...	...	...	...
		Sind	4	1,867	2	1,034	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	19,910	12	18,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	1	2,031	1	2,031	14	21,941	13	20,407
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrán and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	28	487	...	...	46	2,047	16	1,034
		Sind	14	424	11	331	22	1,235	25	1,490
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	9	1,476	9	2,262
		Sind	2	82	1	73	17	1,026	16	1,242
Siam	Steam	Bombay	5	4,085	2	1,644	5	4,085	2	1,644
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	542	...	...	1	542	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	672	1	672	2	895	2	895
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	15	35,337	12	30,102	16	36,488	12	30,102
		Sind	...	...	...	...	12	13,814	13	15,311
	Sailing	Bombay	5	709	1	299	50	7,074	4	701
		Sind	...	...	...	...	39	4,532	5	460
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	83	163,171	58	113,459	115	220,421	89	173,277
		Sind	9	15,458	8	14,460	22	29,820	21	29,771
	Sailing	Bombay	46	3,704	15	2,728	180	19,211	125	15,753
		Sind	19	1,163	15	823	87	7,835	60	4,856
Total, 1892-93	Steam	Bombay	65	111,644	68	115,857	102	178,587	104	179,635
		Sind	12	20,616	1	1,976	25	34,613	12	14,637
	Sailing	Bombay	51	4,494	33	3,333	220	25,115	221	27,128
		Sind	30	2,424	27	943	115	8,631	80	3,865

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1893-94.				Grand total, 1892-93.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	5	3,434	...	...	4	3,130	4	1,276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	311	3	378	3	311	3	378	...	...	1	120
3	409	2	260	3	409	2	260	2	232	4	1,265
...	...	...	...	22	35,954	22	36,084	40	66,225	42	72,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	52,773	37	79,120	31	60,461	45	92,947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,039	3	440
...	...	2	248	...	...	2	248	...	...	2	282
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	4,129	52	3,254
50	3,043	23	1,343	102	5,441	39	2,377	140	6,377	138	6,324
79	3,818	84	4,500	101	5,053	109	5,990	...	...	2	584
...	...	...	...	1	639	...	...	58	54,277	56	52,773
...	...	...	...	59	58,133	57	55,541	22	4,266	32	5,698
5	1,014	4	684	17	3,025	13	2,946	41	2,814	36	2,423
33	2,565	18	1,446	50	3,591	34	2,688	3	1,950	2	1,300
...	...	...	...	9	6,685	5	3,594	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	542	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,303	2	895	3	4,154	6	5,411
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,588	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	5,990	...	...	2	3,891	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,829
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,434	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	128	190,097	106	198,890	103	137,901	97	153,507
...	...	...	...	16	19,968	38	60,715	22	27,330	23	34,137
...	...	...	...	91	11,201	10	1,187	128	14,671	46	6,690
41	4,127	6	486	71	7,844	35	4,092	105	9,544	41	4,060
32	3,312	30	3,632								
...	...	...	...	581	1,068,414	536	1,021,924	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	141	199,925	201	333,244	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	443	65,324	280	35,391	...	...	...	...
234	20,003	148	14,465	264	21,969	220	17,897	...	...	...	...
174	11,772	158	12,320								
								604	1,083,797	578	1,045,132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	209,483	135	196,649
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	62,700	397	47,227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	23,699	255	17,038
237	21,354	166	15,850	...	...	...	...				
198	13,201	173	12,139	...	...	...	...				

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay		1	420	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		1	1,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay		2	4,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay		3	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay		4	8,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		12	21,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay		8	14,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		3	5,187	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay		1	1,571	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	1,416	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eatern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	223
		Sind	1	904	1	904	1	904	1	904
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	73	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1892-93.				Grand total, 1893-93.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	1	420	...	...	1	1,787	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,779	...	...	2	2,042	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,411	...	...	3	5,863	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,401	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	14	25,723	12	22,796	...	...	...	...
		Sind	13	25,253	1	3,410	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	1	1,916	1	2,120	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekrán and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,922	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	2	5,793	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,641	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	18	34,257	2	2,333	...	...	...	...
		Sind	19	39,170	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	53	1,00,272	16	29,181	...	...	...	...
		Sind	49	94,385	1	3,410	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,641	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93	Steam	Bombay	56	99,869	19	33,502	...	...	...	...
		Sind	32	52,995	4	7,240	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	633	1	87	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1893-94,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	903	...	...	1	903
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiáni	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	17
		Sind	...	...	2	60	...	...	2	60
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	767	...	...	1	767
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	816	...	...	10	1,912	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	1,670	1	1,416	3	1,893
		Sind	1	904	1	904	1	904	1	904
	Sailing	Bombay	4	816	1	17	11	1,985	1	17
		Sind	...	...	2	60	...	...	2	60
Total, 1892-93	Steam	Bombay	3	5,404	...	...	3	5,404	1	879
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	271	...	...	9	1,481	3	182
		Sind	2	38	1	12	3	86	4	234

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1892-93—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1893-94.				Grand total, 1892-93.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	14	25,723	12	22,796	7	9,115	8	13,654
...	...	...	...	13	25,253	1	3,410	4	6,013	2	3,471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	903	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,916	1	2,130	...	...	3	5,527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	68	...	...	2	85	...	...	5	261
4	320	11	506	4	320	13	566	6	176	19	697
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,922	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	217	...	...	3	217	...	...	3	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	767	...	...	2	2,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	5,793	...	...	...	...	2	3,584
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	879
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,641	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	34,257	2	2,333	13	23,063	4	7,911
...	...	...	...	19	39,170	...	...	13	23,016	1	1,619
...	...	...	...	10	1,912	...	...	10	2,104	...	...
...	...	7	608	...	...	7	608	...	...	6	308
...	...	...	...	54	101,688	19	31,074	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	50	95,289	2	4,314	..	...	..	...
4	441	1	68	15	2,426	2	85	...	...	...	...
4	320	24	1,527	4	320	27	3,228	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	105,273	20	34,381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	52,995	4	7,240
2	237	3	129	...	...	...	...	12	2,351	7	398
6	252	30	1,502	...	...	...	...	9	338	34	1,736

B 945—40 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1893-94, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	169	409,286	214	491,539	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	2	3,446	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	24	47,263	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	1	1,854	8	14,181	...	...	1	1,775
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	7	15,593	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	4	6,815	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	3	6,577	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	56	20,181	58	22,444	52	11,037	48	5,898
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	5	5,945	62	103,124	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	1	422	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	2	3,790	1	859	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	1	557	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	15	28,433	3	4,578	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	69	26,063	69	24,461	28	31,515	32	36,602
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	3	4,300	3	7,941	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	2	3,054	10	18,338	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	2	2,797	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	12	21,065	1	4,507	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	7	12,720	10	18,326	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	14	20,985	5	7,084	2	2,094	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	2	3,149	1	1,067	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	1	1,477	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	6	10,262	7	11,996	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillippine Isles	Steam	9	17,070	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	54	144,750	40	108,569	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	21	19,374	16	28,012	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from Sea	Steam	1	2,110	10	8,498	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94	Steam	454	763,424	557	951,438	82	44,646	81	44,275
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93	Steam	524	766,643	615	922,684	79	41,190	81	46,942
	Sailing	*1	1,323	*2	1,647	...	...	...	...

* Vessels not Native.

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1892-93.

French.				Italian.				German.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,104	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	125,547	51	124,884	...	...	1	1,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,764	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	88,350	45	98,506	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	33,976	13	34,315	...	...	1	1,643	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,041	2	3,020	51	29,602	51	29,602	9	15,139	10	17,404	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	17,341	11	23,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	446	2	446
1	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,338	4	10,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12,390	...	...	...	...
21	53,107	4	10,400	...	...	...	...	13	36,007	8	23,964	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7,558	18	44,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	551	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	38,297	12	34,371	...	...	...	...	14	32,249	13	30,419	...	...	...	...
1	1,890	1	2,479	...	...	1	1,499	4	6,444	3	4,173	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	252,910	103	252,910	65	65,874	66	67,233	82	181,748	90	195,367	2	446	2	446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	257,905	108	257,905	60	66,381	61	67,159	87	182,425	92	188,649	3	2,031	3	2,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1893-94, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ... ... Steam	10	20,166	5	10,647	10	20,166	9	15,751
United Kingdom ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Austria ... ... Steam	28	64,418	29	65,172	28	64,418	29	65,172
Austria ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	51	125,547	53	128,465
France ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Germany ... ... Steam	...	...	1	2,034	39	88,350	46	100,540
Germany ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... Steam	10	17,966	13	22,785	10	17,966	13	22,785
Holland ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	13	33,976	14	35,958
Italy ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe ... ... Steam	4	9,482	...	.....	4	9,482	...	...
Russia in Asia ... ... Steam	4	6,156	3	7,192	4	6,156	3	7,192
Spain ... ... Steam	4	8,674	9	22,814	4	8,674	9	22,814
Spain ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ... Steam	4	2,088	2	442	65	48,870	65	50,468
Africa, Eastern Coast ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Steam	22	15,835	27	22,971	22	15,835	27	22,971
Egypt ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	9	17,341	11	23,115
Mauritius ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	1	2,312	...	...
Réunion ... ... Sailing	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...
Malta ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Malta ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
United States ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
United States ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Steam	4	1,954	4	1,911	6	2,400	6	2,357
Arabia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Steam	...	...	1	2,290	1	2,479	1	2,290
Ceylon ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	1	2,338	9	22,427
China—Hongkong ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports ... Steam	...	...	1	2,689	34	89,114	13	37,053
,, Treaty Ports ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Java ... . Steam	15	25,532	10	17,966	16	26,911	10	17,966
Japan ... ... Steam	2	4,611	5	12,276	5	12,169	23	56,880
Turkey in Europe ... Steam	1	1,380	1	1,380	1	1,380	1	1,380
Turkey in Europe ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ... ... Steam	3	4,111	2	2,760	3	4,111	2	2,760
Turkey in Asia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Persia ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Persia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Siam ... ... Steam	1	1,424	...	.....	1	1,424	...	...
Siam ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam	1	1,478	...	.....	2	2,029	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Philippine Isles ... ... Steam	13	32,110	15	32,738	14	33,739	15	32,738
Philippine Isles ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... Steam	...	..	...	.....	28	70,546	25	64,790
Australia ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... ... Steam	1	1,496	4	3,179	6	9,830	9	11,330
Other Countries ... ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from Sea ... ... Steam	...	...	...	.....	1	2,296	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... Steam	127	218,881	132	231,246	379	719,759	393	747,202
Total, 1893-94 ... Sailing	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ... Steam	153	269,294	154	265,785	411	778,036	418	781,529
Total, 1892-93 ... Sailing	*1	816	*1	816	*1	816	*1	816

Note.—This includes information required

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1892-93—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand total, 1893-94.				Grand total, 1892-93			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	179	429,452	223	507,290	193	415,670	236	491,895
...	...	...	...	28	64,418	31	68,618	25	53,575	26	52,306
...	...	...	...	51	125,547	77	175,728	52	124,404	83	183,685
...	...	...	...	40	90,204	55	116,496	42	87,017	51	107,453
...	...	...	...	10	17,966	20	38,378	15	28,053	22	40,503
...	...	...	...	13	33,976	18	42,773	14	37,279	16	39,953
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	9,482	...	...	4	6,885	6	8,348
...	...	...	...	7	12,733	3	7,192	5	9,445	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	8,674	9	22,814	8	19,955	12	26,905
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	173	80,088	171	78,810	208	111,727	198	92,921
†855	22,166	†900	25,861	†855	22,166	†900	25,861	†726	21,565	†806	25,184
...	...	...	...	27	21,780	89	126,095	27	19,318	99	129,744
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	17,763	11	23,115	10	19,329	10	19,068
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	6,102	1	859	3	3,827	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	557	...	...	...	...	3	4,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	28,433	3	4,578	20	36,060	7	11,577
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	1,323	...	...
...	...	...	...	103	59,978	107	63,420	100	48,834	113	67,576
†457	14,543	†489	19,474	457	14,543	489	19,474	†460	15,553	*2	1,140
										†448	17,411
...	...	...	...	4	6,779	4	10,231	10	16,736	7	14,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	1,323
...	...	...	...	3	5,392	19	40,765	1	2,572	4	8,206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	34	89,114	15	39,850	42	98,253	22	50,582
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	47,976	11	22,473	35	61,061	17	32,156
...	...	...	...	12	24,889	33	75,206	8	19,173	32	74,651
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,380	1	1,380	...	...	1	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	27,190	7	9,844	22	29,767	12	15,192
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†60	7,673	†23	1,617
†83	10,102	†26	1,710	†83	10,102	†26	1,710	8	10,371	7	8,623
...	...	...	...	2	3,149	1	1,067	†9	1,371	†25	4,532
†11	1,587	†8	1,282	†11	1,587	†8	1,282	2	2,331	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,901	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	12,291	7	11,996	14	24,135	7	11,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	816	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	50,809	15	32,738	22	40,999	12	27,597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	82	215,296	65	173,359	82	216,801	68	180,580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	27	29,204	25	39,342	39	39,967	38	45,263
...	...	...	...	70	1,028	62	842	†57	813	†38	501
†70	1,028	†62	842								
...	...	...	...	2	4,406	10	8,498	3	2,320	5	3,984
†27	625	...	...	†27	625	...	...	†17	256	...	...
...	...	...	...	915	1,527,929	1,031	1,742,915	...	...	...	...
†1,503	50,051	†1,485	49,169	†1,503	50,051	†1,485	49,169	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,585,869	1,114	1,751,155
								*2	2,139	*3	2,463
†1,329	47,231	†1,340	49,245	...	...	...	...	†1,329	47,231	†1,340	49,245

in Statement No. 5.

*Aessels not Native.

†Native Craft.

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1893-94,

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Fo	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay ...	24	45,130	6	11,933	...	...	...	...	2	2,332
	Sind ...	1	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,629
Madras	Bombay ...	212	275,742	250	328,053	...	...	...	...	15	501
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,229
British Burma	Bombay ...	33	52,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,325
	Sind ...	1	1,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind...	Bombay ...	158	141,631	196	185,527	...	...	...	...	22	21,971
Bombay	Sind ...	209	192,571	226	209,048	...	...	...	...	22	26,753
Total British Ports in other Presidencies ...	Bombay ...	427	515,265	452	525,513	...	...	...	...	41	27,129
	Sind ...	211	196,369	226	209,048	...	...	...	...	39	29,811
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	698	370,968	707	374,709	6	121	6	116	171	2,447
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British... ...	Bombay ...	286	160,410	295	164,245	...	...	...	...	658	14,006
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	106
Total, 1893-94 ...	Bombay ...	1,411	1,046,643	1,454	1,064,467	6	121	6	116	870	43,582
	Sind ...	211	196,369	226	209,048	...	...	...	...	41	29,917
Total, 1892-93 ...	Bombay ...	1,304	932,988	1,315	939,535	6	683	6	683	812	44,209
	Sind ...	178	173,130	208	212,349	...	...	...	...	37	19,121
In Ballast.											
om or to—											
Bengal	Bombay ...	...	...	7	13,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	1	1,521	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Bombay ...	8	14,442	11	13,998	...	...	1	12	7	101
	Sind ...	3	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Bombay ...	1	1,854	17	30,671	...	...	...	...	1	915
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind...	Bombay ...	3	5,685	23	45,525	...	...	...	...	1	272
Bombay	Sind ...	24	47,468	3	5,686	...	...	...	...	1	1,499
Total British Ports in other Presidencies ...	Bombay ...	12	21,981	58	103,372	...	...	1	12	9	1,288
	Sind ...	27	52,685	4	7,207	...	...	...	...	1	1,499
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	590	79,912	592	85,793	11	253	6	148	137	2,116
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	89
Indian Ports not British... ...	Bombay ...	48	27,172	29	18,969	2	24	1	17	292	5,528
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	213
Total, 1893-94 ...	Bombay ...	650	129,065	679	208,134	13	277	8	177	438	8,932
	Sind ...	27	52,685	4	7,207	...	...	...	...	4	1,801
Total, 1892-93 ...	Bombay ...	575	76,163	643	171,905	17	728	20	816	371	6,445
	Sind ...	9	14,592	8	10,140	...	...	...	...	5	271

—*continued.*

Interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1892-93.

REIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1893-94.				TOTAL, 1892-93.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	5	597	26	47,462	11	12,530	28	52,422	13	20,638
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,773	...	...	...	...	1	658
62	40,641	2,843	93,644	2,600	87,700	3,070	369,887	2,912	456,394	3,093	316,263	3,060	417,698
3	593	53	4,236	63	4,793	69	5,465	66	5,386	68	5,089	37	3,165
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	55,087	...	...	31	48,028	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,854	...	...	5	7,671	...	...
20	24,941	113	11,083	149	13,615	293	174,685	365	224,083	359	192,675	355	201,037
32	30,889	138	13,729	104	10,857	369	233,053	362	250,794	349	198,681	407	261,557
82	65,582	2,956	104,727	2,754	101,912	3,424	647,121	3,288	693,007	3,511	609,388	3,428	639,373
35	31,482	191	17,965	167	15,650	441	244,145	428	256,180	422	211,441	445	265,380
187	2,666	69,534	863,205	59,956	787,743	70,409	1,236,741	60,856	1,165,234	72,301	1,210,525	61,723	1,123,145
...	...	662	16,402	670	16,617	662	16,402	670	16,617	514	12,079	525	12,147
733	14,673	9,521	222,817	8,442	230,999	10,465	3,97,233	9,470	409,917	9,916	378,598	8,682	372,347
10	1,112	774	32,945	1,057	41,999	776	33,051	1,067	43,111	783	28,148	989	37,536
1,002	82,921	82,011	1,190,749	71,752	1,120,654	84,298	2,281,095	73,614	2,268,158	...	...	...	...
45	32,594	1,627	67,312	1,894	74,266	1,879	293,593	2,165	315,908	...	...	...	...
912	58,364	83,606	1,220,631	71,600	1,136,283	...	...	...	...	85,728	2,198,511	73,833	2,134,865
59	40,111	1,504	59,417	1,692	62,603	...	...	...	...	1,719	251,668	1,959	315,063
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13,178	1	1,469	22	36,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,521	...	...	3	4,474
12	439	351	5,323	1,185	25,772	366	19,866	1,209	40,221	349	11,269	1,137	28,785
6	714	...	...	7	732	3	5,217	13	1,446	...	...	10	1,251
2	2,177	...	...	...	...	2	2,769	19	32,848	1	1,450	25	43,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,499	...	...	2	121	4	5,957	26	47,145	1	2,055	14	13,511
1	96	8	460	8	877	33	49,427	12	6,659	15	13,676	12	4,253
15	4,115	351	5,323	1,187	25,893	372	28,592	1,261	133,392	352	16,243	1,198	121,862
7	810	8	460	15	1,609	36	54,644	26	9,626	15	13,676	25	9,978
114	1,716	45,397	564,146	46,300	615,955	46,135	646,427	47,012	703,612	48,036	649,552	48,312	701,765
...	...	376	10,781	367	10,712	377	10,870	367	10,712	271	7,381	280	7,591
162	2,594	3,933	82,063	3,409	62,725	4,275	114,787	3,601	84,305	3,917	91,476	3,307	76,122
4	346	503	17,463	82	2,911	505	17,676	86	3,257	296	9,178	121	6,598
291	8,425	49,681	651,532	50,896	704,573	50,782	789,806	51,874	921,309	...	...	...	...
11	1,156	887	28,704	464	15,232	918	83,190	479	23,595	...	...	...	...
275	7,485	51,342	673,935	51,879	719,543	...	...	...	...	52,305	757,271	52,817	899,749
20	1,200	568	15,372	398	12,827	...	...	...	...	582	30,235	426	24,167

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the official year 1893-94, compared with the totals of the year 1892-93.

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.													
From or to—													
Bengal	Steam ...	73	175,718	62	153,217	2	3,550	3	4,991	12	20,141	5	7,442
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Steam ...	25	48,142	16	31,345	...	...	...	...	1	1,764	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Steam ...	113	217,359	89	166,749	29	32,324	28	29,851	51	105,907	44	91,320
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Steam ...	23	37,389	3	4,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,286
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Steam ...	41	68,895	2	3,916	...	...	...	...	1	2,009	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, British Ports in other Presidencies.	Steam ...	1	1,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,403	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned from Sea ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam ...	276	549,307	172	359,676	31	35,874	32	36,245	65	129,901	50	100,048
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ...	Steam ...	257	484,767	168	331,091	32	39,148	29	34,228	56	102,692	49	97,413
	Sailing...	* 1	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ports.		Native Craft.				Total, 1893-94.				Total, 1892-93.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.													
From or to—													
Bengal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	87	199,439	70	165,650	91	191,464	66	143,313
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	26	49,906	16	31,345	9	16,639	11	17,046
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	193	355,670	161	287,920	173	308,250	163	291,826
	Sailing...	...	...	† 6	827	...	...	† 6	827	† 5	818	* 4	628
Madras	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	23	37,389	4	5,735	23	34,557	2	4,015
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	42	70,904	2	3,916	49	75,697	4	6,532
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, British Ports in other Presidencies ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,774	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	† 9	1,133	...	...	† 9	1,133	...	...	† 1	324	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,403	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	† 1	15	...	...	† 1	15	...	...	† 4	578	...	...
Returned from Sea ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	372	715,082	254	495,969	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	† 10	1,148	† 6	827	† 10	1,148	† 6	827	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	626,607	246	462,732
	Sailing...	† 9	1,396	† 4	628	...	...	...	...	* 1 † 9	324 1,396	† 4 ...	628 ...

* Vessels not Native.
† Native Craft.

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8).—Return showing the quantity of Cotton exported from India during the official year 1893-94.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Spain.	China.	Japan.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.				
												From Bombay Presidency.			From other Ports.	Grand total.
												From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
April 1893	22,105	115,444	98,501	81,853	200,766	77,542	16,788	32,445	1,395	47,417	8,170	654,223	.....	654,223	48,203	702,426
May ,, ...	45,453	122,359	114,027	42,666	144,109	83,188	49,359	3,100	89	85,729	2,797	627,087	.....	627,087	65,789	692,876
June ,, ...	53,435	27,899	71,116	28,107	97,586	69,299	1,070	1,200	...	71,485	943	296,294	.....	296,294	125,846	422,140
July ,, ...	37,237	19,274	38,002	14,132	33,958	24,100	11,778	2,867	...	23,503	1,884	105,404	.....	105,404	101,331	206,735
August ,, ...	17,013	9,067	27,279	22,528	21,429	19,359	7,877	3,025	...	12,662	1,312	74,488	.....	74,488	67,063	141,551
September ,, ...	28,928	18,206	18,909	13,320	19,697	18,035	4,964	6,134	...	5,144	1,668	63,692	.....	63,692	71,313	135,005
October ,, ...	43,437	18,724	29,354	11,613	30,902	27,009	8,058	5,234	...	5,460	1,864	115,320	.....	115,320	66,335	181,655
November ,, ...	34,391	19,407	49,567	11,851	22,304	39,454	2,154	450	39	2,471	1,215	124,330	.....	124,330	58,973	183,303
December ,, ...	20,904	36,995	63,993	17,802	51,262	63,946	4,248	1,907	1,272	15,579	2,387	209,781	.....	209,781	70,514	280,295
January 1894	48,250	51,405	112,908	47,418	122,591	91,378	12,986	2,300	818	19,019	1,641	389,059	.....	389,059	121,655	510,714
February ,, ...	76,749	73,251	78,551	74,530	101,453	76,225	42,794	2,167	...	24,378	1,454	445,113	.....	445,113	106,439	551,552
March ,, ...	93,093	104,151	124,034	106,612	176,125	80,888	9,648	27,116	...	55,504	5,250	612,061	.....	612,061	170,360	782,421
Total ...	520,995	616,182	826,241	472,432	1,022,182	670,423	171,724	87,945	3,613	368,351	30,585	3,716,852	.....	3,716,852	1,073,821	4,790,673

Note.—There being no export trade in cotton from Aden no information relating to that port is given.

D.—TRADE.—*concluded.*

(9).—Statement showing the quantity and value of Cotton exported from the Presidency of Bombay during the official year 1893-94.

Months.	United Kingdom.		Austria. Trieste.		Belgium.		France. Dunkirk.		France. Havre.		France. Marseilles.		Germany. Bremen.		Germany. Hamburg.		Greece.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1893	17,792	5,74,059	115,444	38,21,347	92,255	30,41,945	27,650	9,21,597	50,409	17,44,212	2,275	78,000	10,587	3,45,785	161,073	53,14,396	2,555	94,900
May	24,260	6,89,983	120,189	34,72,387	103,288	29,95,626	13,860	3,97,950	21,026	6,24,780	5,650	1,70,400	8,628	2,36,290	118,119	33,41,982	420	13,200
June	22,469	3,83,378	21,806	6,25,614	58,727	15,84,430	4,550	1,27,400	17,389	4,89,578	748	21,916	....	....	59,594	16,57,280	..	..
July	13,129	2,80,935	12,985	3,58,350	24,473	6,75,377	4,410	1,15,650	1,505	37,866	385	9,900	385	11,165	11,513	3,03,250	..	..
August	6,471	1,04,791	6,317	1,70,627	17,133	4,34,570	3,425	93,200	4,670	1,26,390	1,220	32,450	....	....	8,943	2,58,765	..	..
September	4,713	1,06,164	12,415	3,42,776	4,870	1,32,290	5,046	1,36,450	700	19,100	770	20,190	1,155	32,175	10,831	2,92,132	..	..
October	20,606	3,62,308	15,189	4,22,495	24,567	6,48,690	4,721	1,32,150	1,387	41,577	1,995	53,580	962	29,306	17,122	4,69,769	..	..
November	11,438	2,43,778	18,621	4,89,493	32,441	8,45,422	5,275	1,42,700	24	658	4,095	1,06,630	385	9,900	11,723	2,87,823	..	..
December	8,295	2,18,654	35,423	9,11,569	47,092	11,71,448	2,838	64,945	6,197	1,64,139	4,042	1,07,390	....	....	26,155	6,41,180	..	..
January 1894	23,916	4,64,705	49,245	12,66,134	87,969	22,63,561	16,170	4,29,960	13,993	3,84,607	7,560	1,86,400	4,427	1,13,630	74,007	19,11,700	..	..
February	48,832	12,55,891	72,268	18,46,222	64,914	17,21,947	33,425	9,02,400	23,485	6,64,940	4,637	1,20,120	6,545	1,76,165	60,042	15,55,067	..	..
March	39,439	10,39,465	96,600	26,53,343	101,863	27,97,224	32,060	8,63,425	59,152	18,04,415	7,560	2,23,400	4,620	1,29,085	125,037	34,75,600	525	18,000
Total	241,369	57,24,111	576,501	1,63,80,337	659,592	1,83,12,530	153,430	43,27,827	199,937	61,02,262	40,937	11,30,376	37,694	10,83,501	684,159	1,95,08,944	3,500	1,26,100

Months.	Italy. Brindisi.		Italy. Genoa.		Italy. Naples.		Italy. Venice.		Russia. Odessa.		Spain. Barcelona.		Sweden.		Abyssinia.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Mozambique.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar.		Egypt. Port Said.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1893	..	..	43,477	14,37,900	3,850	1,24,400	25,095	7,84,300	16,482	5,33,785	32,445	11,15,600	4,200	1,35,200	..	..	..	..	52	157	..	..
May	..	..	43,649	12,85,504	1,400	40,600	31,885	8,96,345	47,744	14,59,375	1,750	51,600	700	21,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	38,487	10,77,388	1,400	38,200	15,202	4,27,865	80	1,100	525	15,000	..	..	22	450	..	..	7	90	..	..
July	..	..	7,119	1,96,800	1,400	38,525	6,453	1,80,073	10,662	3,01,325	175	4,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	8,000	2,13,930	525	14,025	7,106	1,84,400	2,612	73,137	525	13,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	2,345	63,160	1,400	37,275	7,253	1,97,530	1,067	32,130	5,194	1,35,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	1,358	..	..
October	..	..	10,127	2,91,700	1,225	32,550	8,107	2,14,625	3,327	1,04,032	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	574	..	..
November	lbs. 40	10	20,462	5,43,945	2,625	66,500	13,506	3,33,800	770	21,560	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	357	..	..
December	..	..	31,552	8,21,115	2,450	65,700	24,780	6,26,275	3,465	91,410	1,007	30,187	525	14,250	..	..	..	..	91	364	..	..
January 1894	..	..	46,090	11,53,758	6,475	1,60,950	27,790	6,81,845	10,500	2,75,320	1,400	36,050	..	..	..	..	1	36	204	3,866	..	..
February	..	..	42,490	10,83,030	4,200	1,01,900	18,651	4,65,570	41,405	11,12,170	350	9,000	350	11,000	..	..	14	350	282	1,625	..	..
March	..	..	32,760	8,33,870	350	8,050	20,142	5,02,725	8,855	2,58,310	26,320	7,25,000	2,100	59,000	17	437	..	..	..	..	770	19,360
Total	lbs. 40	10	326,567	90,02,100	27,300	7,28,675	205,970	54,95,353	146,969	42,63,654	69,691	21,36,307	7,875	2,40,750	39	887	15	386	1,140	3,391	770	19,360

Months.	Mauritius.		United States. New York.		Arabia. Muskat.		Arabia. Other States.		Ceylon.		China.		Japan. Hongkong.		Persia.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
April 1893	70	840	..	..	....	....	1	37	....	....	1,060	35,355	47,416	16,36,253	35	220	654,223	2,17,40,288
May	..	....	2	65	....	....	..	..	350	11,550	.. ..	.. ..	84,167	25,30,585	..	..	627,087	1,82,39,522
June	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	55,288	15,95,085	..	..	296,294	80,44,774
July	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	525	15,000	....	....	10,285	2,86,971	..	..	105,404	28,15,937
August	70	840	..	..	....	....	..	..	350	10,500	.....	...	7,119	1,84,240	2	30	74,488	19,15,645
September	49	784	..	..	400	1,600	..	..	....	....	....	....	5,144	1,37,610	..	..	63,692	16,88,094
October	..	..	..	..	383	886	..	..	....	....	....	....	5,460	1,46,800	..	..	115,320	29,51,032
November	..	..	..	..	452	1,238	..	..	....	....	....	....	2,471	72,744	21	150	124,330	31,66,708
December	67	665	..	..	228	698	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	....	....	15,579	4,32,540	..	..	209,781	53,63,529
January 1894	1	25	..	..	177	868	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.....	19,019	5,33,101	105	750	389,059	98,67,291
February	..	..	..	..	102	673	..	..	....	....	....	....	23,121	6,53,511	..	..	445,113	1,16,81,581
March	..	..	..	..	408	2,906	..	..	175	4,183	....	....	53,308	15,78,785	..	..	612,061	1,69,96,573
Total	257	3,154	2	65	2,145	8,869	2	62	1,400	41,183	1,060	35,355	328,377	97,89,225	163	1,150	3,716,852	10,44,70,974

Vide note at foot of Statement No. 8.

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract statement of articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1893-94.

Names of Districts.	Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Proportion for 1893-94.		Proportion for 1892-93.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedábád	94,932	4,002	95·79	4·21	95·32	4·68
Ahmednagar	55,518	1,638	97·05	2·95	93·74	6·26
Belgaum...	73,734	3,324	95·50	4·50	94·85	5·15
Bijápur	79,440	2,934	96·31	3·69	96·49	3·51
Broach	60,324	3,372	94·42	5·58	92·99	7·01
Dhárwár...	80,760	2,874	96·45	3·55	96·57	3·43
Kaira and Rewa Kántha ...	90,198	8,172	90·94	9·06	92·48	7·52
Kánara	53,502	2,760	94·85	5·15	95·21	4·79
Káthiáwár	60,606	1,206	98·02	1·98	97·74	2·26
Khándesh	160,866	6,090	96·22	3·78	96·00	4·00
Kolába	45,336	2,022	95·54	4·46	95·59	4·41
Kolhápur	49,950	1,452	97·10	2·90	96·44	3·56
Násik	81,102	4,092	94·96	5·04	94·30	5·70
Poona	83,946	3,774	95·51	4·49	95·55	4·45
Ratnágiri	148,668	3,054	97·95	2·05	97·55	2·45
Sátára	47,532	1,596	96·65	3·35	97·51	2·49
Sholápur	60,198	2,598	95·69	4·31	94·48	5·52
Surat	48,450	1,632	96·64	3·36	95·73	4·27
Thána	64,020	4,146	93·53	6·47	93·72	6·28
Total ...	1,439,082	60,738	95·78	4·22	95·51	4·49
Money Orders	21,270	882	95·86	4·14	95·76	4·24
Registered Articles	25,278	7,842	68·98	31·02	74·72	25·28
Paid ... Letters	1,151,736	25,836	97·76	2·24	97·65	2·35
Paid ... Packets	67,920	1,092	98·40	1·60	98·38	1·62
Paid ... Parcels	4,878	516	89·42	10·58	92·68	7·32
Unpaid ... Letters	166,242	24,372	85·34	14·66	84·57	15·43
Unpaid ... Packets	540	96	82·23	17·77	79·50	20·50
Unpaid ... Parcels	1,218	102	91·63	8·37	87·43	12·57
Total ...	1,439,082	60,738	95·78	4·22	95·51	4·49

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

(1).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Protective and Productive Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the interest of the debt incurred in respect of these works for, and to end of, 1893-94.

Name of Work.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay.						Receipts during 1893-94.			Working expenses during 1893-94.			Net result; excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1893-94.	Net result including interest.			
				During 1893-94.			To end of 1893-94.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PROTECTIVE WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DAKKHAN AND GUJARA'T.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Nira Canal	57,34,655	3,69,780	61,04,435	1,14,160	3,973	1,18,133	51,94,764	1,58,321	53,53,085	77,539	...	77,539	58,722	3,315	62,057	15,482	...	·29	...	2,05,507	...	1,90,025	...	3·55
Mhasvad Tank...	20,24,327	1,03,947	21,28,274	7,099	182	7,191	19,81,528	60,732	20,42,252	25,027	...	25,027	20,538	1,528	22,066	2,467	...	·15	...	79,121	...	76,154	...	3·73
Gokák Canal, First Section... ...	4,05,939	13,812	4,19,741	...	...	...	4,00,212	11,727	4,12,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,038	...	16,038	...	3·89
Total, Works in Operation ...	81,64,921	4,87,529	86,52,450	1,21,169	4,155	1,25,324	75,77,222	2,30,781	78,08,003	1,02,566	..	1,02,566	79,260	4,857	84,117	18,449	...	·24	...	3,00,666	...	2,82,217	...	3·61
Works under Construction.																								
Chankápur Tank	7,01,544	38,265	7,39,809	233	6	239	63,873	3,159	67,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,549	...	2,549	...	3·80
Máladevi do	9,14,975	88,026	10,03,001	...	...	...	33,155	2,161	36,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	1,358	...	3·76
Total, Works under Construction...	16,16,519	1,26,291	17,42,810	233	6	239	97,808	5,320	1,03,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,907	...	3,907	...	3·79
Total, Protective Works ...	97,81,440	6,13,820	1,03,95,260	1,21,402	4,161	1,25,563	76,75,030	2,36,100	79,11,130	1,02,566	...	1,02,566	79,260	4,857	84,117	18,449	...	·23	...	3,04,573	...	2,86,124	...	3·62
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.																								
SIND.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Desert Canal	12,34,790	41,193	12,75,983	203	6	209	12,23,587	40,674	12,64,257	17,868	29,969	47,837	88,147	2,114	90,261	...	42,424	...	3·36	48,939	...	91,363	...	7·23
Unharwáh	9,80,453	16,193	9,96,646	1,32,637	5,078	1,37,715	4,84,224	12,921	4,97,145	10	54,391	54,401	12,000	139	12,145	42,256	...	8·50	...	16,717	25,539	...	5·14	...
Begári Canal	16,25,609	48,341	16,74,950	...	949	949	16,25,160	48,418	16,74,028	29,910	3,15,92	3,45,851	58,387	936	59,323	2,86,528	...	17·12	...	65,024	2,21,504	...	13·23	...
Eastern Nára	60,20,286	1,67,581	61,87,867	3,75,328	7,823	3,83,151	57,71,699	2,03,569	59,75,268	20,910	4,55,404	4,76,314	1,46,240	1,379	1,47,425	3,28,889	...	5·50	...	2,23,361	1,05,528	...	1·77	...
Total, Sind ...	95,31,138	3,03,386	98,34,524	5,08,168	13,856	5,24,024	91,05,133	3,05,587	94,10,720	68,710	8,55,693	9,24,403	3,04,786	4,368	3,09,154	6,15,249	...	6·54	...	3,54,041	2,61,208	...	2·78	...
DAKKHAN AND GUJARA'T.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Háthmati Canal	4,94,705	30,000	5,24,705	...	...	...	4,90,925	27,477	5,18,395	9,698	...	9,698	5,863	162	6,025	3,673	...	·71	...	19,637	...	15,964	...	3·08
Lower Pánjra River Works ...	4,44,486	22,774	4,67,260	1,352	31	1,383	4,38,532	22,799	4,61,332	10,468	6,788	17,256	4,739	214	4,953	12,297	...	2·67	...	17,514	...	5,217	...	1·13
Kádva River Works	7,50,061	34,969	7,85,030	1,934	45	1,979	6,93,76	28,65	7,22,416	11,273	594	11,867	7,470	427	7,897	3,972	...	·55	...	27,712	...	23,750	...	3·29
Pravara River Works—Lákh Canal.	3,75,189	20,277	3,95,466	—303	—7	—310	3,51,93	19,47	3,71,380	1,02	147	1,169	3,236	190	3,426	...	2,257	...	·61	14,083	...	16,340	...	4·40
Mutha Canals	62,14,206	2,40,697	64,54,903	1,20,301	3,566	1,23,867	62,42,43	2,32,264	64,74,696	2,51,28	42	2,51,324	67,385	3,230	70,615	1,80,709	...	2·79	...	2,47,291	...	66,582	...	1·03
Ekruk Tank	12,28,243	1,12,451	13,40,694	...	...	...	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	23,80	...	23,80	24,349	1,562	26,411	...	2,609	...	·19	49,124	...	51,733	...	3·86
Krishna Canal...	8,29,067	48,216	8,77,283	5,224	122	5,346	8,18,29	45,04	8,63,338	3,88	...	36,88	12,504	509	13,004	23,833	...	2·76	...	32,627	...	8,794	...	1·02
Total, Dakkhan and Gujarát ...	1,03,35,957	5,09,384	1,08,45,341	1,28,508	3,757	1,32,265	1,02,63,995	4,87,481	1,07,51,943	3,44,378	7,571	3,51,949	1,26,046	85	1,32,331	2,19,618	...	2·04	...	4,07,988	...	3,88,370	...	1·75
Total, Protective Works ...	1,98,67,095	8,12,770	2,06,79,865	6,36,676	17,613	6,54,289	1,93,69,129	7,93,535	2,01,62,663	4,13,088	8,63,264	12,76,352	4,30,832	10,653	4,41,485	8,34,867	...	4·14	...	7,62,029	72,838	...	·36	...
GRAND TOTAL, PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS... ...	2,96,48,535	14,26,590	3,10,75,125	7,58,078	2,77	7,79,852	2,70,44,158	10,29,636	2,80,73,794	5,15,654	8,63,264	13,78,918	5,10,092	15,510	5,25,602	8,53,316	...	3·04	...	10,66,602	...	2,13,286	...	1·76

Notes.—(1) Direct charges under working expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
(2) The Gokák Canal, First Section, having been provincialised, the receipts and working expenses thereof have been included with those of the storage works which are classed as Minor Works and Navigation.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(2).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary in respect of those works for,

Name of Work.	Estimated costs of construction.			Capital			
				During 1893-94.			To end
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.							
SIND.							
Works in Operation.							
Sukkur Canal	13,67,731	60,834	14,28,565	.....	...	...	13,28,747
Ghár do.	4,45,778	34,483	4,80,261	.....	...	...	4,15,537
Mehrábwah	66,693	6,024	72,717	.....	...	...	66,018
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	28,020	710	28,730	... ..	...	...	23,207
Márak Great do.	1,96,364	8,055	2,04,419	.....	...	...	1,93,600
Surfrázwáh	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	.....	...	...	1,18,559
Fuleli Canal	12,93,629	41,888	13,35,517	45,368	1,422	46,790	12,31,941
Total, Sind ...	35,16,774	1,58,115	36,74,889	45,368	1,422	46,790	33,77,609
DAKKHAN AND GUJARÁT.							
Works in Operation.							
Khári Cut	1,66,857	11,823	1,78,680	2,858	59	2,917	1,69,868
Hartála Tank	48,890	26,150	75,040	.....	...	...	47,948
Mhasva Tank	1,29,813	10,202	1,40,015	—1,920	—54	—1,974	1,28,781
Jámda Canals	10,27,238	61,402	10,88,640	1,451	—2,512	—1,061	9,89,532
Parsul Tank	2,15,366	8,246	2,23,612	4,823	160	4,983	2,11,542
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal ...	3,25,902	22,309	3,48,211	—50	—1	—51	3,09,578
Bhátodi Tank	3,51,767	26,511	3,78,278	.....	...	...	3,52,685
Mátoba do.	1,93,000	17,500	2,10,500	.....	...	...	1,88,148
Kásurdi do.	40,812	4,778	45,590	.....	...	...	40,812
Shirsuphal do.	2,09,460	12,822	2,22,282	9,499	269	9,768	2,09,289
Bhádalwádi do.	2,14,382	14,342	2,28,724	1	...	1	2,13,107
Koregaon do.	40,731	1,318	42,049	.....	...	...	37,923
Ashti do.	7,54,250	80,677	8,34,927	56	183	239	7,52,179
Revári Canal	56,324	3,124	59,448	13	...	13	56,533
Upper Mán River Works	4,16,341	28,190	4,44,531	.....	...	...	4,07,421
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,80,448	47,260	7,27,708	15,213	354	15,567	6,35,746
Chikhli Canal	53,803	3,639	57,442	.....	...	...	53,803
Maini Tank	3,68,000	22,492	3,90,492	.....	...	...	3,67,671
Muchkundi Tank	1,48,200	20,220	1,68,420	.....	3,158	3,158	1,40,217
Nilgund do.	8,682	340	9,022	.....	...	...	8,768
Gadikeri do.	8,888	350	9,238	.....	...	...	8,915
Dámbal do.	61,162	3,744	64,906	.....	...	...	60,847
Medleri do.	78,237	3,468	81,705	.....	..	...	78,354
Madag do.	2,32,263	17,144	2,49,407	.....	...	...	1,61,248
Assundi do.	67,731	12,754	80,485	.....	...	...	60,741
Mávinkop do.	27,889	3,928	31,817	.....	...	...	27,612
Total ...	59,26,436	4,64,733	63,91,169	31,944	1,616	33,560	57,19,268
Works in Abeyance.							
Gokák Canal, Second Section	1,78,001	13,994	1,91,995	.....	...	...	1,76,306
Total, Dakkan and Gujarát ..	61,04,437	4,78,727	65,83,164	31,944	1,616	33,560	58,95,574
Total, Imperial ...	96,21,211	6,36,842	1,02,58,053	77,312	3,038	80,350	92,73,183
PROVINCIAL.							
Gokák Canal, First Section, and Storage Works...	7,60,801	47,127	8,07,928	1,34,672	10	1,34,682	7,50,056
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,03,82,012	6,83,969	1,10,65,981	2,11,984	3,048	2,15,032	1,00,23,239

Notes.—(1) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain
(2) No revenue has been realized on account of improvements to the Nilgund Tank; the work is, however, ordered to be

DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the Working Expenses and to end of, 1893-94.

Outlay.		Receipts during 1893-94.			Working expenses.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses)			
of 1893-94.										Rate per cent.	
Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure. (Deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59,966	13,88,713	2,604	1,65,622	1,68,226	39,858	1,051	40,909	1,27,317	...	9.17	...
25,440	4,40,977	12,832	6,21,689	6,34,521	1,51,964	4,482	1,56,446	4,78,075	...	108·41	...
6,022	72,040	20	—1,609	—1,589	7,939	422	8,361	...	9,950	...	13·81
710	23,917	821	3,278	4,099	—1,245	66	—1,179	5,278	...	22·07	...
7,953	2,01,553	3,454	59,568	63,022	14,058	661	14,719	48,303	...	23·97	...
6,121	1,24,680	2,648	23,841	26,489	11,123	540	11,663	14,826	...	11·89	...
45,359	12,77,300	33,254	3,07,720	3,40,974	1,59,666	5,733	1,65,399	1,75,575	...	13·75	...
1,51,571	35,29,180	55,633	11,80,109	12,35,742	3,83,363	12,955	3,96,318	8,39,424	...	23·79	...
11,980	1,81,848	7,887	.....	7,887	4,520	182	4,702	3,185	...	1·75	...
25,434	73,382	1,206	.....	1,206	330	31	361	845	...	1·15	...
10,175	1,38,956	1,421	.....	1,421	1,907	117	2,024	...	603	...	·43
49,853	10,39,385	10,358	.....	10,358	8,415	500	8,915	1,443	..	·14	...
7,030	2,18,572	1,347	.....	1,347	904	66	970	377	...	·17	...
20,613	3,30,191	3,098	76	3,174	6,414	394	6,808	...	3,634	...	1·11
27,022	3,79,707	5,242	1,351	6,593	3,945	216	4,161	2,432	...	·64	...
12,579	2,00,727	10,350	.....	10,350	2,474	97	2,571	7,779	...	3·88	...
4,778	45,590	522	.....	522	447	18	465	57	...	·13	...
12,273	2,21,562	3,504	.....	3,504	3,643	215	3,858	...	354	...	·16
14,122	2,27,229	4,172	.....	4,172	2,026	108	2,134	2,038	...	·90	...
1,266	39,189	1,024	.....	1,024	773	49	822	202	...	·52	...
73,914	8,31,093	4,301	.....	4,301	5,095	345	5,440	...	1,139	...	·14
2,847	59,380	5,355	.....	5,355	1,686	64	1,750	3,605	...	6·07	...
22,141	4,29,562	6,736	.....	6,736	4,917	202	5,119	1,617	...	·38	...
42,857	6,78,603	6,604	.....	6,604	5,719	235	5,954	650	...	·10	...
3,639	57,442	2,132	.....	2,132	890	34	924	1,208	...	2·10	...
22,239	3,89,910	7,071	.....	7,071	7,557	270	7,827	...	756	...	·19
18,490	1,58,707	417	.....	417	375	12	387	30	...	·02	...
259	9,027	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	9,279	...	1,987	1,987	360	3	363	1,624	...	17·50	...
3,133	63,980	1,062	666	1,728	536	24	560	1,168	...	1·83	...
3,038	81,392	352	.....	352	501	26	527	...	175	...	·22
6,350	1,67,598	2,118	.....	2,118	883	37	920	1,198	...	·71	...
1,718	62,459	414	472	886	759	32	791	95	...	·15	...
3,235	30,847	5	856	861	86	...	86	775	...	2·51	...
4,06,349	61,25,617	86,698	5,408	92,106	65,162	3,277	68,439	23,667	...	·39	...
13,978	1,90,284	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,20,327	63,15,901	86,698	5,408	92,106	65,162	3,277	68,439	23,667	...	·37	...
5,71,898	98,45,081	1,42,331	11,85,517	13,27,848	4,48,525	16,232	4,64,757	8,63,091	...	8·77	...
13,759	7,63,815	30,646	.....	30,646	5,830	222	6,052	24,594	...	3·22	...
5,85,657	1,06,08,896	1,72,977	11,85,517	13,58,494	4,54,355	16,454	4,70,809	8,87,685	...	8·37	...

percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
retained on this statement, *vide* Government Resolution No. 1592, dated 8th October 1892

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the extensions of roads constructed and in progress maintained from IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL FUNDS in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
	IMPERIAL.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Nil.						
	PROVINCIAL.						
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum ...	Road from Nipáni to Mahálingpur... ...	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	8,816	5,672	
	Do. Gokák to Navalgund	1 0	.....	1 0	8,742	4,215	
	Total, Belgaum District ...	2 1,320	.....	2 1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	2 1,320	.....	2 1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	2 1,320	.....	2 1,320	.....	...	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Nandur-Singota to Ambeghargaon (Násik-Poona Road) ...	8 0	.....	8 0	1,810	5,877	Partly metalled.
	Do. Jámgaon to Kotul	10 0	.....	10 0	2,859	...	Nearly completed.
	Do. Randha to Samrad	9 0	.....	9 0	3,325	...	Nearly completed.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	27 0	.....	27 0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	27 0	.....	27 0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	27 0	.....	27 0	.....	...	
	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ROADS ...	29 1,320	.....	29 1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL OF III AND IV ...	29 1,320	.....	29 1,320	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the extensions of LOCAL FUND ROADS constructed and in progress maintained by the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Ahmedábád to Bareja	.....	11 0	11 0	10,511	(a) 561	(a) In progress. Average of 4 years.
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	.....	11 0	11 0	.....	...	
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Road from Nadiád to Kapadvanj	27 0	.....	27 0	14,119	...	Out of this 18 miles are metalled and the remaining 9 miles, a portion of it is being metalled.
	Road from Petlád to Cambay, British Portion ...	5 4,875	.....	5 4,875	8,975	...	Completed.
	Do. do. Cambay Portion...	.....	5 972	5 972	9,143	...	Earth-work completed.
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts ...	32 4,875	5 972	38 567	.....	...	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Surat to Bárdoli (British limits) ...	.....	5 1,320	5 1,320	19,669	1,500	Constructed and maintained by Sachin State.
	Do. do. in Sachin State ...	4 0	.....	4 0	6,253	...	
	Do. Sachin to Lajpor	3 0	.....	3 0	4,218	900	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	7 0	5 1,320	12 1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	39 4,875	21 2,292	61 1,887	.....	...	
	Carried over total of I ...	39 4,875	21 2,292	61 1,887	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	39 4875	21 2,292	61 1,887	.....	...	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum ...	Road from Dhupdal Railway Station to Gokák Falls Mills	2 2,640	0 3,960	3 1,320	.....	...	In progress.
	Total, Belgaum District ...	2 2,640	0 3,960	3 1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	2 2,640	0 3,960	3 1,320	.....	...	
	TOTAL, I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	42 2,235	22 972	64 3,207	.....	...	
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Surat and Broach..	Road from Bárdoli to Sarbhon	.....	5 660	5 660	Unknown ...	300	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	.....	5 660	5 660	.....	...	
Thána	Road from Bháyndar to Utan	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Transferred to Class IV.
	Road from Máhim to Váda	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Do. do.
	Road from Kalyán to Dhysur	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Do. do.
	Total, Thána District ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	.....	5 660	5 660	.....	...	

	SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Bijápur ...	Road from Hundgund to Ilkal	6	3,960	1	1,320	8	0	3,322	...	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	6	3,960	1	1,320	8	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	6	3,960	1	1,320	8	0	.....	...	
	TOTAL, II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	6	3,960	6	1,980	13	660	.....	...	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION									
Surat and Broach .	Road from Surat Railway Station to Varacha ...	.....		3	2,640	3	2,640	1,400	980	
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	.....		3	2,640	3	2,640	.....	...	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	.....		3	2,640	3	2,640	.....	...	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Násik	Ghoti-Barighat Road	.....		.....		.....		.....	...	Transferred from Class IV.
	Total, Násik District ...	.....		.....		.....		.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	.....		.....		.....		.....	...	
	TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	.....		3	2,640	3	2,640	.....	...	
	Carried over ...	49	915	32	312	81	1,227	.....	...	
	Carried over total of I, II and III ...	49	915	32	312	81	1,227	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(4).—Local Fund Roads—concluded.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	Length in miles. Completed.	In progress.	Total.	Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	49 915	32 312	81 1,227	.....	...	
		49 915	32 312	81 1,227	.....	...	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.						
	Northern Division.						
Thána ...	Road from Máhim to Váda	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Transferred from Class I.
	Road from Kalyán to Dhysur	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Do. do.
	Road from Bháyndar to Útan	1 2,640	.....	1 2,640	5,646	671	Do. do.
	Total, Thána District ...	1 2,640	.....	1 2,640	.....	...	
	Total, Northern Division ...	1 2,640	.....	1 2,640	.....	...	
	Southern Division.						
Bijápur ...	Bijápur-Indi road	8 0	2 0	10 0	314	1,561	Average of 3 years:
	Almel-Pandharpur road, portion from Almel to Shirdhon...	1 2,640	2 2,640	4 0	876	1,815	
	Road from Kerur to Katgeri	8 0	1 0	9 0	3,080	...	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	17 2,640	5 2,640	23 0	.....	...	
	Total, Southern Division ...	17 2,640	5 2,640	23 0	.....	...	
	Central Division.						
Sholápur ...	Road from Sholápur to Bársi	42 0	.....	42 0	1,329	905	These roads have been transferred from the Civil to Public Works Agency.
	Do. Mohol Station to Pandharpur ...	24 0	.....	24 0	Not known	536	
	Portion of Temburni-Málsiras Road ...	10 0	.....	10 0	209	484	
	Do. Pandharpur-Phaltan Road ...	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	...	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	79 0	.....	79 0	.....	...	

Násik	Road from foot of Nánáshighat to Haste and Bareh	3	0	.....	3	0	2,264	977	Transferred from Class V.
	Ghoti-Barighat Road	.....		.....	.....		.....	...	Transferred to Class I.
	Dubera-Thangaon Road	.....		0 3,960	0	3,960	6,040	...	Transferred to Class III.
	Total, Násik District ...	3	0	0 3,960	3	3,960	.....	...	
Khándesh ...	Dhulia-Amalner road	8	0	.....	8	0	47,770	1,597	
	Junction road at Bhadgaon	1	783	.....	1	783	5,620	...	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	9	783	.....	9	783	.....	...	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Supa to Pimpalgaon-Deepa ...	5	0	.....	5	0	.....	1,044	Village road improved.
	Road from Kharda to Shrigonda	2.	0	.....	2	0	Unknown ...	5,676	
	Road from Nevása to Sheogaon	0	2,640	.....	0	2,640	1,734	1,056	Average of three years.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	7	2,640	.....	7	2,640	.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	98	3,423	0 3,960	99	2,103	.....	...	
	TOTAL IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.	117	3,423	6 1,320	123	4,743	.....	...	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.								
	CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Násik	Road from foot of Nánáshighát to Haste and Bareh	.....		.....	.....		.....	...	Transferred to Class IV.
	Total, Násik District ...	.....		.....	.....		.....	...	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	.....		.....	.....		.....	...	
	TOTAL V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS ...	.....		.....	.....		.....	...	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR LOCAL ROADS ...	166	4,338	38 1,632	205	690	.....	...	
	Total of I, II, III, IV and V.—Roads ...	166	4,338	38 1,632	205	690	.....	...	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5)—Statement showing the progress made in the Demarcation of roads under Public Works Agency during the year 1893-94.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.	In 1893-94.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	IMPERIAL MILITARY.						
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona District	Road leading from Sásvad to foot of the Purandhar Hill	5 4,435	0 3,960	1 0	1 3,960	4 475	By aloe hedge.
	Total, Imperial Military roads ...	5 4,435	0 3,960	1 0	1 3,960	4 475	
	IMPERIAL CIVIL.						
	II.—ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT NOT METALLED.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Thána ...	Road from Umele to Pápdi ...	1 2,640	0 2,800	0 2,480	1 0	0 2,640	
	Total, Imperial Civil roads ...	1 2,640	0 2,800	0 2,480	1 0	0 2,640	

PROVINCIAL.

I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedábád	Extra Municipal roads, Ahmedábád	4	2,090	4	1,380	0	710	4	2,090	.....			
	Road from foot of overbridge approaches near the Kálupur Gate to junction with road to Camp Ahmedábád	1	3,000	1	2,220	0	780	1	3,000	.....			
	Road from Modása to Bibipura ...	18	0	9	0	9	0	18	0	.....			
	Road from Dhunsura to Harsol ...	13	0	.....		13	0	13	0	.....			
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	36	5,090	14	3,600	22	1,490	36	5,090	.....			
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Road from Kapadvanj to Bibipura, including a branch to Ladwel ...	33	0	33	0	.....		33	0	.....			
	Limkheda and Jhálod road (Provincial portion)	10	2,640	.....		7	0	7	0	3	2,640		
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls ...	43	2,640	33	0	7	0	40	0	3	2,640		
Thána ...	Road from Neral to Mátherán ...	7	2,640	.....		.....		.....		7	2,640		
	Do. Dáhánu to Jawhár ...	27	0	27	0	.....		27	0	.....			
	Do. Ulwa to Cámpuli ...	13	2,640	11	1,320	.....		11	1,320	2	1,320		
	Do. Dharamtar to Cámpuli...	3	2,640	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	.....			
	Do. Váda to Shirghát ...	30	0	30	0	.....		30	0	.....			
	Do. Thána to Panvel ...	10	2,640	.....		.....		.....		10	2,640		
	Esplanade roads, Thána ...	1	3,780	.....		.....		.....		1	3,780		
	Total, Thána District ...	93	3,780	71	3,960	.....		71	3,960	21	5,100		
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	174	950	119	2,280	29	1,490	148	3,770	25	2,460		
	Carried over ...	174	950	119	2,280	29	1,490	148	3,770	25	2,460		

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.	In 1893-94.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	174 950	119 2,280	29 1,490	148 3,770	25 2,460	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*continued.*						
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona District	Road from Poona to the foot of the Bhor Ghát (Poona-Bombay road)...	47 622	20 0	4 0	24 0	23 622	By trench and hedge.
	Approach road to Dakkhan Central Jail, Yerrowda	1 1,320	.....	.....	.....	1 1,320	
	Road from Poona to Shirval (new Sátára road)	27 3,192	23 1,320	2 0	25 1,320	2 1,872	By aloe hedge.
	Road from G. I. P. Railway Level Crossing near Ghorpadi Station to Sirúr (Poona-Ahmednagar road) ...	41 4,850	14 3,960	1 0	15 3,960	26 890	Five miles marked by stone and cutting a trench between the stones and in 10¾ miles by trench and aloe hedge.
	Road joining Fitzgerald and Holker's Bridge	1 3,420	.....	.....	.....	1 3,420	
	Singhar road from Bombay road to join Kharakwasla road ...	3 1,230	.....	.....	.....	3 1,230	
	Road from Bhamburda level crossing to Oundh	3 4,720	.....	.....	.....	3 4,720	
	Road joining Bombay road with Oundh road	1 4,563	.....	.....	.....	1 4,563	
	Total, Poona District ...	128 2,797	58 0	7 0	65 0	63 2,797	
Sholápur ...	Bársi Station-Bársi Town road ...	21 0	20 2,640	.....	20 2,640	0 2,640	Portions lying in the Bársi Municipal limit are not demarcated.
	Total, Sholápur District ...	21 0	20 2,640	.....	20 2,640	0 2,640	
Násik ...	Manmád and Kopargaon road ...	20 3,300	.....	3 3,960	3 3,960	16 4,620	New demarcation with flat stones with semicircular heads having the letter B cut on one side and fixed at every half furlong on either side of road.
	Total, Násik District ...	20 3,300	.....	3 3,960	3 3,960	16 4,620	

Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Sirúr ...	31	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	28	0	Partly stone and partly trench.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	31	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	28	0	
Khándesh ...	Málegaon-Manmád road ...	21	0	21	0	.....		21	0	.....		
	Cross roads between Cantonment and Málegaon	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....		
	Roads connecting Government buildings at Bhusával ...	1	0	1	0	.....		1	0	.....		
	Total, Khándesh District ...	25	0	25	0	.....		25	0	.....		
	Total, Central Division ...	226	817	104	2,640	12	3,960	117	1,320	108	4,777	
	Southern Division.											
Belgaum ...	Road from Poona to Bangalore— Section from Dudhganga to Malaprabha river	75	3,960	3	3,960	67	0	70	3,960	5	0	5 miles are not required to be demarcated as they pass through Government Forest land, villages, towns, &c.
	Road from Várna to Dudhganga ...	28	0	11	2,640	16	2,640	28	0	.....		
	Krishna Bridge road	3	1,980	3	1,980	.....		3	1,980	.....		
	Road from Khánápur to Yellápur— Section from Khánápur to Linganmath	22	0	.....		22	0	22	0	.....		
	Road from Belgaum to Bágalkot— Section from Belgaum to Korkup....	43	0	17	0	17	1,320	34	1,320	8	3,960	8 miles 3,960 feet of road to be demarcated are in Sángli State.
	Road from Belgaum to Vingurla— Section from Belgaum to Amboli.	43	0	4	3,960	25	1,320	30	0	13	0	13 miles are not required to be demarcated as they pass through Government Forest land, villages, towns, &c.
	Total, Belgaum District ...	215	660	40	1,980	148	0	188	1,980	26	3,960	
Dhárwár ...	Road from Poona to Bangalore— Section from Malaprabha river at Mugutkhán Hubli to Harihar	120	2,640	52	3,120	60	1,641	112	4,761	7	3,159	
	Dhárwár Railway feeder road ...	0	4,900	0	3,400	0	1,500	0	4,900	.....		
	Road from Kárwár to Bellary— Section from Santikop to Hubli.	27	2,640	16	4,620	4	1,980	21	1,320	6	1,320	
	Road to connect the Dundur Railway station with the Hubli-Sholápur road	1	660	1	660	.....		1	660	.....		
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	150	280	71	1,240	64	5,121	136	1,081	13	4,479	
	Carried over ...	765	2,707	335	2,860	255	11	590	2,871	174	5,116	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—*Provincial Roads*—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.				Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.		In 1893-94.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	765	2,707	335	2,860	255	11	590	2,871	174	5,116	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*											
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*											
Bijápur ...	Road from Belgaum to Bágalkot— Section from Kajidoni to Bágalkot	18	1,980	18	1,980	.....		18	1,980	.....		
	Total, Bijápur District ...	18	1,980	18	1,980	.....		18	1,980	.....		
Sátára ...	Road from Mahábaleshvar to Sátára.	33	0	17	0	8	0	25	0	8	0	
	Surul-Mahábaleshvar road ...	26	2,640	21	0	3	0	24	0	2	2,640	
	Road from Karád to Chiplun— Section from Karád to the foot of the Kumbhárli Ghát ...	46	0	36	0	.....		36	0	10	0	
	Road from Sátára to Shendra ...	4	0	3	0	.....		3	0	1	0	
	Total, Sátára District ...	109	2,640	77	0	11	0	88	0	21	2,640	
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Bombay to Poona— Section from Ulwa to Chowk ...	16	0	4	0	12	0	16	0	.....		
	Road from Ratnágiri to Amba Ghát.	42	1,760	18	1,760	*		18	1,760	24	0	* Rs. 43-5 have been spent in collecting stones.
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts	58	1,760	22	1,760	12	0	34	1,760	24	0	
	Road from Sangtikop to Kárwár *viâ* Arbail Ghát	74	3,960	.....		18	5,252	18	5,252	55	3,988	55 miles 3,988 feet are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.

	Road from Yekumbi to Samasgi ...	6	2,640	.....		.....		.....		6	2,640	Out of this 5 miles 3,220 feet	do.	do.
	Road from Palla to Bankápur ...	2	2,640	.....		.....		.....		2	2,640	2 miles 2,640 feet	do.	do.
Kánara ...	Road from Kárwár to Kodibág ...	2	2,640	.....	1	4,839	1	4,839	0	3,081	3,081 feet	do.	do.	
	Road from Koney Bridge to Shezwad	2	3,780	.....	2	3,008	2	3,008	0	772	772 feet	do.	do.	
	Road from Katgal to the bank of Tadri river	1	0	.....	0	2,105	0	2,105	0	3,175	3,175 feet	do.	do.	
	Road from Haliyál to Belgaum Frontier up to Linganmath ...	9	0	.....	8	970	8	970	0	4,310	4,310 feet	do.	do.	
	Road from Koney to the Kodibág road *viâ* Jail at Kárwár	1	2,490	.....	0	2,640	0	2,640	0	5,130	5,130 feet	do.	do.	
	Total, Kánara District ...	100	2,310	.....	32	2,974	32	2,974	67	4,616				
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	651	4,350	229 1,680	268	2,815	497	4,495	153	5,135				
	SIND DIVISION.													
Western Nára Canals.	Bágho-toro road	5	0	5 0	.....		5	0	.....					
	TOTAL, SIND DIVISION ...	5	0	5 0	.....		5	0	.....					
	TOTAL (I) ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	1,057	837	458 1,320	310	2,985	768	4,305	288	1,812				
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.													
	NORTHERN DIVISION.													
Thána ...	Bombay-Agra road portion from Kurla to Kássára	65	0	30 0	.....		30	0	35	0				
	Total, Thána District ...	65	0	30 0	.....		30	0	35	0				
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	65	0	30 0	.....		30	0	35	0				
	Carried over ...	1,122	837	488 1,320	310	2,985	798	4,305	323	1,812				
	Carried over total of I ...	1,057	837	458 1,320	310	2,985	768	4,305	288	1,812				

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated. Up to 31st March 1893.		In 1893-94.		Total.		Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,057	837	458	1,320	310	2,985	768	4,305	288	1,812	
		1,122	837	488	1,320	310	2,985	798	4,305	323	1,812	
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*concluded.*											
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Poona District	Road from St. Patrick's Church, Poona, to Hingangaon (Poona-Sholápur road)	87	3,960	30	0	17	2,640	47	2,640	40	1,320	32 miles by aloe hedge and 15½ miles by stone.
	Total, Poona District ...	87	3,960	30	0	17	2,640	47	2,640	40	1,320	
Sholápur ...	Bársi-Yedsi road	20	0	18	0	.....		18	0	2	0	Portions lying in Bársi Municipal lands are not demarcated.
	Yedsi-Tadwala road	8	0	8	0	.....		8	0	.....		Earthen mounds.
	Total, Sholápur District ...	28	0	26	0	.....		26	0	2	0	
Násik ...	Bombay-Agra road	85	660	10	0	6	1,980	16	1,980	68	3,960	Original demarcation with square-headed stones. New demarcation with flat stones having semi-circular heads.
	Násik-Poona road	33	0	6	0	2	2,640	8	2,640	24	2,640	
	Násik-Balsár road	39	0	.....		2	0	2	0	37	0	Demarcation with flat stones with semicircular heads.
	Nándgaon-Aurangábád road ...	11	3,300	.....		3	3,960	3	3,960	7	4,620	
	Total, Násik District ...	168	3,960	16	0	14	3,300	30	3,300	138	660	

Ahmednagar	Road from the foot of the Imámpur Ghát to Toka	27	0	1	500	1	0	2	500	24	4,780	Partly stone and partly trench.
	Road from Ahmednagar to Paithan	52	660	3	2,640	1	2,640	5	0	47	660	
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	79	660	4	3,140	2	2,640	7	500	72	160	
Khándesh ...	Bombay-Agra road	106	0	77	0	12	0	89	0	17	0	Stones are ready for 14 miles.
	Dhulia-Chálisgaon road	34	0	34	0	.....		34	0	.....		
	Total, Khándesh District ..	140	0	111	0	12	0	123	0	17	0	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	503	3,300	187	3,140	46	3,300	234	1,160	269	2,140	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
Dhárwár ...	Road from Havanur to Ekambi— Section from Háveri to Samasgi ...	28	1,320	24	5,105	3	1,495	28	1,320	.....		
	Road from Kárwár to Bellary— Section from Hubli to Gadag ...	34	0	32	3,300	1	1,980	34	0	.....		
	Do. Gadag to Hesrur...	29	0	.....		12	2,860	12	2,860	16	2,420	
	Road to connect Hulkoti Railway station to the Kárwár-Bellary road	0	3,300	0	3,300	.....		0	3,300	.....		
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	91	4,620	58	1,145	17	1,055	75	2,200	16	2,420	
Kánara ...	Road from Dhárwár Frontier near Yangatti to Kumpta *vid* Sirsi ...	78	2,640	.....		4	5,230	4	5,230	73	2,690	Out of this 69 miles 1,944 feet are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.
	Total, Kánara District ...	78	2,640	.....		4	5,230	4	5,230	73	2,690	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	170	1,980	58	1,145	22	1,005	80	2,150	89	5,110	
	TOTAL (II) ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...	739	0	275	4,285	68	4,305	344	3,310	394	1,970	
	Carried over ...	1,796	837	734	325	379	2,010	1,113	2,335	682	3,782	
	Carried over total of I and II ...	1,796	837	734	325	379	2,010	1,113	2,335	682	3,782	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.		In 1893-94.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,796 837	734	325	379 2,010	1,113 2,335	682 3,782	
		1,796 837	734	325	379 2,010	1,113 2,335	682 3,782	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.							
	CENTRAL DIVISION.							
Násik	Nánáshighát road	4 0	.....		.....	.....	4 0	Flat stones with semicircular heads.
	Total, Násik District ...	4 0	.....		.....	.....	4 0	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	4 0	.....		.....	.....	4 0	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Belgaum ...	Road from Belgaum to Kárwár—Section from Belgaum to Shetowna	35 0	.....		14 0	14 0	21 0	21 miles are not required to be demarcated as they pass through Government Forest land, villages, towns, &c.
	Road from Devgad to Nipáni—Section from Dájipur to Nipáni on Poona-Bangalore road	38 3,960	.....		38 3,960	38 3,960	.....	
	Total, Belgaum District ...	73 3,960	.....		52 3,960	52 3,960	21 0	
Kánara ...	Road from Gairsapa to Falls and Talgupa	25 0	.....		.....	.....	25 0	Out of this 24 miles 2,745 feet are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.
	Road from Yellápur to Bankápur *viâ* Mundgad	29 0	.....		3 836	3 836	25 4,444	25 miles 4,444 feet do. do.
	Road from Sanikatta to Hebul ...	18 0	.....		7 1,345	7 1,345	10 3,935	10 „ 3,935 „ do. do.
	Koney Sea Slope road at Kárwár ..	1 2,844	.....		0 2,470	0 2,470	1 374	1 „ 374 „ do. do.
	Road from junction of Nolúr deviation near Ballaguli to Ankola ...	3 3,960	.....		2 210	2 210	1 3,750	1 „ 3,750 „ do. do.

	Road from Haliyál to Supa... ...	20	2,640	.....		2	3,635	2	3,635	17	4,285	17 „ 4,285 „ do. do.
	Do. to Mavinkop ...	4	2,640	.....		2	1,620	2	1,620	2	1,020	2 „ 1,020 „ do. do.
	Total, Kánara District ...	102	1,524	.....		17	4,836	17	4,836	84	1,968	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	176	204	.....		70	3,516	70	3,516	105	1,968	
	TOTAL (III) MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	180	204	.....		70	3,516	70	3,516	109	1,968	
	IV.—MURÁM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.											
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Thána ...	Satowli Khind road	2	0	2	0	.....		2	0	.....		
	Medwan and Nanivli Khind roads...	10	0	10	0	.....		10	0	.....		
	Total, Thána District ...	12	0	12	0	.....		12	0	.....		
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	12	0	12	0	.....		12	0	.....		
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Poona District	Road from Dápuri to Ambeghargaon (Poona-Násik road)	53	0	15	0	2	0	17	0	36	0	By trench and aloe hedge.
	Total, Poona District ...	53	0	15	0	2	0	17	0	36	0	
Sholápur ...	Poona-Hyderábád road— Section from river Bhima to Tandulvádi	75	0	75	0	.....		75	0	.....		By stones.
	Sholápur-Bijápur road— Section from Sholápur to Tákli.	20	0	20	0	.....		20	0	.....		
	Cantonment roads	4	2,640	4	2,640	.....		4	2,640	.....		
	Kuslumb-Yermala road	8	0	8	0	.....		8	0	.....		
	Total, Sholápur District ...	107	2,640	107	2,640	.....		107	2,640	.....		
	Carried over ...	2,148	3,681	868	2,965	452	246	1,320	3,211	828	470	
	Carried over total of I, II and III.	1,976	1,041	734	325	450	246	1,184	571	792	470	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated. Up to 31st March 1893.	In 1893-94.	Total.	Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward	1,976 1,041	734 325	450 246	1,184 571	792 470	
		2,148 3,681	868 2,965	452 246	1,320 3,211	828 470	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*concluded.*						
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*concluded.*						
Ahmednagar	Road from Ahmednagar to Pimpalgaon (Málegaon road)	66 0	1 & 16 miles on right. 18 „ on left	.....	1 & 16 miles on right. 18 „ on left	49 0 47 0	The figures given by the Executive Engineer refer to demarcation on both the sides of the same roads and therefore for sake of convenience the average is taken for totals.
	Road from Nandur-Shingota to Alley Khind (Násik-Poona Road)	37 0	1 0	4 0	5 0	32 0	Gutter and trench.
	Road from Jámgaon to Kotul	10 0	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	Stones.
	Road from Randha to Samrad	9 0	.....	9 0	9 0	.....	Do.
	Total, Ahmednagar District	122 0	19 0	23 0	42 0	80 0	
Khándesh	Dhulia-Surat road	86 0	25 2,640	1 0	26 2,640	59 2,640	Of this 49¼ miles is fair weather road.
	Total, Khándesh District	86 0	25 2,640	1 0	26 2,640	59 2,640	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION	368 2,640	167 0	26 0	193 0	175 2,640	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dhárwár	Road from Havanur to Ekambi—Section from Havanur to Haveri.	22 0	.....	22 0	22 0	.....	
	Road from Anmod to Hemadgi—Section from Anmod at the head of the Tinai Ghát to Hemadgi towards Khánápur	6 0	6 0	.....	6 0	.....	

	Road from Dhárwár to Goa— Section from Dhárwár to Tinai Ghát	59	0	14	95	6	1,155	20	1,250	38	4,030		
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	87	0	20	95	28	1,155	48	1,250	38	4,030		
Bijápur ...	Road from Bijápur to Miraj— Section from Bijápur to Honwad..	24	3,300	12	2,830	9	3,300	22	850	2	2,450	The portion to be demarcated is within the town of Bijápur and within Municipal limits.	
	Road from Sholápur to Hubli— Section from Tákli on the river Bhima to Konur on the Malaprabha	115	2,640	12	660	32	0	44	660	71	1,980		
	Road from Karád to Bijápur— Section from Nágaz to Tikote ...	14	2,640	9	1,320	5	1,320	14	2,640	.....			
	Total, Bijápur District ...	154	3,300	33	4,810	46	4,620	80	4,150	73	4,430		
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Alibág to Kampoli ...	13	0	2	0	11	0	13	0	.....			
	Section from Alibág to Dharamtar Road from Poladpur to Hathkambe.	94	2,640	40	1,320	*.....		40	1,320	54	1,320	* Rs. 119-4-9 have been spent in collecting stones, &c.	
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába District	107	2,640	42	1,320	11	0	53	1,320	54	1,320		
Kánara ...	Road from Sirsi to Shimoga, *viâ* Banvási	19	1,320	.....		.....		.....		19	1,320	Out of this 13 miles and 1,828 feet are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.	
	Road from Sadáshivgad to Goa Frontier	5	2,640	.....		4	3,420	4	3,420	0	4,500	4,500 feet do. do.	
	Road from Shetavna to Kárwár, *viâ* Kadra and Unshi Ghát ...	52	0	.....		2	2,710	2	2,710	49	2,570	49 miles 2,570 feet do. do.	
	Total, Kánara District ...	76	3,960	.....		7	850	7	850	69	3,110		
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	425	4,620	96	945	93	1,345	189	2,290	236	2,330		
	TOTAL (IV) MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...	806	1,980	275	945	119	1,345	394	2,290	411	4,970		
	Carried over ...	2,782	3,021	1,009	1,270	569	1,591	1,578	2,861	1,204	160		
	Carried over totals of I, II, III and IV	2,782	3,021	1,009	1,270	569	1,591	1,578	2,861	1,204	160		

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Provincial Roads—concluded.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.	In 1893-94.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward...	2,782 3,021	1,009 1,270	569 1,591	1,578 2,861	1,204 160	
		2,782 3,021	1,009 1,270	569 1,591	1,578 2,861	1,204 160	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Ahmedábád to Harsol (British portion)	23 0	11 0	7 3,960	18 3,960	4 1,320	
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	23 0	11 0	7 3,960	18 3,960	4 1,320	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	23 0	11 0	7 3,960	18 3,960	4 1,320	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Násik ...	Satighát road	5 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0	New demarcation with flat stones with semicircular heads having the letter B cut on one side and fixed at every half furlong on either side of road.
	Satighát-Harsul road	2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0	
	Karanjali-Harsul road	18 0	.....	2 0	2 0	16 0	
	Total, Násik District ...	25 0	.....	2 0	2 0	23 0	
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Málegaon to Ambit ...	11 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	8 0	Stone.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	11 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	8 0	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	36 0	1 0	4 0	5 0	31 0	

	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dhárwár ...	Hubli-Sholápur road— Section from Konur to Hubli ...	40 2,640	21 3,960	18 1,320	40 0	0 2,640	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	40 2,640	21 3,960	18 1,320	40 0	0 2,640	
Kánara ...	Road from Yellápur to Haliyal ...	27 0	.....	5 4,850	5 4,850	21 430	21 miles 430 feet are not required to be demarcated as they run through Government Forests.
	Kundal Ghát approach ...	9 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0	9 miles do. do.
	Dhokerpa Ghát approach ...	7 2,640	.....	.....	.....	7 2,640	7 miles 2,640 feet do. do.
	Kuveshi Ghát approach ...	11 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 miles do. do.
	Diggy Ghát approach	20 2,640	.....	.....	.....	20 2,640	20 miles 2,640 feet do. do.
	Road from Kárka to Samjoda *viâ* Dandolli and Patelli	19 0	.....	0 3,800	0 3,800	18 1,480	18 miles 1,480 feet do. do.
	Road from Yellápur to Ganeshgudi and Barballi	19 0	.....	0 1,710	0 1,710	18 3,570	18 miles 3,570 feet do. do.
	Total, Kánara District ...	113 0	.....	6 5,080	6 5,080	106 200	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	153 2,640	21 3,960	25 1,120	46 5,080	106 2,840	
	SIND DIVISION.						
Begári Canals...	Road from Jacobábád to Khaira Garhi	32 2,640	12 3,802	19 4,118	32 2,640	.....	
	TOTAL, SIND DIVISION ...	32 2,640	12 3,802	19 4,118	32 2,640	.....	
	TOTAL (V) VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS ...	245 0	46 2,482	56 3,918	103 1,120	141 4,160	
	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ROADS	3,027 3,021	1,055 3,752	626 229	1,681 3,981	1,345 4,320	
	TOTAL OF I, II, III, IV AND V.	3,027 3,021	1,055 3,752	626 229	1,681 3,981	1,345 4,320	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Local Roads.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.	In 1893-94.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	LOCAL.						
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedábád...	Ahmedábád to Bareja road ...	11 0	11 0	.....	11 0	.....	
	Road from Bowla to near Sábarmati Railway station, Ahmedábád ...	24 0	24 0	.....	24 0	.....	
	Road from Sarkhej to Sánand ...	9 0	9 0	.....	9 0	.....	
	Road from Sánand town to the Sánand Railway station ...	2 2,640	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	.....	
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	46 2,640	46 2,640	.....	46 2,640	.....	
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Kaira and Mehmadábád road, including branches	11 1,320	11 1,320	.....	11 1,320	.....	
	Kaira and Sábarmati road, including branches	14 3,960	14 3,960	.....	14 3,960	.....	
	Nadiád and Vásna road, including branches	18 2,640	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	.....	
	Barejri and Náika road, Kaira Section	9 2,640	9 2,640	.....	9 2,640	.....	Clearly demarcated by survey pillars and water channels.
	Do. do. Ahmedábád Section.	4 3,960	4 3,960	.....	4 3,960	.....	
	Petlád and Cambay road (British portion)	6 0	6 0	.....	6 0	.....	Demarcated by the Survey Department.
	Nadiád and Kapadvanj road ..	27 0	27 0	.....	27 0	.....	
	Dákor and Kapadvanj road ...	20 0	20 0	.....	20 0	.....	
	Vásad and Borsad road	11 1,320	11 1,320	.....	11 1,320	.....	
	Limkheda-Jhálod road (British portion)	14 2,640	.....	9 0	9 0	5 2,640	

	Godhra and Dohad road (British portion)	24	0	15	2,640	3	0	18	2,640	5	2,640	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls District	161	2,640	138	2,640	12	0	150	2,640	11	0	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Anklesvar to Hánsot ...	13	2,640	13	2,640	.....		13	2,640	.....		
	Road from Anklesvar to Bore Bhátha	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....		
	Road from Surat to Sachin... ...	7	2,640	4	0	3	2,640	7	2,640	.....		
	Road from Sachin to Lajpur ...	3	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	.....		
	Road from Kim to Tarkeshvar ...	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....		
	Road from Tarkeshvar to Mándvi ...	18	0	18	0	.....		18	0	.....		
	Road from Surat to Bárdoli... ...	5	1,320	.....		.....		.....		5	1,320	In progress.
	Total, Surat and Broach District...	59	1,320	48	2,640	5	2,640	54	0	5	1,320	
Thána ...	Road from Chowk to Karjat ...	5	0	1	0	.....		1	0	4	0	
	Road from Bándra to Ghodbandar .	18	0	16	0	.....		16	0	2	0	
	Road from Sanján Railway station to Bandar	2	2,640	.....		.....		.....		2	2,640	
	Road from Wawji to Umbargaon ...	3	1,320	.....		.....		.....		3	1,320	
	Road from Dáhánu Railway station to Pawada Creek	1	1,320	.....		.....		.....		1	1,320	
	Road from Boisar to Chinchni ...	7	2,640	.....		6	2,640	6	2,640	1	0	
	Do. Bhiwndi to Kone ...	5	0	.....		1	2,640	1	2,640	3	2,640	
	Do. Sion to Trombay ...	6	0	.....		.....		.....		6	0	
	Do. Ghátkopar to Mahul ...	6	0	.....		.....		.....		6	0	
	Do. Verár to Agáshi ...	3	2,640	.....		.....		.....		3	2,640	
	Do. Wadowli to Sion-Trombay	0	2,800	.....		.....		.....		0	2,800	
	Do. Kurla to Kole Kalyán ...	0	1,400	.....		.....		.....		0	1,400	
	Pawai Village road	2	2,350	.....		.....		.....		2	2,350	
	Road from Kandivali to Bándra-Ghorbandar road	0	3,000	.....		.....		.....		0	3,000	
	Pokharan road	4	1,320	.....		.....		.....		4	1,320	
	Road from Kurla to Versowa ...	7	2,640	.....		1	0	1	0	6	2,640	
	Do. from Sáki to Vehár	3	0	.....		.....		.....		3	0	
	Do. from Bassein to Nirmal ...	5	2,640	2	0	.....		2	0	3	2,640	
	Do. from Pápdi to Gokhirwa ...	6	3,960	.....		3	2,640	3	2,640	3	1,320	
	Kusar Ghát road	6	0	.....		.....		.....		6	0	
	Road from Bhándup to Agra road...	0	3,025	.....		.....		.....		0	3,025	
	Road from Bhándup to Vehár ...	2	2,640	.....		.....		.....		2	2,640	
	Carried over ...	97	4,655	19	0	12	2,640	31	2,640	66	2,015	
		267	1,320	233	2,640	17	2,640	251	0	16	1,320	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Local Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated. Up to 31st March 1893.	In 1893-94.	Total.	Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
	Brought forward ...	267 1,320	233 2,640	17 2,640	251 0	16 1,320	
		97 4,655	19 0	12 2,640	31 2,640	66 2,015	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*						
Thána ...	Road from Malád to Merwa ...	3 2,640	.....	.....	.....	3 2,640	
	Do. from Govindi to Sion Trombay.	0 3,100	.....	.....	.....	0 3,100	
	Do. from Maroli to Amik Chembur.	0 960	.....	.....	.....	0 960	
	Khandwati road	0 2,200	.....	.....	.....	0 2,200	
	Chinchiwali road	0 1,600	.....	.....	.....	0 1,600	
	Road from Thána to Ghodbandar ...	7 2,640	.....	.....	.....	7 2,640	
	Total, Thána District ...	110 1,955	19 0	12 2,640	31 2,640	78 4,595	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	377 3,275	252 2,640	30 0	282 2,640	95 635	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona District	Road from Junnar to Náráyangaon .	9 0	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	6 2,640	By trench and aloe hedge.
	Road from Poona to A'landi ...	9 0	4 1,320	0 2,640	4 3,960	4 1,320	
	Total, Poona District ...	18 0	6 3,960	0 2,640	7 1,320	10 3,960	
Násik ...	Násik-Trimbak road	17 2,640	.....	2 0	2 0	15 2,640	Flat stones with semicircular heads.
	Roads in and about Násik	2 0	.....	0 2,640	0 2,640	1 2,640	
	Shelbarighát road	3 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0	
	Total, Násik District ...	22 2,640	.....	2 2,640	2 2,640	20 0	

Khándesh ...	Chálisgaon station road ...	0	4,400	0	4,400	.....		0	4,400	.....			
	Chálisgaon Railway crossing road ...	0	3,800	0	3,800	.....		0	3,800	.....			
	Station road at Dhulia	9	0	.....		.....		.....		9	0		
	Total, Khándesh District ...	10	2,920	1	2,920	.....		1	2,920	9	0		
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	51	280	8	1,600	3	0	11	1,600	39	3,960		
	TOTAL (I) ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	428	3,555	260	4,240	33	0	293	4,240	134	4,595		
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.												
	NORTHERN DIVISION.												
Ahmedábád...	Road from Ahmedábád to Dholka up to Mile No. 8	8	0	8	0	.....		8	0	.....			
	Road from Dhandhuka to Ránpur ...	18	0	18	0	.....		18	0	.....			
	Dhandhuka-Gogo road (British portion)	30	0	30	0	.....		30	0	.....			
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	56	0	56	0	.....		56	0	.....			
Surat and Broach.	Road from Broach to Jambusar ...	29	0	29	0	.....		29	0	.....			
	Road from Hope Bridge approach to Bhátha (Surat)	4	2,640	2	0	2	2,640	4	2,640	.....			
	Total, Surat and Broach District ...	33	2,640	31	0	2	2,640	33	2,640	.....			
Thána ...	Road from Kalyán to Málsej Ghát...	35	0	32	0	3	0	35	0	.....			
	Road from Kalyán to Dhysar ...	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....			
	Road from Kalwa to Belápur ...	7	0	7	0	.....		7	0	.....			
	Road from Máhim to Váda ...	33	0	23	0	6	0	29	0	4	0		
	Road from Bhyndar to Utan ...	6	0	4	2,640	.....		4	2,640	1	2,640		
	Road from Bhiwndi to Váda ...	25	2,640	25	2,640	.....		25	2,640	.....			
	Total, Thána District ...	115	2,640	101	0	9	0	110	0	5	2,640		
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	205	0	188	0	11	2,640	199	2,640	5	2,640		
	Carried over ...	633	3,555	448	4,240	44	2,640	493	1,600	140	1,955		
	Carried over total of I ...	428	3,555	260	4,240	33	0	293	4,240	134	4,595		

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Local Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.				Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.		In 1893-94.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	428	3,555	260	4,240	33	0	293	4,240	134	4,595	
		633	3,555	448	4,240	44	2,640	493	1,600	140	1,955	
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—*concluded.*											
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Poona District	Road from Poona to Paud ...	17	2,640	5	0	0	2,640	5	2,640	12	0	By trench and hedge.
	Road from Poona to Singhar Fort...	13	0	7	0	1	0	8	0	5	0	
	Total, Poona District ...	30	2,640	12	0	1	2,640	13	2,640	17	0	
Násik ...	Ghoti Barighat road	13	1,320	.....		2	0	2	0	11	1,320	Flat stones with semicircular heads.
	Total, Násik District ...	13	1,320	.....		2	0	2	0	11	1,320	
Khándesh ...	Sávda Gátha road	3	0	.....		1	2,640	1	2,640	1	2,640	Stones are ready for 1¼ miles.
	Total, Khándesh District ...	3	0	.....		1	2,640	1	2,640	1	2,640	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	46	3,960	12	0	5	0	17	0	29	3,960	

	SOUTHERN DIVISION.										
Bijápur ...	Bágalkot-Hungund road ...	27	2,640	5	1,320	.....		5	1,320	22	1,320
	Guledgud-Katgeri road ...	6	2,640	6	2,640	.....		6	2,640	.....	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	34	0	11	3,960	.....		11	3,960	22	1,320
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	34	0	11	3,960	.....		11	3,960	22	1,320
	TOTAL (II) ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	285	3,960	211	3,960	16	2,640	228	1,320	57	2,640
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.										
	NORTHERN DIVISION.										
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Godhra and Khakheria road, including branch to Godhra Railway station	24	1,320	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....	
	Kálol and Chámpáner road ...	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....	
	Chámpáner and Jámbughoda road (British portion)	9	0	9	0	.....		9	0	.....	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahals District	42	1,320	42	1,320	.....		42	1,320	.....	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Bulsár to Dharampor ...	15	2,640	15	2,640	.....		15	2,640	.....	
	Road from Bulsár to Párdi *vid* Pár river	6	2,640	6	2,640	.....		6	2,640	.....	
	Road from Domas Kentish Junction to Gavier...	4	2,640	2	0	2	2,640	4	2,640	.....	
	Carried over ...	26	2,640	24	0	2	2,640	26	2,640	.....	
		756	3,555	514	4,240	49	2,640	564	1,600	192	1,955
	Carried over total of I and II...	714	2,235	472	2,920	49	2,640	522	280	192	1,955

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Local Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.	Number of miles of roads demarcated.			Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.	Remarks.
			Up to 31st March 1893.	In 1893-94.	Total.		
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	
		714 2,235	472 2,920	49 2,640	522 280	192 1,955	
	Brought forward ...	756 3,555	514 4,240	49 2,640	564 1,600	192 1,955	
		26 2,640	24 0	2 2,640	26 2,640	.....	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—*concluded.*						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*						
Surat and Broach—*concluded.*	Road from Ránder to Olpád ...	8 2,640	8 2,640	.....	8 2,640	.....	
	Do. Surat Railway station to Varachha	3 2,640	.....	.....	.....	3 2,640	In progress.
	Total, Surat and Broach District ...	38 2,640	32 2,640	2 2,640	35 0	3 2,640	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	80 3,960	74 3,960	2 2,640	77 1,320	3 2,640	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Sholápur ...	Jeur-Karmála road	11 0	11 0	.....	11 0	.....	By stones.
	Bársi Station-Pandharpur road ...	31 0	.....	29 0	29 0	2 0	Do. the work has been suspended for want of a revenue surveyor from the Collector's office.
	Pandharpur-Janoni road ...	41 0	.....	.....	.....	41 0	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	83 0	11 0	29 0	40 0	43 0	

Ahmednagar	Shrigonda-Kashti road ...	8	0	8	0	.....		8	0	.....		
	Shrigonda-Vadgaon road *viâ* Pimpri Railway station ...	7	0	6	0	0	2,640	6	2,640	0	2,640	Gutter.
	Road from Párner to Chincholi ...	5	0	1	0	1	1,320	2	1,320	2	3,960	Partly stones and partly trench.
	Do. from Karjat to Chincholi ...	6	2640	2	0	0	2,640	2	2,640	4	0	Gutter.
	Do. from Jámkhed to Moho Ghát.	5	0	5	0	.....		5	0	.....		
	Ráhuri station and branch feeder roads	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	.....		Gutter and stones.
	Road from Rahata to Chitali Railway station...	10	0	1	0	.....		1	0	9	0	Stones.
	Do. from Kopargaon to Signápur	2	2,640	2	0	.....		2	0	0	2,640	Do.
	Belwandi feeder road	3	0	3	0	.....		3	0	.....		Gutters.
	Road from Khospuri to Ismálpur ...	12	2,640	12	2,640	.....		12	2,640	.....		Trench.
	Do. from Loni to Belápur Railway station	14	0	14	0	.....		14	0	.....		Gutter and trench.
	Do. from the Belápur town to the Belápur Railway station ...	4	0	4	0	.....		4	0	.....		Do.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	80	2,640	60	2,640	3	1,320	63	3,960	16	3,960	
Khándesh ...	Máheji station road	2	2,640	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	.....		
	Bhadgaon-Talváda road	9	0	.....		9	0	9	0	.....		
	Cross road at Erandole	1	2,640	.....		1	2,640	1	2,640	.....		
	Total, Khándesh District ...	13	0	2	2,640	10	2,640	13	0	.....		
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	176	2,640	74	0	42	3,960	116	3,960	59	3,960	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
Dhárwár ...	Navalgund-Annigiri road ...	11	2,640	11	2,640	.....		11	2,640	.....		
	Dhárwár-Haliyál road	17	0	17	0	.....		17	0	.....		
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	28	2,640	28	2,640	.....		28	2,640	.....		
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	28	2,640	28	2,640	.....		28	2,640	.....		
	TOTAL (III) MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT	285	3,960	177	1,320	45	1,320	222	2,640	63	1,320	
	Carried over ...	1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	
	Carried over total of I, II and III.	1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Local Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.						Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1893.		In 1893-94.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	
		1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.											
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Thána ...	Road from Ambadi to Wajreshvari .	4	2,640	.....		1	1,053	1	1,053	3	1,587	This road is not constructed but surveyed only and land is not acquired.
	Total, Thána District ...	4	2,640	.....		1	1,053	1	1,053	3	1,587	
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Godhra and Shera road	14	0	14	0	.....		14	0	.....		
	Oodwada and Sunth road	20	0	20	0	.....		20	0	.....		
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls District	34	0	34	0	.....		34	0	.....		
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	38	2,640	34	0	1	1,053	35	1,053	3	1,587	
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
	Road from Talegaon to Railway station...	1	1,320	0	2,640	.....		0	2,640	0	3,960	Trench and partly prickly-pear hedges and aloe.
	Do. from Hadapsar to Nira Bridge (old Sátára road)	38	4,224	10	2,640	1	0	11	2,640	27	1,584	Aloe hedge.
	Do. from Wadgaon to Shikrápur...	33	0	9	2,640	1	2,640	11	0	22	0	Trench and do. do.
	Do. from Kárli Railway station to join Bombay Mail road ...	1	2,640	.....		.....		.....		1	2,640	
	Do. from Pátas to Pátas Railway station	3	1,320	1	1,320	0	3,960	2	0	1	1,320	1¼ mile aloe hedge and ¾ mile by stone on one side.

Poona	Do. from Bárámati to Khanota ...	21	0	3	4,620	1	0	4	4,620	16	660	¾ aloe hedge and 1 mile by stone on both sides.
	Do. from Nira Bridge to Sirúr ...	55	3,960	8	0	1	0	9	0	46	3,960	By aloe hedge.
	Do. from Khed to Pábal ...	12	0	5	0	1	0	6	0	6	0	Trench and prickly-pear and aloe-hedge.
	Do. from Khed to Bhorgiri ...	31	0	12	0	.....		12	0	19	0	Do. do.
	Do. from Manchár to Ghoda ...	8	0	6	0	.....		6	0	2	0	Do. do.
	Do. from Junnar to Rájur ...	6	0	2	1,320	.....		2	1,320	3	3,960	By trench and aloe hedge.
	Do. from Diksál Railway station to join Sholápur road ...	1	1,320	1	0	0	1,320	1	1,320	.....		1 mile stones on one side and aloe fencing on the other and ¼ mile stones on one side.
	Do. from Lánowli to Sakarpathar ...	3	0	.....		.....		.....		3	0	
	Do. from Yewat Railway station to join the Sholápur road ...	1	1,320	.....		.....		.....		1	1,320	
	Do. from Loni to Chandgaon ...	4	0	.....		.....		.....		4	0	
	Do. from Chinchwad to Railway station ...	1	1,320	.....		.....		.....		1	1,320	
	Do. from Loni to Pabal ...	15	0	.....		.....		.....		15	0	
	Do. from Indápur to Bárámati ...	31	0	.....		.....		.....		31	0	
	Do. from village of Mundwa to the proposed station on the G. I. P. Line ...	0	3,692	.....		.....		.....		0	3,692	
	Do. from Loni Kalbhar, G. I. P. R., to join Sholápur road ...	0	412	.....		.....		.....		0	412	By trench and partly prickly-pear hedge and aloe.
	Do. from Ghoda to Ambegaon ...	10	4,100	10	2,640	.....		10	2,640	0	1,460	
	Total, Poona District ...	279	4,508	70	1,980	6	2,640	76	4,620	202	5,168	
Násik	*Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road.*											
	In Peint sub-division ...	24	0	.....		2	0	2	0	22	0	
	In Satána do. ...	20	0	.....		3	660	3	660	16	4,620	
	Khándesh and Nizám's Frontier road.											
	In Yeola sub-division ...	52	0	.....		.....		.....		52	0	Flat stones with semicircular heads.
	In Satána do. ...	30	0	.....		3	1,320	3	1,320	26	3,960	
	Satána-Málegaon road ...	23	0	1	0	3	1,320	4	1,320	18	3,960	
	Nasik-Wagheda road ...	22	0	.....		3	0	3	0	19	0	
	Nándshighát-Barhi road ...	11	0	.....		1	0	1	0	10	0	
	Harsul-Goldari road ...	10	0	.....		2	0	2	0	8	0	
	Cherraibári road ...	1	0	.....		.....		.....		1	0	
	Total, Násik District ...	193	0	1	0	17	3,300	18	3,300	174	1,980	
	Carried over ...	1,511	2,783	755	940	120	393	875	1,333	636	1,450	
	Carried over total of I, II and III.	1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(5).—Local Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.						Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1893.		In 1893-94.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	
		1,511	2,783	755	940	120	393	875	1,333	636	1,450	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED —*continued.*											
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*concluded.*											
Ahmednagar	Road from Ahmednagar to Jámkhed.	20	3,960	15	0	0	3,960	15	3,960	5	0	Gutters and trees.
	Do. from Kolhár to Bári	65	0	2	0	.....		2	0	63	0	Stones.
	Do. from Supa to Pimpalgaon Dipa	47	3,960	15	2,640	6	0	21	2,640	26	1,320	Partly stone and partly trench.
	Do. from Supa to Sárola	8	0	1	2,640	3	0	4	2,640	3	2,640	Do. do.
	Do. from Nagar to Takli-Khándeshvar	39	1,320	27	0	2	0	29	0	10	1,320	Partly gutter and partly trees.
	Do. from Tisgaon to Páthardi ...	7	1,320	7	1,320	.....		7	1,320	.....		Gutter and trench.
	Do. from Khadke on Ahmednagar-Toka road to Belápur Railway station *viá* Nevása ...	24	0	21	0	.....		21	0	3	0	Do.
	Do. from Ahmednagar to Shevgaon	40	0	0	875	.....		0	875	39	4,405	Trench.
	Do. from Kharda to Shrigonda ...	66	0	30	0	0	2,640	30	2,640	35	2,640	Gutter.
	Do. from Shendi to Vámbori ..	8	2,640	0	1,320	0	2,640	0	3,960	7	3,960	Stones.
	Do. Nevása to Badhegaon *viá* Shevgaon	25	0	21	0	0	2,640	21	2,640	3	2,640	Trench.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	351	2,640	140	3,515	13	1,320	153	4,835	197	3,085	

Khándesh ...	Mhásvad-Dhulia road ...	...	46	0	20	0	11	1,320	31	1,320	14	3,960	Stones are ready for 8 miles.
	Erandole-Dharangaon-Chopda road		18	1,320	6	3,960	.....		6	3,960	11	2,640	Do. for 2 do.
	Jalgaon-Dharangaon road	...	19	2,640	10	2,640	.....		10	2,640	9	0	Do. for 3 do.
	Kajgaon-Párola road ...	...	22	660	4	0	8	0	12	0	10	660	Do. for 5 do.
	Songir-Nandurbár road	...	44	3,960	22	0	.....		22	0	22	3,960	Do. for 14¼ do.
	Dondaicha-Sháháda road	...	17	0	4	0	.....		4	0	13	0	Do. for 2½ do.
	Chálisgaon-Outrámghát road	...	13	1,320	13	1,320	.....		13	1,320	.....		
	Páchora-Bhadgaon road	...	8	1,980	8	1,980	.....		8	1,980	.....		
	Junction road at Bhadgaon	...	1	1,320	1	1,320	.....		1	1,320	.....		
	Dhulia-Amalner road ...	...	18	1,320	11	0	7	1,320	18	1,320	.....		
	Shirpur Branch road ...	...	2	0	.....		.....		.....		2	0	
	Jalgaon-Neri road ...	...	14	0	4	0	.....		4	0	10	0	
	Neri-Jámner road ...	...	8	1,320	.....		.....		.....		8	1,320	Stones are ready for 4 miles.
	Nasirábád-Bhadli road...	..	1	2,640	.....		1	0	1	0	0	2,640	
	Bhusával-Yával road ...	...	10	0	8	0	.....		8	0	2	0	
	Do. Sakegaon road	...	3	3,960	.....		1	1,320	1	1,320	2	2,640	Stones are ready for 1 mile.
	Sákri-Pimpalner road ...	...	13	2,640	2	1,320	0	1,320	2	2,640	11	0	Do. for 11 miles.
	Total, Khándesh District	...	261	3,960	115	1,980	29	0	144	1,980	117	1,980	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION	...	1,086	548	327	2,195	66	1,980	393	4,175	692	1,653	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.												
Bijápur ...	Bijápur-Sindgi road	... ...	35	2,640	6	2,640	.....		6	2,640	29	0	
	Road from Indi to Indi road station	... ...	3	1,760	3	1,760	.....		3	1,760	.....		
	Sholápur-Belláry road	... ...	92	2,640	0	4,500	.....		0	4,500	91	3,420	Only a portion of this road from Indi to Tambe, 13 miles, is in charge of the Public Works Department.
	Almel-Pandharpur road	... ...	48	0	1	2,640	.....		1	2,640	46	2,640	
	Carried over	...	179	1,760	12	980	.....		12	980	167	780	
			2,124	4,103	1,011	1,155	162	1,713	1,173	2,868	951	1,235	
	Carried over total of I, II and III	...	1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*concluded.*

(5).—Local Roads—concluded.

Executive charges.	Names of roads.	Length of road.		Number of miles of roads demarcated.				Number of miles of roads to be demarcated.		Remarks.
				Up to 31st March 1893.		In 1893-94.		Total.		
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	
	Brought forward ...	1,000	915	649	4,240	94	3,960	744	2,920	255	3,275	
		2,124	4,103	1,011	1,155	162	1,713	1,173	2,868	951	1,235	
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED —*concluded.*	179	1,760	12	980	.....		12	980	167	780	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concluded.*											
Bijápur—*concluded.*	Muddebihál-Almati road	19	2,640	17	0	.....		17	0	2	2,640	
	Havin-Hippargi-Telgi road ...	19	2,640	8	3,280	.....		8	3,280	10	4,640	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	218	1,760	37	4,260	.....		37	4,260	180	2,780	
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	218	1,760	37	4,260	.....		37	4,260	180	2,780	
	TOTAL (IV) MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	1,342	4,948	399	1,175	67	3,033	466	4,208	876	740	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.											
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Kaira and Panch Mahás.	Godhra and Páli road	16	0	16	0	.....		16	0	.....		
	Páli and Bálásinor road	8	1,320	8	1,320	.....		8	1,320	.....		Demarcated by the Survey Department.
	Total, Kaira and Panch Mahás ...	24	1,320	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....		
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	24	1,320	24	1,320	.....		24	1,320	.....		

	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Poona District	Road from foot of Sákarpáthar to Bhorkus	8	2,640	.....		.....		.....		8	2,640	
	Do. from Náráyenpeth to Kapurwhal...	7	2,692	.....		.....		.....		7	2,692	
	Do. from Bhorgiri to Bhimashankar	4	2,246	.....		.....		.....		4	2,246	
	Total, Poona District ...	20	2,298	.....		.....		.....		20	2,298	
Ahmednagar	Road from Thugaon to Kotul ...	11	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	0	Ston
	Do. from Párner to Jámgaon Tákli *viá* Jámgaon	12	0	4	0	0	1,320	4	1,320	7	3,960	Partly stone and partly trench.
	Do. from Afungaon to Wálki ...	5	0	3	0	1	3,960	4	3,960	0	1,320	Stones.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	28	0	8	0	3	0	11	0	17	0	
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	48	2,298	8	0	3	0	11	0	37	2,298	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Pen to Khárápáda ...	7	0	1	0	6	0	7	0	.....		
	Do. from Alibág to Rewas ...	15	0	3	0	12	0	15	0	.....		
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába District..	22	0	4	0	18	0	22	0	.....		
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	22	0	4	0	18	0	22	0	.....		
	TOTAL (V) VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS	94	3,618	36	1,320	21	0	57	1,320	37	2,298	
	GRAND TOTAL, LOCAL ROADS .	2,437	4,201	1,085	1,455	183	1,713	1,268	3,168	1,169	1,033	
	TOTAL OF I, II, III, IV and V ...	2,437	4,201	1,685	1,455	183	1,713	1,268	3,168	1,169	1,033	

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—General statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Heads.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department ... Imperial ...	8,09,65,723	8,16,50,259	+6,84,536	83,92,991	80,53,959	—3,39,032	
Civil Department ... Provincial ...	3,97,19,657	3,99,89,233	+2,69,576	3,68,64,212	3,71,07,430	+2,43,218	
Civil Department ... Local ...	55,13,071	58,16,197	+3,03,126	43,17,758	42,66,423	—51,335	
Irrigation, Imperial ...	6,99,758	7,36,413	+36,655	24,28,954	30,42,236	+6,13,282	
Do. Provincial ...	17,475	30,646	+13,171	9,872	1,38,981	+1,29,109	
Military Works, Imperial...	21,791	24,079	+2,288	1,87,800	1,94,441	+6,641	
Civil Works, Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	2,62,269	3,87,078	+1,24,809	
Do. Provincial ...	7,99,954	8,41,015	+41,061	34,79,962	33,60,360	—1,19,602	
Do. Local ...	.....	.....	.....	12,82,216	12,16,118	—66,098	
State Railway, Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	1,303	.....	—1,303	
Do. Provincial	64,086	1,42,534	+78,448	64,205	1,14,074	+49,869	
Do. Construction, Provincial ...	.....	.....	.....	4,21,809	76,556	—3,45,253	
Do. Working Expenses, Provincial ...							
State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Land ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Control ...	.....	.....	.....	6,311	39,903	+33,592	
	.....	.....	.....	2,27,164	2,37,403	+10,239	
Telegraph Department. Imperial ...	21,99,434	23,66,231	+1,66,797	23,31,075	25,39,325	+2,08,250	
Telegraph Department. Provincial...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Military Department ...	8,45,603	8,14,210	—31,393	2,88,75,697	2,97,44,205	+8,68,508	
Postal do. ...	25,32,199	26,52,860	+1,20,661	18,90,227	18,96,676	+6,449	
Total ...	13,33,78,751	13,50,63,677	+16,84,926	9,10,43,825	9,24,15,168	+13,71,343	

(2).—Statement of the principal heads of Revenue of this Presidency, showing gross receipts, charges against each item and the net receipts for 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Heads of Revenue.	1892-93.					1893-94.		
	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Receipts, *minus* refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks, and assignments.	Receipts, *minus* refunds, drawbacks and assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	4,62,78,571	1,15,42,767	3,47,35,804	65,58,020	2,81,77,784	4,69,95,631	1,10,79,040	3,59,16,591
Opium ...	1,67,56,525	.....	1,67,56,525	25,980	1,67,30,545	1,60,85,321	.....	1,60,85,321
Salt ...	2,24,44,582	1,04,303	2,23,40,279	15,23,906	2,08,16,373	2,21,87,209	86,700	2,21,00,509
Stamps ...	57,31,159	1,25,875	56,05,284	2,37,663	53,67,621	55,93,297	96,666	54,96,631
Excise ...	1,02,56,956	2,22,209	1,00,34,747	3,36,036	96,98,711	1,07,17,657	2,53,379	1,04,64,278
Customs ...	34,58,372	2,79,199	31,79,173	5,26,309	26,52,864	44,37,238	1,41,999	42,95,239
Assessed Taxes ...	37,37,743	39,462	36,98,281	50,680	36,47,601	36,68,114	22,853	36,45,261
Forest ...	32,69,544	6,696	32,62,848	18,98,269	13,64,579	37,94,350	9,613	37,84,737
Tributes ...	12,85,493	.....	12,85,493	.....	12,85,493	12,73,595	.....	12,73,595
Mint ...	21,04,370	.....	21,04,370	5,19,396	15,84,974	15,50,495	.....	15,50,495
Interest ...	21,23,452	45	21,23,407	(a) 4,37,921	16,85,486	20,44,346	307	20,44,039
Total ...	11,74,46,767	1,23,20,556	10,51,26,211	1,21,14,180	9,30,12,031	11,83,47,253	1,16,90,557	10,66,56,696

Heads of Revenue.	1893-94—*continued.*		1892-93.			1893-94.			Remarks.
	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments and Political pensions.	Total.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments and Political pensions.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue ...	64,26,472	2,94,90,119	1,57,562	1,13,85,205	1,15,42,767	2,05,870	1,08,73,170	1,10,79,040	
Opium ...	25,849	1,60,59,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salt ...	15,74,621	2,05,25,888	1,04,303	.....	1,04,303	86,700	.....	86,700	
Stamps ...	2,43,408	52,58,223	1,25,875	.....	1,25,875	96,666	.....	96,666	
Excise ...	3,49,035	1,01,15,243	2,22,209	.....	2,22,209	2,53,379	.....	2,53,379	
Customs ...	5,36,825	37,58,414	2,79,199	.....	2,79,199	1,41,999	.....	1,41,999	
Assessed Taxes ...	53,086	35,92,175	39,462	.....	39,462	22,853	.....	22,853	
Forest ...	20,62,146	17,22,591	6,696	.....	6,696	9,613	.....	9,613	
Tributes ...	.....	12,73,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mint ...	4,18,611	11,31,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Interest ...	(a)4,56,611.	15,87,428	45	.....	45	307	.....	307	(a) This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of collection.
Total ...	1,21,46,664	9,45,10,032	9,35,351	1,13,85,205	1,23,20,556	8,17,337	1,08,73,170	1,16,90,557	

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding collections of Revenue, showing gross and net charges against each item for 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Heads of Service.	1892-93.					1893-94.					Remarks.
	Gross expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.	Gross expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,77,938	7,068	2,85,006	5,70,850	—2,85,844	2,87,484	3,963	2,91,447	6,02,468	—3,11,021	
Post Office	1,05,415	...	1,05,415	...	1,05,415	1,03,486	...	1,03,486	.....	1,03,186	
General Administration ...	17,77,168	...	17,77,168	...	17,77,168	18,11,218	...	18,11,218	.....	18,11,218	
Law and Justice (including Jails)	49,82,724	37,728	50,20,452	6,33,531	43,86,921	51,38,960	31,886	51,70,846	6,33,044	45,37,802	
Police	51,29,984	337	51,30,271	4,12,487	46,17,784	51,73,965	504	51,74,469	4,26,333	47,48,136	
Marine	38,166	...	38,166	65,914	—27,748	45,106	...	45,106	62,515	—17,409	
Education	16,40,741	1,004	16,41,745	2,86,637	13,55,108	16,72,086	407	16,72,493	3,03,553	13,68,940	
Ecclesiastical	3,18,868	...	3,18,868	...	3,18,868	3,65,268	...	3,65,268	.....	3,65,268	
Medical	14,19,833	1,925	14,21,758	1,19,029	13,02,729	15,15,805	396	15,16,201	1,19,438	13,96,763	
Political	9,52,340	...	9,52,340	...	9,52,340	9,94,666	...	9,94,666	.....	9,94,666	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,26,738	25	2,26,763	27,878	1,98,885	1,97,719	96	1,97,815	27,266	1,70,549	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	2,744	...	2,744	...	2,744	2,929	...	2,929	.....	2,929	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	16,75,572	1,471	16,77,043	3,91,233	12,85,810	17,63,255	347	17,63,602	4,03,396	13,60,206	
Stationery and Printing ...	9,74,901	814	9,75,715	1,09,601	8,66,114	10,14,372	65	10,14,437	1,05,229	9,09,208	
Miscellaneous	2,35,801	3,994	2,39,795	3,75,154	—35,359	2,25,256	3,392	2,28,648	4,62,382	—2,33,734	
Famine Relief	3,530	...	3,530	...	3,530	84	...	84	.....	84	
Civil Works	37,363	...	37,363	2,593	34,770	8,438	...	8,438	2,782	5,656	
Total ...	1,98,49,776	54,366	1,99,04,142	30,94,907	1,68,09,235	2,03,20,097	41,056	2,03,61,153	31,48,466	1,72,12,747	

(4).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Heads of receipts.	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.		Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,88,00,490	2,03,58,606	7,15,116	...	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	7,26,412	6,15,518	...	1,10,894
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	8,43,000	..			2.—Assignments and Compensations...	5,82,544	3,14,289	...	2,68,255
II.—Opium	1,67,56,525	1,60,45,321	...	7,11,204	4.—Opium	25,980	25,849	...	131
III.—Salt	2,23,87,500	2,21,33,763	...	2,53,737	5.—Salt	15,23,906	15,74,621	50,715	...
IV.—Stamps	14,32,790	13,98,324	...	34,466	6.—Stamps	59,416	60,852	1,436	...
V.—Excise	76,92,717	80,38,243	3,45,526	...	7.—Excise	2,32,027	2,61,776	9,749	...
VII.—Customs	34,15,303	43,89,065	9,73,762	...	9.—Customs	5,26,309	5,36,825	10,516	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,70,291	19,46,083	...	24,208	10.—Assessed Taxes	25,340	26,543	1,203	...
IX.—Forest	16,34,772	18,97,175	2,62,403	...	11.—Forest	9,49,135	10,31,073	81,938	...
X.—Registration	2,85,425	3,01,234	15,80	...	12.—Registration	1,38,969	1,43,742	4,773	...
XI.—Tribute from Native States ...	12,85,493	12,73,595	...	11,898	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	544	125	...	419
XII.—Interest	18,64,515	17,60,654	...	1,03,861	14.—Interest on other Obligations ...	4,37,921	4,56,365	18,444	...
XV.—Mint	21,04,370	15,50,495	...	5,53,875	17.—Mint	5,19,396	4,18,612	...	1,00,785
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,58,536	1,61,461	2,925	...	18.—General Administration	4,09,377	4,33,720	24,343	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	40,310	38,956	...	1,354	20.—Police	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,98,686	3,57,284	63,598	...	23.—Ecclesiastical	3,18,868	3,65,268	46,400	...
					25.—Political	6,23,514	6,18,733	...	4,781
Total receipts ...	8,09,65,723	8,16,50,259	23,79,139	16,94,603	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,177	35,535	...	31,642
					27.—Territorial and Political Pensions...	8,28,904	7,49,587	...	79,317
Net increase ...	.....	...	6,84,536	...	28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,744	2,929	185	...
					29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	71,012	68,308	...	2,704
					30.—Stationery and Printing	2,67,450	2,84,000	16,550	...
					32.—Miscellaneous	36,046	29,690	...	6,356
					Total expenditure ...	83,92,991	80,53,950	2,66,252	6,05,284
					Net decrease ...	.....	...	...	3,39,032

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(5).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Heads of receipts.	Actual Income.		B. Compared with A.		Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. Compared with A.	
	A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1892-93.	B. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	40,70,106	38,31,218	...	...	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,15,962	2,05,527	...	10,435
					2.—Assignments and compensations.	99,73,756	97,18,995	...	2,54,761
					3.—Land Revenue	65,58,020	64,26,472	...	1,31,548
					6.—Stamps	1,78,247	1,82,586	4,309	...
					7.—Excise	84,009	87,259	3,250	...
I.—Land Revenue ...	2,66,35,081	2,66,37,025	1,944	...	10.—Assessed Taxes	25,340	26,543	1,203	...
III.—Salt	57,082	53,446	...	3,636	11.—Forest	9,49,134	10,31,073	81,939	...
IV.—Stamps	42,98,369	41,94,973	...	1,03,396	12.—Registration	1,38,969	1,43,742	4,773	...
V.—Excise	25,64,239	26,79,414	1,15,175	...	13.—Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,04,513	2,19,242	14,729	...
VII.—Customs	43,069	48,173	5,104	...	14.—Interest on other obligation ...	.....	246	246	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	17,67,452	17,22,031	...	45,421	15.—Post Office	1,05,415	1,03,486	...	1,929
IX.—Forest	16,34,772	18,97,775	2,62,403	...	18.—General Administration ...	13,67,791	13,77,498	9,707	...
X.—Registration ...	2,85,425	3,01,234	15,809	...	19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	43,73,478	45,08,957	1,35,479	...
XII.—Interest	2,58,937	2,83,692	24,755	...	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	6,46,975	6,61,889	14,914	...
XIII.—Post Office	.....	.....	...	...	20.—Police	51,30,271	51,74,469	44,198	...
XVI.A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	4,31,089	4,19,478	...	11,611	21.—Marine	38,166	45,106	6,940	...
XVI.B.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,02,442	2,13,566	11,124	...	22.—Education	16,41,745	16,72,493	30,748	...
XVII.—Police	5,12,487	4,26,333	...	86,154	24.—Medical	14,21,758	15,16,201	94,443	...
XVIII.—Marine	65,914	62,515	...	3,399	25.—Political	3,28,826	3,75,933	47,107	...
XIX.—Education	2,86,637	3,03,553	16,916	...	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,59,586	1,62,280	2,694	...
XX.—Medical	1,19,029	1,19,438	409	...	29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	16,06,031	16,95,294	89,263	...
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	27,878	27,266	...	612	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	7,08,265	7,30,437	22,172	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	2,32,697	2,41,935	9,238	...	32.—Miscellaneous	2,53,749	1,98,958	...	54,791
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	69,291	66,273	...	3,018	33.—Famine Relief	3,530	84	...	3,446
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	81,468	1,05,098	23,630	...	45.—Civil Works	37,363	8,438	...	28,925
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works ...	2,593	2,782	189	...	Contribution to Local Funds ...	7,13,313	8,34,252	1,20,939	...
Contribution from Local Funds...	1,43,706	1,83,833	40,127	...					
						3,68,64,212	3,71,07,430	7,29,053	4,85,835
	3,97,19,657	3,99,89,283	5,26,823	2,57,247	*Departmental Heads.*				
Departmental Heads.					36.—Telegraph	.....	.....	...	...
					37.—Construction of Railways ...	4,86,014	76,556	...	4,09,458
XIV.—Telegraphs	.....	.....	...	...	38.—State Railway working expenses	.....	1,14,074	1,14,074	...
XXVI.—State Railway Gross receipts	64,086	1,42,534	78,448	...	41.—Miscellaneous—Railway Expenditure...	.....	.....	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	17,475	30,646	13,171	...	43.—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	9,872	1,38,981	1,29,109	...
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers	7,99,954	8,41,015	41,061	...	45.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	34,79,962	33,60,360	...	1,19,602
					Total Departmental Heads ...	39,75,848	36,89,971	2,43,183	5,29,060
Total Departmental Heads ...	8,81,515	10,14,195	1,62,680	...					
					Total Expenditure ...	4,08,40,060	4,07,97,401	...	42,659
Total revenue and receipts ...	4,06,01,172	4,10,03,428	4,02,256	...	Closing Balance ...	38,31,218	40,37,245	...	...
Grand total ...	4,46,71,278	4,48,34,646	...	...	Grand total ...	4,46,71,278	4,48,34,646	...	...

(6).—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1893-94.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—			Remittances—		
Government Stock Notes	.....	763	Other Local Remittances	21,62,73,081	21,62,58,159
Unrefunded Debt—			Remittances by Bills	3,46,49,771	3,45,07,027
Special Loans	.....	60,263	Foreign Remittances	5,91,66,262	1,74,15,800
Deposits of Service Funds	1,33,402	.....	Account between Civil and Civil	90,02,910	5,31,69,048
Saving Bank Deposits	17,55,959	18,34,753			
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—			Account between Civil and other Departments—		
Balance of Provincial Savings	17,35,660	12,16,118	Post Office	1,01,25,017	1,44,08,661
Excluded Local Funds	29,12,703	32,15,425	Telegraph	23,66,231	25,39,325
Departmental and Judicial Deposits ...	1,92,25,980	1,84,88,688	Marine	81,579	14,63,062
Local Fund Debt Accounts	31,251	40,072	Military	10,56,031	2,34,50,445
Advances repayable	23,41,041	22,38,094	Public Works	1,97,06,249	2,97,35,605
Permanent Advances	4,152	11,837	Guaranteed Railways	6,39,27,421	2,92,10,297
Account with Foreign States	12,47,763	12,52,995	Remittance Account between England and India	13,79,735	2,571
Coinage Account	5,41,86,068	5,74,82,203	Secretary of State's Bills	7,18,81,632	11,75,12,572
Suspense Account	1,94,46,428	1,94,65,156			
Cheques and Bills	2,43,49,625	2,43,26,061			
Miscellaneous	4,60,356	4,34,897			
Departmental Accounts	37,762	13,913			
Imperial Advance and Loan Account	1,06,22,748	2,15,223			
Provincial Advance and Loan Account Remittances ...	7,00,850	3,20,615	Total ...	62,88,07,667	67,07,89,648

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

B.—LAND REVENUE.

B.—LAND

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances

Collectorates.	Year	Gross Revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment of Land not available for cultivation.	Remainder.	*Deduct*—On account of net alienations.								Total Ináms.	Remainder Government revenue.
					Political Ináms.	Personal Ináms.	Devasthán and Dharmádaya Ináms.	Watan Ináms.	Ináms of táluka service watandárs whose services have been retained.	Allowanees of village servants useful to village community.	Allowances of village servants useful to Government.			
											Revenue.	Police.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád		30,86,742	10,200	30,76,542	32,686	5,07,588	32,437	5,165	...	10,155	10,567	29,319	6,27,917	24,48,625
Kaira...		29,56,451	20,071	29,36,380	2,132	6,63,390	33,812	16,347	...	7,445	31,876	24,201	7,79,203	21,57,177
Panch Mahális ...		6,16,887	17,015	5,99,872	1,463	54,596	13,122	44,259	20	8,178	18,901	5,121	1,45,660	4,54,212
Broach		30,09,784	42,106	29,67,678	...	4,35,144	23,849	22,554	...	39,150	58,140	29,857	6,08,694	23,58,984
Surat		28,43,190	50,660	27,92,530	3,503	2,84,467	20,835	20 140	...	24,017	43,828	21,539	4,18,329	23,74,201
Thána		11,72,351	2,202	11,70,149	...	82,423	8,408	3,989	...	1,453	8,258	4,110	1,08,641	10,61,508
Total ...		1,36,85,405	1,42,254	1,35,43,151	39,784	20,27,608	1,32,463	1,12,454	20	90,398	1,71,570	1,14,147	26,88,444	1,08,54,707
Central Division.														
Násik		17,99,925	7,127	17,92,798	44,113	1,02,338	15,150	20,008	197	8,706	45,558	22,709	2,58,779	15,34,019
Khándesh		44,56,723	60,623	43,96,100	37,324	92,187	14,318	31,356	1,613	19,429	95,237	1,05,684	3,97,148	39,98,952
Ahmednagar ...		19,87,142	11,241	19,75,927	52,957	1,50,394	35,768	20,828	...	5,950	39,945	6,738	3,12,580	16,63,347
Poona		16,95,178	13,379	16,81,799	45,873	1,62,156	76,407	25,889	27	3,686	52,448	14,136	3,80,622	13,01,177
Sholápur		12,66,673	1,350	12,65,323	11,706	54,739	12,023	37,282	...	3,332	17,909	10,377	1,47,368	11,17,955
Sátára		25,38,660	19,389	25,19,271	75,650	4,00,008	81,836	1,10,989	63	16,804	1,03,615	28,091	8,17,056	17,02,216
Total ...		1,37,44,327	1,13,109	1,36,31,218	2,67,623	9,61,822	2,35,502	2,46,352	1,900	57,907	3,54,712	1,87,735	23,13,553	1,13,17,665
Southern Division.														
Belgaum		21,51,424	4,063	21,47,361	31,107	2,05,584	44,151	1,54,163	863	16,810	87,659	83,468	6,23,805	15,23,556
Dhárwár		30,49,181	31,939	30,17,242	30,476	1,87,046	69,226	80,847	...	24,637	78,345	47,953	5,17,530	24,99,712
Bijápur		17,72,498	546	17,71,952	7,935	94,091	28,032	1,08,156	...	13,918	61,599	61,783	3,75,514	13,96,438
Kánara		10,61,432	13,188	10,51,244	...	798	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	4,900	10,46,344
Ratnágiri		9,72,038	3	9,72,035	2,128	58,422	11,084	5,065	...	57	255	5	77,016	8,95,019
Kolába		13,75,423	877	13,74,546	13,251	63,036	14,173	5,080	843	247	1,454	707	98,841	12,75,705
Total ...		1,03,84,996	50,616	1,03,34,380	84,897	6,08,027	1,70,768	3,53,311	1,706	55,669	2,29,312	1,93,916	16,97,606	86,36,774
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,78,14,728	3,05,979	3,75,08,749	3,92,304	35,97,457	5,38,733	7,12,117	3,626	2,03,974	7,55,594	4,95,798	66,99,603	3,08,09,146

1	Year	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád		30,86,716	10,099	30,76,617	32,686	5,07,159	32,436	5,165	...	10,155	10,548	29,369	6,27,518	24,49,099
Kaira		29,56,475	20,033	29,36,442	2,132	6,63,447	33,818	16,347	...	7,445	31,877	24,201	7,79,267	21,57,175
Panch Mahális		6,16,440	16,691	5,99,749	1,463	54,807	13,127	44,251	19	8,182	18,889	5,120	1,45,858	4,53,891
Broach		30,09,430	41,701	29,67,729	...	4,35,107	23,851	22,563	...	39,150	58,129	29,955	6,08,755	23,58,974
Surat		28,43,049	50,654	27,92,395	3,503	2,84,539	20,835	20,140	...	24,019	43,813	21,525	4,18,404	23,73,991
Thána		11,72,573	2,195	11,70,378	...	84,061	8,421	3,989	...	1,408	7,377	3,670	1,08,926	10,61,452
Total ...		1,36,84,683	1,41,373	1,35,43,310	39,784	20,29,120	1,32,488	1,12,455	19	90,359	1,70,663	1,13,840	26,88,728	1,08,54,582
Central Division.														
Násik		18,07,761	14,027	17,93,734	43,888	1,03,279	15,059	20,021	195	8,701	45,467	22,545	2,59,155	15,34,579
Khándesh		42,77,931	60,683	42,17,248	37,108	90,456	14,010	29,152	1,613	18,585	90,014	97,486	3,78,424	38,38,824
Ahmednagar ...		19,89,166	15,647	19,73,519	51,677	1,49,404	35,655	20,575	...	5,921	40,169	6,751	3,10,152	16,63,367
Poona		16,88,961	13,670	16,75,291	47,161	1,60,147	76,279	25,697	27	3,676	52,016	13,840	3,78,843	12,96,448
Sholápur		12,32,061	19,807	12,12,254	11,138	54,312	11,862	35,247	...	3,223	17,266	10,061	1,43,109	10,69,145
Sátára... ...		25,05,750	20,530	24,85,220	56,645	4,14,559	80,851	1,09,719	63	16,499	1,00,771	27,451	8,06,558	16,78,662
Total ...		1,35,01,630	1,44,364	1,33,57,266	2,47,617	9,72,157	2,33,716	2,40,411	1,898	56,605	3,45,703	1,78,134	22,76,241	1,10,81,025
Southern Division.														
Belgaum		21,52,723	4,894	21,47,829	31,107	2,05,613	44,152	1,54,163	863	16,810	88,578	83,856	6,25,142	15,22,687
Dhárwár		30,49,188	31,941	30,17,247	30,476	1,87,148	68,143	80,847	...	24,637	78,294	47,921	5,17,466	24,99,781
Bijápur		17,72,447	711	17,71,736	7,935	94,732	27,516	1,08,156	...	13,175	67,766	63,089	3,82,969	13,88,767
Kánara		10,65,950	14,725	10,51,225	...	798	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	4,900	10,46,325
Ratnágiri		9,72,711	98	9,72,613	2,127	58,242	11,081	5,174	...	59	256	5	76,944	8,95,669
Kolába		11,77,777	1,523	11,76,254	13,130	60,795	12,986	4,543	825	171	1,205	588	94,243	10,82,011
Total ...		1,01,50,796	53,892	1,01,36,904	84,775	6,07,328	1,67,980	3,52,883	1,688	55,452	2,36,099	1,95,459	17,01,664	84,35,240
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,73,77,109	3,39,629	3,70,37,480	3,72,176	36,08,605	5,34,184	7,05,749	3,605	2,02,416	7,52,465	4,87,433	66,66,633	3,03,70,847

REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay, for the revenue years 1893-94 and 1892-93, together outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1893-94.

Deduct—Assessment of			Details.		*Add*—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Táluqband.	Total.	*Deduct*—Remissions on net Government revenue for year under report on account of								
Occupied cultivable land.	Land free or specially reduced.	Remainder.	Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands.			Introduction or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of crops.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects or animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93,026	7,61,840	15,93,759	14,34,372	1,59,387	79,999	16,73,668	183	1,255	...	316	...	1,000	604	213	3,571
1,05,152	78,982	19,73,043	14,16,709	5,56,334	53,568	20,26,611	...	823	28	88	...	..	592	698	2,229
42,528	1,15,820	2,95,864	2,63,597	32,267	32,299	3,28,163	...	305	...	7	...	...	8	1,212	1,532
65,912	98,157	21,94,915	19,65,334	2,29,581	1,20,937	23,15,852	...	648	...	...	...	...	9,900	918	11,466
56,606	17,899	23,00,205	21,55,991	1,44,214	63,404	23,63,609	...	170	...	...	...	...	713	246	1,129
23,717	16,409	10,21,382	9,88,190	33,192	72,812	10,94,194	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5
3,86,941	10,88,598	93,79,168	82,24,193	11,54,975	4,22,929	98,02,097	183	3,201	28	412	...	1,004	11,817	3,287	19,932
22,953	995	15,10,071	14,20,551	89,520	38,209	15,48,280	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	543	610
1,62,771	5,445	38,30,766	36,76,917	1,53,849	2,68,736	40,99,502	85,591	2	...	695	...	...	...	24	86,312
10,078	153	16,53,116	15,35,222	1,17,894	21,263	16,74,379	33,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,230
5,649	3,291	12,92,237	12,07,738	84,499	41,507	13,33,744	10,858	39	708	...	...	...	...	107	11,707
5,428	..	14,12,527	10,59,021	53,506	21,911	11,34,438	20,572	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,711	23,286
5,169	24	16,97,031	13,79,016	3,18,015	47,589	17,44,620	37,995	1,906	...	...	...	...	3	1	103	40,008
2,12,009	9,908	1,10,95,748	1,02,78,465	8,17,283	4,39,215	1,15,34,963	1,88,246	2,017	708	695	...	3	1	3,548	1,95,213
15,538	67	15,07,951	11,07,208	4,00,743	36,707	15,44,658	3,665	497	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,165
36,460	762	24,62,490	19,09,202	5,53,288	45,247	25,07,737	132	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
14,427	23	13,81,988	11,18,455	2,63,533	30,097	14,12,985	450	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	482
63,732	1,180	9,81,432	9,81,411	21	28,158	10,09,590	...	...	...	261	...	12	...	303	576
2,701	29,306	8,63,012	8,43,297	19,715	54,301	9,17,313	51,326	48	...	13	...	64	...	...	51,451
4,728	49,858	12,21,119	12,00,726	20,393	40,570	12,61,689	1,07,579	..	...	...	...	538	...	...	1,08,117
1,37,586	81,196	84,17,902	71,60,299	12,57,603	2,35,080	86,53,072	1,63,152	557	...	309	...	614	...	303	1,64,935
7,36,536	11,79,702	2,88,92,908	2,56,62,957	32,29,951	10,97,224	2,99,90,132	3,51,581	5,775	731	1,416	...	1,621	11,818	7,188	3,80,080

1892-93.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
92,956	7,73,774	15,82,369	14,19,374	1,62,395	1,12,585	16,94,954	57	1,228	...	115	...	..	...	220	1,620
1,05,470	79,073	19,72,632	14,16,210	5,56,422	70,509	20,43,141	...	830	...	4	...	...	301	698	1,833
46,898	1,16,520	2,90,473	2,58,359	32,114	36,444	3,26,917	...	309	...	12	...	...	8	1,219	1,548
78,532	98,145	21,87,297	19,57,717	2,29,580	1,56,815	23,44,112	..	465	...	...	...	...	9,256	1,005	10,726
59,060	17,360	22,97,571	21,53,369	1,44,202	55,384	23,52,955	...	179	...	48	...	...	547	745	1,519
22,803	16,954	10,21,695	9,88,346	33,349	85,792	11,07,487	...	...	8	1	...	103	...	...	112
4,09,719	11,01,826	93,52,037	81,93,975	11,58,062	5,17,529	98,69,566	57	3,011	8	180	...	103	10,112	3,887	17,358
26,815	995	15,06,769	14,15,765	91,004	43,541	15,50,310	..	67	...	1	...	21	...	608	697
1,78,463	5,023	36,56,338	35,02,403	1,52,935	2,47,010	39,02,348	60,347	6	...	965	...	...	...	...	61,318
13,360	153	16,49,854	15,32,114	1,17,740	32,609	16,82,463	36,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36,721
5,102	1,486	12,89,660	12,05,399	84,261	30,742	13,20,402	14,598	39	712	22	...	...	33	94	15,498
6,481	13,206	10,49,458	9,97,078	52,380	40,670	10,90,128	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	2	77
5,472	39,523	16,33,667	13,15,106	3,18,561	45,726	16,79,393	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	1	11	1,214
2,35,693	60,586	1,07,84,746	99,67,865	8,16,881	4,40,298	1,12,25,044	1,11,667	1,387	712	988	...	21	34	716	1,15,525
16,322	66	15,06,299	11,06,358	3,99,941	38,849	15,45,148	3,686	488	...	18	...	...	...	...	4,174
36,844	1,243	24,61,694	19,08,456	5,53,238	41,727	25,03,421	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	185
16,382	12	13,72,373	11,16,225	2,56,148	37,750	14,10,123	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
63,867	1,441	9,81,067	9,81,995	22	28,897	10,09,914	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	298	604
2,601	33,736	8,59,332	8,39,528	19,804	62,890	9,22,222	51,330	48	...	...	...	...	...	103	51,481
3,177	10,256	10,68,578	10,48,154	20,424	35,736	11,04,314	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
1,39,193	46,754	82,49,293	69,99,716	12,49,577	2,45,849	84,95,142	55,598	536	...	324	...	5	...	436	56,902
7,75,605	12,09,166	2,83,86,076	2,51,61,556	32,24,520	12,03,676	2,95,89,752	1,67,322	4,934	720	1,492	...	132	10,146	5,039	1,89,785

B.—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1893-94 and 1892-93, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years—concluded.

YEAR 1893-94—*concluded.*

Collectorates.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balances on account of former year outstanding at end of last year.	*Deduct*—irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realization up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						Collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	16,70,007	25,670	20,700	4,970	16,75,067	16,65,392	2,412	16,67,804	4,705	2,558	7,263
Kaira	20,24,382	.....	.....	.....	20,24,382	20,24,382	...	20,24,382	.....	...	.....
Panch Mahâls	3,26,631	185	80	105	3,26,736	3,26,605	88	3,26,693	25	18	43
Broach	23,04,386	100	.....	100	23,04,486	23,04,101	71	23,04,172	285	29	314
Surat	23,62,480	1,351	86	1,265	23,63,745	23,61,620	474	23,62,094	860	791	1,651
Thâna	10,94,189	9,335	178	9,157	11,03,346	10,91,316	255	10,91,571	2,872	8,903	11,775
Total ...	97,82,165	36,641	21,044	15,597	97,97,762	97,73,416	3,300	97,76,716	8,747	12,299	21,046
Central Division.											
Násik	15,47,670	43,795	2,009	41,786	15,89,456	15,44,849	6,459	15,51,303	2,821	35,327	38,149
Khándesh	40,13,190	7,058	4,811	2,247	40,15,437	40,10,367	563	40,10,930	2,823	1,684	4,507
Ahmednagar	16,41,149	2,394	1,251	1,143	16,42,292	16,38,966	566	16,39,532	2,184	576	2,760
Poona	13,22,037	1,271	.....	1,271	13,23,308	13,21,587	1,239	13,22,826	450	32	482
Sholápur	11,11,152	291	5	286	11,11,438	11,10,435	105	11,10,540	717	181	898
Sátára	17,04,552	6,860	473	6,387	17,10,939	16,99,323	1,070	17,00,393	5,229	5,317	10,546
Total ...	1,13,39,750	61,669	8,549	53,120	1,13,92,870	1,13,25,527	10,002	1,13,35,529	14,224	43,117	57,341
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	15,40,493	4,319	21	4,298	15,44,791	15,39,448	190	15,39,638	1,045	4,108	5,153
Dhárwár	25,07,593	2,486	416	2,070	25,09,663	25,07,372	1,520	25,08,892	221	550	771
Bijápur	14,11,603	2,454	58	2,396	14,13,999	14,10,873	1,847	14,12,720	730	549	1,279
Kánara	10,09,014	80	1	88	10,09,102	10,08,922	88	10,09,010	92	...	92
Ratnágiri	8,65,862	67,595	2,893	64,702	9,30,564	8,47,599	4,973	8,52,572	18,263	59,729	77,992
Kolába	11,53,572	.....	.....	.....	11,53,572	11,53,228	...	11,53,228	344	...	344
Total ...	84,88,137	76,943	3,389	73,554	85,61,691	84,67,442	8,618	84,76,060	20,695	64,936	85,631
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,96,10,052	1,75,253	32,982	1,42,271	2,97,52,323	2,95,66,385	21,920	2,95,88,305	43,666	1,20,352	1,64,018

YEAR 1892-93—*concluded.*

1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	16,93,334	42,857	4,903	37,954	17,31,288	16,90,858	14,760	17,05,618	2,476	23,194	25,670
Kaira	20,41,308	.....	.....	.....	20,41,308	20,41,308	...	20,41,308	.....	...	.....
Panch Mahâls	3,25,369	24	.....	24	3,25,393	3,25,206	2	3,25,208	162	23	185
Broach	23,33,386	79	.....	79	23,33,465	23,33,295	70	23,33,365	91	9	100
Surat	23,51,436	13	.....	13	23,51,449	23,50,085	13	23,50,098	1,351	...	1,351
Thâna	11,07,375	7,757	1	7,756	11,15,131	11,04,533	1,263	11,05,796	2,842	6,493	9,335
Total ...	98,52,208	50,730	4,904	45,826	9 ,98,034	98,45,285	16,108	98,61,393	6,922	29,719	36,641
Central Division.											
Násik	15,49,613	48,902	1,070	47,832	15,97,445	15,47,305	6,345	15,53,650	2,308	41,487	43,795
Khándesh	38,41,030	2,807	457	2,350	38,43,380	38,34,783	1,539	38,36,322	6,247	811	7,058
Ahmednagar	16,45,742	1,278	73	1,205	16,46,947	16,43,967	586	16,44,553	1,775	619	2,394
Poona	13,04,904	9,314	611	8,703	13,13,607	13,03,772	8,564	13,12,336	1,132	139	1,271
Sholápur	10,90,051	538	.....	538	10,90,589	10,89,765	533	10,90,298	287	4	291
Sátára	16,78,179	6,114	171	5,943	16,84,122	16,75,927	1,335	16,77,262	2,251	4,609	6,860
Total ...	1,11,09,519	68,953	2,382	66,571	1,11,76,090	1,10,95,519	18,902	1,11,14,421	14,000	47,669	61,669
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	15,40,974	8,051	109	7,942	15,48,916	15,40,831	3,766	15,44,597	143	4,176	4,319
Dhárwár	25,03,236	24,823	962	23,861	25,27,097	25,02,663	21,928	25,24,611	552	1,934	2,486
Bijápur	14,09,673	27,697	4	27,693	14,37,366	14,08,166	26,746	14,34,912	1,507	947	2,454
Kánara	10,09,310	97	13	84	10,09,394	10,09,222	83	10,09,305	89	...	89
Ratnágiri	8,70,741	53,107	2,814	50,293	9,21,034	8,51,046	2,893	8,53,439	19,695	47,900	67,595
Kolába	11,04,306	443	.....	443	11,04,749	11,04,306	443	11,04,749	.....	...	.....
Total ...	84,35,240	1,14,218	3,902	1,10,316	85,48,556	84,16,254	55,359	84,71,613	21,986	54,957	76,943
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,93,99,967	2,33,901	11,188	2,22,713	2,96,22,680	2,93,57,058	90,369	2,94,47,427	42,908	1,32,345	1,75,253

B.—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1893-94 and 1892-93, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1893-94.

Number.	District.	Gross revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment.		Remainder.	Deductions on account of net alienation.						Remainder Government revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment.		Remainder.	Details.		*Add*—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tafsiband.	Total.	*Deduct*—Hakábo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
			Of land not available for cultivation (i.e. for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fallow area exempt from assessment.		Shares of revenue credited to shares direct.	Political Ináms (including all Jágirs).	Political Ináms (including holders of Garden grants and Maqtáas).	Religious Ináms (including Khairátdárs).	Service grants (including Seri, Mánul and Thálí).	Total.		Uncropped cultivable land.	Land free or specially reduced (including Hari and Kachi).		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier. ...	25,39,168	1,38,249	7,35,502	16,65,357	...	73,705	90	44	80	73,920	15,91,437	8,01,073	166	7,90,198	7,89,630	568	31,816	8,22,014	499	8,21,515
2	Shikárpur ...	1,64,06,075	36,91,416	14,52,656	1,12,56,003	...	7,51,142	2,599	6,31,509	1,358	13,86,608	98,69,395	69,08,204	4,301	29,56,890	29,38,715	18,175	1,08,393	30,65,283	15,541	30,49,742
3	Hyderábád ...	1,08,12,430	18,315	23,22,372	79,71,743	...	9,30,784	3,537	197	3,352	9,37,870	70,33,873	50,68,666	1,930	19,63,277	19,10,489	52,788	78,449	20,41,726	49,909	19,91,817
4	Karáchi	53,16,145	3,904	8,71,293	44,40,948	...	3,64,384	922	162	1,643	3,67,111	40,73,837	29,54,536	106	11,19,195	11,11,220	7,975	82,191	12,01,386	7,650	11,93,736
5	Thar and Párkar.	5,94,791	...	.....	5,94,791	...	6,407	59	4	2,442	8,941	5,85,850	.....	274	5,85,576	5,84,041	1,535	36,180	6,21,756	1,181	6,20,575
	Total ...	3,51,62,609	38,51,884	53,81,883	2,59,28,842	...	21,26,422	7,237	6,31,916	8,875	27,74,450	2,31,54,392	1,57,32,479	6,777	74,15,136	73,34,095	81,041	3,37,029	77,52,165	74,780	76,77,385

1893-94—*concluded.*

Number.	District.	*Deduct*—Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of								Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct*—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.							Balance outstanding on 1st August.		
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.						Land Revenue.	Village Cess. Rayati (Government villages).	On account of current year. Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).	On account of former years. Land Revenue.	On account of former years. Village Cess. Rayati (Government villages).	On account of former years. Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).	Total realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	82,786	...	2	24	...	...	10,275	93,087	7,28,428	33,318	3,462	29,856	7,58,284	6,46,934	33,248	69	9,272	403	...	6,89,926	48,177	20,181	68,358
2	Shikárpur ...	24,426	...	...	...	...	18,620	13,791	56,837	29,92,905	24,592	10,258	14,334	30,07,239	28,21,450	1,69,710	7	4,302	249	...	29,95,718	1,7 8	9,783	11,521
3	Hyderábád ...	3,528	...	8	11,819	...	2,154	40,873	58,382	19,33,435	8,969	2,147	6,822	19,40,257	18,19,935	1,08,909	1	4,467	268	...	19,33,580	4,.90	2,087	6,6.7
4	Karáchi	29,661	...	...	14,452	...	67,882	36,247	1,48,242	10,45,494	81,118	52,899	28,219	10,73,713	9,55,861	53,091	40	16,249	741	2	10,25,984	36, 91	11 225	47,7?9
5	Thar and Párkar.	...	...	...	...	...	854	53	907	6,19,668	3,992	21	3,971	6,23,639	5,89,671	27,409	354	3,447	51	...	6,20,932	2,234	473	2,707
	Total ...	1,40,401	...	10	26,295	...	89,510	1,01,239	3,57,455	73,19,930	1,51,989	68,787	83,202	74,03,132	68,33,551	3,92,367	471	37,737	1,712	2	72,66,140	93,240	43,752	1,36,992

B.—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1893-94 and 1892-93, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.—concluded.

Number.	District.	1892-93.																			
		Gross revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment.		Remainder.	Deduction on account of net alienation.						Remainder Government revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment.		Remainder.	Details.		*Add*—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tálehand.	Total.	*Deduct*—Hakábo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
			Of land not available for cultivation (*i.e.* for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fallow area exempt from assessment.		Shares of revenue credited to shares direct.	Political Ináms (including all Jághirs).	Political Ináms (including holders of Garden grants and Mafidárs).	Religious Inám (including Khairátdárs).	Service grants (including Scri, Mámul and Thali).	Total.		Unoccupied cultivable land.	Land free or specially reduced (including Hari and Kocha).		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	25,54,911	1,36,207	6,33,325	17,85,379	...	81,760	79	44	118	82,001	17,03,378	9,96,882	151	7,06,345	7,05,848	497	34,496	7,40,841	425	7,40,416
2	Shikárpur ...	1,64,26,961	36,47,147	11,78,362	1,16,01,452	...	8,16,246	2,608	6,47,336	1,420	14,67,610	1,01,33,842	69,70,817	8,003	31,55,022	31,34,232	20,790	1,06,966	32,61,988	18,103	32,43,885
3	Hyderábád ...	1,04,72,194	18,206	22,25,567	82,28,421	...	11,26,436	3,581	191	3,940	11,34,148	70,94,273	51,17,302	1,951	19,75,020	19,29,676	45,344	68,670	20,43,690	41,858	20,01,832
4	Karáchi	51,04,133	3,130	6,49,624	44,51,979	...	3,26,262	965	126	1,754	3,29,107	41,22,872	28,50,991	151	12,71,730	12,64,738	6,992	91,125	13,62,955	6,718	13,56,237
5	Thar and Párkar.	6,08,879	...	...	6,08,879	...	6,746	97	8	2,763	9,614	5,99,265	...	321	5,98,944	5,96,981	1,963	33,655	6,32,599	1,535	6,31,064
	Total ...	3,51,67,078	38,04,690	46,86,278	2,66,76,110	...	23,57,450	7,330	6,47,705	9,995	30,22,480	2,36,53,630	1,59,35,992	10,577	77,07,061	76,31,475	75,586	3,35,012	80,42,073	68,639	79,73,434

Number.	District.	1892-93—*concluded.*																			
		Deduct—Remission on net Government Revenue, for year under report on account of.								Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct*—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.							Balance outstanding on 1st August.		
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.						Land Revenue.	Village Cess.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.			Total realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
																Rayati (Government villages).	Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).	Land Revenue.	Village Cess. Rayati (Government villages).	Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).				
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	15,369	...	...	...	...	1,928	7,375	24,672	7,15,744	56,098	5,723	50,375	7,66,119	6,75,345	27,431	72	29,017	986	...	7,32,891	12,897	20,421	33,318
2	Shikárpur ...	435	2	...	352	...	81,285	7,713	89,787	31,54,098	14,900	1,064	13,836	31,67,934	29,54,824	1,78,759	11	9,309	439	...	31,43,342	20,504	4,088	24,592
3	Hyderábád ...	63	...	...	42	...	26,104	38,168	64,377	19,37,455	(a) 1,192	8	1,184	19,38,639	18,19,445	1,09,584	..	603	38	...	19,29,670	8,426	543	8,969
4	Karáchi	5,104	...	...	2,844	534	1,39,784	38,021	1,86,287	11,69,950	31,799	11,173	20,626	11,90,576	10,36,886	57,540	88	14,257	556	131	11,09,458	75,456	5,682	81,118
5	Thar and Párkar.	...	...	...	...	...	1,731	...	1,731	6,29,333	82,541	36,949	45,601	6,74,934	5,98,488	28,319	428	43,561	113	...	6,70,942	2,098	1,894	3,992
	Total ...	20,971	2	...	3,238	534	2,50,832	91,277	3,66,854	76,06,580	1,86,530	54,908	1,31,622	77,38,202	70,84,988	4,01,633	599	96,750	2,112	131	75,86,213	1,19,361	32,628	1,51,989

(a) Excludes a sum of Rs. 9 which has been struck off during the year.

C.—EXCISE.

C.—

(1).—*Excise Revenue and*

DETAIL OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING

Districts.	Imported liquors.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary Country Spirits.				Country Spirits and Fermented Liquors.								Opium and its including	
	License fees.	Duty on Spirits.	Duty on Malt liquors.	License fees.	Total.	Still-head duty.	Proceeds of out-still farms.	License fees for sale of Country Spirits.	Deficiency in Minimum Guaranteed Revenue for still-head duty.	Tree Tax.	Toddy-shop license fees.	Deficiency in Minimum Guaranteed Revenue for Tree Tax.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	68,593	3,500	..	7	3,507	16,25,154	..	2,91,077	..	1,87,126	9,428	..	21,12,785	9,92,600	3,600
Ahmedábád	1,540	..	..	..	..	1,62,097	5,700	..	..	800	400	..	1,68,997	46,200	..
Kaira	175	..	..	..	..	46,812	..	..	..	725	1,135	..	48,672	..	..
Panch Mahals	100	..	..	..	..	37,840	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	62,840	..	..
Broach	200	..	..	..	..	1,30,135	..	..	..	12,016	2,380	..	1,94,531	..	300
Surat	1,805	99	..	..	99	6,78,680	..	..	..	3,10,141	1,65,453	..	11,54,274	..	..
Thána	3,320	..	..	..	..	8,15,313	..	..	..	1,08,579	28,519	..	9,52,411	..	..
Násik	1,503	..	..	..	..	1,54,000	..	..	..	1,184	150	36	1,55,370	..	..
Khándesh	870	..	..	..	..	5,40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,40,000	..	..
Ahmednagar	975	..	..	..	..	89,164	..	..	..	3,132	6,523	..	98,819	..	..
Poona	5,418	..	44,040	53	44,093	5,15,000	..	..	..	14,296	20,906	..	5,50,202	..	..
Sátára	1,073	..	..	..	..	1,01,024	..	..	..	22	..	..	1,01,046	..	..
Sholápur	1,262	..	..	..	..	1,26,595	..	..	..	24,500	25,526	..	1,76,621	..	..
Bijápur	265	..	..	..	..	71,827	..	..	..	66,104	69,514	..	2,07,445	..	509
Belgaum	925	..	..	..	..	2,81,662	..	..	..	46,492	64,880	..	3,93,034	..	2,716
Dhárwár	1,135	..	..	..	..	2,93,741	..	..	..	66,732	92,755	..	4,53,228	..	5,507
Kánara	405	..	..	..	..	1,06,298	..	..	224	51,323	17,530	2,249	1,77,624	..	425
Ratnágiri	375	..	..	..	..	53,599	..	..	4,948	1,19,547	32,547	..	2,10,641	..	517
Kolába	1,520	..	..	..	..	3,17,488	..	..	..	29,874	2,663	..	3,50,025	..	3
Total ..	91,459	3,599	44,040	60	47,699	61,96,429	30,700	2,91,077	5,172	10,42,593	5,40,309	2,285	81,08,565	10,38,800	13,577
Sind.															
Karáchi	12,014	617	..	..	617	2,41,609	..	9,296	..	..	882	..	2,51,787	53,992	..
Hyderábád	2,057	..	..	..	..	2,28,151	..	8,611	..	..	..	..	2,36,762	68,644	..
Shikárpur	2,543	..	..	..	..	1,39,795	..	6,084	..	..	..	..	1,45,879	34,063	..
Thar and Párkar ..	50	..	..	..	..	12,956	..	947	..	..	..	..	13,903	41,008	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	200	..	..	..	..	22,858	..	847	..	..	..	..	23,705	4,704	..
Total ..	16,864	617	..	..	617	6,45,369	..	25,785	..	..	882	..	6,72,036	2,02,411	..
Aden and Shaikh Othmán	5,400	..	..	..	..	19,600	..	2,333	..	..	..	..	21,933	..	1,367
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,13,723	4,216	44,040	60	48,316	68,61,398	30,700	3,19,195	5,172	10,42,593	5,41,191	2,285	88,02,534	12,41,211	14,944

EXCISE.

Net Revenue of 1893-94.

THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM

preparations poppy heads.			Drugs other than Opium.			Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous.					Grand total.	Total charges in Statement 2.	Net Revenue in the year.	Remarks.
			Gánja, Bhán, &c.											
Deficiency in Minimum Guaranteed Vend.	Gain on sale-proceeds of Opium.	Total.	Fees on permits.	License fees.	Total.	Fines and forfeitures under A'bkári Act.	Fines and forfeitures under Opium Act.	Other items, A'bkári Revenue.	Other items, Excise Opium Revenue.	Total.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
952	29,011	10,26,163	401	48,000	48,401	91	2,274	33,913	91	36,369	32,95,818	2,44,382	30,51,436	
..	..	46,200	116	6,690	6,806	..	456	..	3,000	3,456	2,26,999	16,929	2,10,070	
..	..	..	42	1,320	1,362	..	8	..	1,800	1,808	52,017	16,400	1,01,351	
..	..	..	39	566	605	..	..	389	1,800	2,189	65,734			
..	..	300	68	1,900	1,968	..	25	63	1,800	1,888	1,98,887	6,562	1,92,325	
..	..	..	66	3,505	3,571	257	24	1,715	1,200	3,196	11,62,945	19,620	11,43,325	
..	..	..	54	6,505	6,559	81	..	885	..	966	9,63,256	31,774	9,31,482	
..	..	..	260	7,974	8,232	5	69	22	1,200	1,296	1,66,400	9,477	1,56,923	
..	..	..	15	7,000	7,015	..	..	2,157	2,575	4,732	5,52,617	34,785	5,17,832	
..	..	..	1,867	3,017	4,884	1	8	47	1,200	1,256	1,05,934	4,218	1,01,716	
..	..	..	120	17,000	17,120	..	139	563	1,200	1,902	6,18,735	9,965	6,08,770	
..	..	..	317	3,426	3,743	16	1	..	..	17	1,05,879	6,208	99,671	
..	..	..	70	8,695	8,765	..	4	597	1,200	1,801	1,88,449	8,341	1,80,108	
..	..	500	..	4,100	4,100	..	..	390	..	390	2,12,709	5,931	2,06,778	
..	..	2,716	165	3,727	3,892	6	..	177	5	188	4,00,755	8,255	3,92,500	
..	..	5,507	305	11,685	11,990	..	50	868	8	926	4,72,786	11,090	4,61,696	
..	..	425	114	5,289	5,403	1	2	468	..	471	1,84,328	13,227	1,71,101	
..	..	517	73	1,316	1,389	56	..	3,307	..	3,363	2,16,285	19,999	1,96,376	
..	..	3	647	3,925	4,572	..	..	382	..	382	3,56,502	17,440	3,39,062	
952	29,011	10,82,340	4,739	1,45,637	1,50,376	514	3,060	45,943	17,079	66,596	95,47,035	4,84,513	90,62,522	
...	..	53,992	..	46,300	46,300	36	..	..	3,000	3,036	3,67,746	5,464	3,62,282	
..	..	68,644	..	40,150	40,150	113	2	(a)3,476	3,512	7,103	3,54,716	12,219	3,42,497	(a) Includes Rs. 3,448 on account of license fee for stills licensed and Rs. 28 on account of sale-proceeds of liquor account books.
..	..	34,063	..	81,300	81,300	41	(b)..	..	1,637	1,678	2,65,463	4,054	2,61,409	(b) The Collector has shown 1 anna 11 pies but it has been omitted from this return as fractions of rupees are not shown here.
..	..	41,008	..	3,525	3,525	..	..	..	2,640	2,640	61,126	2,280	58,846	
..	..	4,704	..	10,100	10,100	34	..	..	480	514	39,223	648	38,575	
..	..	2,02,411	..	1,81,375	1,81,375	224	2	3,476	11,269	14,971	10,88,274	24,865	10,63,609	
..	1,380	2,747	..	1,623	1,623	..	..	46	73	119	31,822	6,589	25,233	
952	30,391	12,87,498	4,739	3,28,635	3,33,374	738	3,062	49,465	28,421	81,686	1,06,67,131	5,15,767	1,01,51,364	

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(2).—Excise Charges of 1893-94.

Districts.	Detail of Charges during the year.					Grand total charges.	Remarks.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay—							
Commissioner of Customs	.....	.....	.....	179 0 0	.....	179 0 0	
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium... ...	41,800 1 0	3,934 0 3	7,051 14 2	2,617 11 4	*1,65,454 9 2	2,20,858 3 11	* Inclusive of refunds of opium pass fee due to several Native States.
Collector of Salt Revenue	21,860 11 7	507 4 5	40 10 0	936 9 7	.....	23,345 3 7	
Ahmedábád	10,471 1 7	1,902 1 8	3,709 5 6	816 0 9	31 0 6	16,929 10 0	
Kaira...	11,171 7 2	2,612 2 3	2,438 7 1	177 10 6	.....	16,399 11 0	
Panch Mahals			Included	in Kaira.			
Broach	5,149 3 0	1,210 7 0	87 0 0	115 1 3	.....	6,561 11 3	
Surat...	15,081 12 11	2,891 5 5	907 7 10	739 0 9	.....	19,619 10 11	
Thána	21,016 14 6	7,033 12 9	3,327 4 0	395 15 9	.....	31,773 15 0	
Násik	7,003 1 7	1,820 2 8	476 0 0	178 2 9	.....	9,477 7 0	
Khándesh	23,727 13 0	6,907 8 6	3,366 4 7	783 5 10	.....	34,784 15 11	
Ahmednagar...	2,996 5 2	1,112 13 6	5 0 0	104 7 9	.....	4,218 10 5	
Poona	6,937 11 3	2,089 11 0	760 3 3	177 4 0	.....	9,964 13 6	
Sátára	4,628 4 1	1,276 11 9	38 14 6	264 0 3	.....	6,207 14 7	
Sholápur	6,415 14 11	1,677 7 0	86 4 6	161 1 9	.....	8,340 12 2	
Bijápur	4,601 10 6	1,198 5 6	83 7 1	47 10 1	.....	5,931 1 2	
Belgaum	6,244 2 6	1,869 2 4	50 0 0	91 10 3	.....	8,254 15 1	
Dhárwár	8,927 15 3	1,775 7 3	48 12 6	338 4 6	...	11,090 7 6	
Kánara	9,070 13 6	2,965 11 10	263 4 0	926 14 5	.....	13,226 11 9	
Ratnágiri	13,666 2 1	3,233 3 3	1,227 6 7	1,782 2 1	.....	19,908 14 0	
Kolába	12,288 11 9	4,400 8 0	213 5 0	537 2 3	.....	17,439 11 0	
Total ...	2,33,059 13 4	50,417 14 4	24,180 14 7	11,369 3 10	†1,65,485 9 8	4,84,513 7 9	† Exclusive of the Opium and Ábkári compensations paid annually to the several Native States in terms of their agreements, as well as that paid to the Bombay Municipality for loss of revenue.
Sind.							
Karáchi	2,769 0 0	180 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	2,959 0 0	Ábkári.
	1,838 0 0	667 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,505 0 0	Opium.
Hyderábád	8,705 13 5	28 6 0	165 6 4	80 14 3	200 9 4	9,181 1 4	Abkári.
	2,025 0 0	780 0 0	181 7 8	51 2 0	.....	3,037 9 8	Opium.
Shikárpur	2,225 12 11	226 3 0	.....	60 8 6	.....	2,512 8 5	Abkári.
	976 8 0	367 11 0	.....	197 11 6	.....	1,541 14 6	Opium.
Thar and Párkar	1,603 3 4	565 4 7	.....	111 14 11	.....	2,280 6 10	Do.
	.....	.....	(a)200 0 0	58 8 0	.....	258 8 0	Abkári.
Upper Sind Frontier	270 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	390 0 0	Opium.
Total ...	20,413 5 8	2,934 8 7	546 14 0	570 11 2	200 9 4	24,666 0 9	(a) Rewards granted to informers.
Aden and Shaikh Othmán...	5,513 15 10	360 0 0	15 0 0	700 10 0	.....	6,589 9 10	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,58,987 2 10	53,712 6 11	24,742 12 7	12,640 9 0	1,65,686 3 0	5,15,769 [illegible] 4	

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(3).—*Manufactories, Licenses and Shops.*

Districts.	Manufacture of Liquor, Number of					Vend of Liquor and Drugs.																				Remarks.
			Country Spirit Distilleries.			Number of wholesale licenses for sale of					Number of special licenses for retail sale of liquors, otherwise than in ordinary retail shops *e.g.*, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Steamers.					European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Numbers of shops licensed to sell by retail.										
																		Country fermented liquor (toddy).					Opium and its preparations.				
	Breweries.	Distilleries for the manufacture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Central Distilleries, public or private. Mhowra and molassis spirit.	Central Distilleries, public or private. Toddy Spirit.	Out-stills.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (toddy).	Opium and its preparations.	Drugs other than Opium.	Hotels.	Ordinary Refreshment Rooms and Stalls.	Railway Refreshment Rooms.	Travellers' Bungalow.	Temporary Refreshment Stalls.		Country spirit.	Domestic consumption licenses.	Hawking licenses.	Tree-foot booth licenses.	Toddy shop licenses.	Total.	Raw Opium.	Madat and Chandul, and other preparations of Opium.	Total of columns 24 and 25.	For medical purposes (druggist's permits and the like).	Drugs other than Opium (Bhang, Ganja, &c.).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	71	1	...	...	...	18	33	1	...	60	50	319	...	50	76	100	226	11	...	11	55	72	
Ahmedábád	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	68	...	1	1	6	8	155	...	155	11	40	
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	21	...	...	...	21	149	...	149	...	12	
Panch Mahals	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	3	* Exclusive of the Distillery at Wadia in the Sankheda Mewas under the Rewa Kantha Agency.
Broach	...	...	1	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	14	...	16	16	46	50	...	50	...	11	
Surat	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	303	9,319	16	64	259	9,658	23	...	23	5	23	
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	341	652	...	240	234	1,126	16	...	16	...	19	
Násik	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	7	104	...	...	...	10	10	41	...	41	...	45	
Khándesh	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	248	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	102	...	109	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	231	...	...	1	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	4	8	12	52	...	52	...	41	
Poona	1	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	2	44	3	74	7	...	7	40	54	50	...	50	50	44	
Sátára	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	...	2	56	4	...	...	...	4	39	...	39	...	38	
Sholápur	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	33	...	...	1	17	18	42	...	42	...	32	
Bijápur	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	73	...	...	20	103	123	17	...	17	...	34	
Belgaum	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	116	3	...	1	85	89	13	...	13	...	35	
Dhárwár	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	125	...	...	2	98	100	22	...	22	...	44	
Kánara	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	154	...	...	...	113	113	9	...	9	...	10	
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	96	96	8	...	8	...	12	
Kolába	...	...	17	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	177	13	...	60	106	179	13	...	13	3	15	
Total ...	1	...	31	10	2	168	1	..	...	231	38	34	24	6	108	107	2,565	10,033	67	492	1,291	11,883	846	...	846	124	643	
Sind																												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	43	7	(*a*) 77	...	...	...	9	9	81	...	81	8	141	(*a*) Includes two temporary licenses.
Hyderábád	...	...	(*b*) 1	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	...	129	(*b*) Number of stills licensed 44.
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	15	...	(*c*) 84	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	59	..	239	
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48	...	29	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	48	(*c*) Includes three temporary licenses.
Total ...	...	...	1	...	...	26	20	...	...	...	5	8	8	...	58	7	283	...	...	...	9	9	291	...	291	8	586	
Aden and Shaikh Othmán.	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	Bhang, Ganja &c., are sold in one and the same shop as raw Opium.
Grand total ...	1	...	32	10	2	194	21	...	...	231	46	42	32	6	166	123	2,850	10,033	67	492	1,300	11,892	1,140	...	1,140	132	1,232	

C.—

(4).—*Duty and*

Districts.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary Country Spirits.										Country Spirits issued		
	Ordinary Spirits.			Spirits of Wine.		Methylated Spirits of Wine.		Perfumed Spirits.		Malt Liquor.			Issues of
	Issues at average strength of Imperial Gallon.		Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof.	Issues Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof.	Issues Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues Imperial Gallons.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon.	At strength of 25° U.P.	At strength of 60° U.P.	At strength of 40° U.P.
	Number of Imperial Gallon.	Average strength per Gallon.												
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
Bombay	321	53° U.P.	6 0 0	175	6 0 0	..	..	1	8 0 0	..	..	165,272	72,407	(20·2°U.P.) 345,845
Ahmedábád	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,310	176	..
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,602	6,700	..
Panch Mahâls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,920	158,696	..
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,340	8,144	..
Surat	11	15° U.P.	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	5	8 0 0	..	..	150,247	409,168	..
Thâna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117,619	546,569	..
Násik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,300	31,161	..
Khándesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,874	456,432	..
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,597	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704,647	0 1 0	142,069	..	..
Sátára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,864	..	..
Sholápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,952	..	..
Bijápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,985	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,700	..	..
Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,957	..	(40° U. P.) 51
Kánara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,233	..	(40° U. P.) 5,886
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,662	101,898	..
Kolába	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,913	76,385	..
Total	332	..	..	175	..	..	..	6	..	704,647	..	1,341,416	1,867,736	(20·2°U.P.) 345,845 (40° U. P.) 5,937

Note.—Toddy spirit is sold in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Thâna District (during 1893-94 it was sold

* Inclusive of the quantity of Bhâng sold

EXCISE—*continued.*

Consumption.

FROM CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.						OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			OTHER DRUGS.			REMARKS.
Imperial Gallons.				Rates of duty.		Issues in sers (1 ser = 2 lbs. of 40 tolas each) from Government Treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasuries, amount sold by retail).	Prices per ser (2 lbs. of 40 tolas each).		Amount sold by retail in sers (1 ser = 2 lbs. or 40 tolas each).			
At strength between 22° U.P. & 25° U.P.	At strength between 12° U.P. and London Proof.	At strength of 50° U.P.	Equivalent of London Proof of the total of columns 12 to 17.	Strength.	Per Gallon.		Wholesale, that is, price at which Opium is sold from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail Vendors sell.	Bhâng.	Gánja	Other sorts.	
15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
					Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
..	..	..	428,901	25° U.P.	3 0 0	7,506	19	24 0 0	1,382	10,518	1,100	(*b*) Shows rate of duty on toddy spirit, exclusive of the drawback on account of tree-tax.
				60° U.P.	2 1 6 (*b*) / 1 1 10 (*bb*)							(*c*) Shows the rate of duty applicable to the city, cantonment and portion within 10 miles round, and
..	..	..	52,803	25° U.P.	2 6 0 (*c*) / 2 4 0 (*d*)	7,768	20	25 0 0	920	4,320	400	(*d*)—to the rest of the district.
				60° U.P.	0 12 0 (*e*) / 1 5 0 (*c*) / 1 4 0 (*d*) / 0 6 0 (*e*)							(*e*) Shows rate of duty applicable to the Prántij Táluka, including Modása Mahál, excepting the villages of Deroli, Amodra and Indran.
..	..	..	17,381	25° U.P.	2 4 0 (*f*) / 1 0 0 (*g*)	5,284	20	25 0 0	315	2,205	12	(*f*) Shows the rate of duty applicable to the whole district excepting the Kapadvanj and Thásra Tálukas with the exception of the town of Dákor.
				60° U.P.	1 4 0 (*f*) / 0 8 0 (*g*)							(*g*) Do. Do. to the tálukas of Kapadvanj and Thásra (excepting the town of Dákor) and the villages of Deroli, Amodra and Indran of the Modása Mahál.
..	..	..	71,668	25° U.P.	0 12 0	(*h*) 1,895	20	25 0 0	242	2,021	105	(*h*) Shows rates of duty applicable to the western tálukas, the eastern tálukas being under out-still-system.
				60° U.P.	0 6 0							(*i*) Shows rates of duty applicable to the city of Surat and those portions of the tálukas of Chorási and Olpad which are within 5 miles limit of the Surat city.
..	..	..	57,513	25° U.P.	2 6 0 (*c*) / 2 4 0 (*d*)	4,576	20	25 0 0	483	2,428	105	(*j*) Do. to the rest of the tálukas of Chorási and Olpád.
				60° U.P.	1 5 0 (*c*) / 1 4 0 (*d*)							(*k*) Do. to the táluka of Jaláipur and to the western portions of the tálukas of Balsár, Bárdoli, Mándvi and Chikhli.
..	..	..	276,352	25° U.P.	2 8 0 (*i*) / 2 4 0 (*j*) / 2 0 0 (*k*) / 1 8 0 (*l*)	1,621	20	25 0 0	1,640	3,920	160	(*l*) Do. to the eastern portions of the tálukas of Balsár, Bardoli, Mándvi and Chikhli and to the Párdi Táluka.
				60° U.P.	1 6 0 (*i*) / 1 2 0 (*j*) / 1 0 0 (*k*) / 0 11 0 (*l*)							(*m*) Do. to the tálukas of Salsette, Bassein, Kalyáni, Bhiwndi, Váda Morbád and Sháhpur.
				25° U.P.	2 4 0 (*m*) / 1 12 0 (*n*) / 1 8 0 (*o*) / 1 4 0 (*b*)							(*n*) Do. to the tálukas of Máhim and Dahánu.
..	..	..	306,842		1 2 0 (*mm*)	529	19	24 0 0	28	365	13	(*o*) Do. to the Umbergaon Táluka.
				60° U.P.	0 14 0 (*n*) / 0 12 0 (*o*) / 0 10 0 (*b*)							(*p*) The whole district excepting the tálukas of—
..	..	..	52,439	25° U.P.	2 8 0 (*p*) / 2 0 0 (*q*)	2,669	19	24 0 0	..	*9,438	513	(*q*) Baglan, Kalvan, Malegaon and Peint.
				60° U.P.	1 4 0 (*p*) / 1 0 0 (*q*)							(*r*) Do. the whole district except
..	..	..	232,728	25° U.P.	2 0 0 (*r*) / 0 12 0 (*s*)	6,327	19	24 0 0	10	5,058	57	(*s*)—the Nawápur Petha, Akrani Pargana and the villages of the Taloda Táluka which lie within Mewás limits.
				60° U.P.	1 0 0 (*r*) / 0 6 0 (*s*)							(*t*) Do. above ghát tálukas of the Kánara District.
..	..	..	18,448	25° U.P.	3 10 0	5,048	19	24 0 0	..	8,647	365	(*u*) Do. coast tálukas of Kánara District.
..	..	..	106,552	25° U.P.	3 10 0	4,482	19	24 0 0	845	11,110	686	
..	..	..	21,648	25° U.P.	3 8 0	1,743	19	24 0 0	..	11,644	..	
..	..	..	29,214	25° U.P.	3 4 0	4,199	19	24 0 0	498	5,179	58,984	
..	..	..	17,239	25° U.P.	3 2 0	192	19	24 0 0	20	4,239	..	
..	..	..	58,275	25° U.P.	3 10 0	292	19	24 0 0	..	*8,435	42	
..	..	..	70,499	25° U.P.	3 2 0	378	19	24 0 0	..	*54,864	247	
				40° U.P.	2 8 0							
..	..	..	37,457	25° U.P.	3 0 0 (*t*) / 1 6 0 (*u*) / 0 8 4 (*b*)	62	19	24 0 0	..	5,399	..	
				40° U.P.	2 6 4 (*t*) / 1 1 7 (*u*) / 0 6 8 (*b*)							
..	..	..	69,005	25° U.P.	1 6 0 / 0 8 4 (*b*)	144	19	24 0 0	..	3,745	..	
				60° U.P.	0 11 0 / 0 4 2 (*b*)							
..	..	..	107,739	25° U.P.	2 4 0	360	19	24 0 0	..	3,695	..	
				60° U.P.	1 2 0							
..	..	..	2,032,703	....	..	55,075	..	..	6,383	157,230	62,789	

only in the Salsette Táluka) in the coast tálukás of the Kánara District and in the whole of the Ratnágiri District, for which no separate figures are available.

C.—EXCISE

(4).—Duty and

Districts.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary Country Spirits.										Country Spirits issued		
	Ordinary Spirits.			Spirits of Wine.		Methylated Spirits of wine.		Perfumed Spirits.		Malt Liquor.		Issues of	
	Issues at average strength of Imperial Gallon.		Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof.	Issues, Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon of London Proof.	Issues Imperial. Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	Issues Imperial Gallons.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon.	At strength of 25° U.P.	At strength of 60° U.P.	At strength of 40° U.P.
	No. of Imperial Gallon.	Average strength per Gallon.												
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sind.			Rs.		Rs. a. p.									
Karáchi	6	12½	6	60	9 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Hyderábád	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Total ..	6	...	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Aden and Shaik Othmán	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	...
Grand total ..	338	..	..	235	..	..	..	6	..	704,647	..	1,341,416	1,867,736	(20°2°U.P.) 345,845 (40° U.P.) 5,937

—continued.

Consumption—concluded.

From Central Distilleries, public or private.						Opium and its preparations.			Other Drugs.			Remarks.
Imperial Gallons.				Rates of duty.		Issues in sers (1 ser = 2 lbs. of 40 tolas each from Government Treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasuries, amount sold by retail).	Prices per ser (2 lbs. of 40 tolás each.		Amount sold by retail in sers (ser = 2 lbs. of 40 tolas each).			
At strength between 22° U. P. & 25° U.P.	At strength between 12° U. P. and London Proof.	At strength of 50° U. P.	Equivalent of London Proof of the total of columns 12 to 17.	Strength.	Per Gallon.		Wholesale, that is, price at which Opium is sold from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail Vendors sell.	Bhán̄g.	Gánja.	Other sorts.	
15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	2
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
30,408	(*a*)37,570	..	68,578	Between 22° U.P. and 25° U.P.	3 0 0	2,535	20 0 0	24 10 0	28,863	2,668	(*b*)1,720	(*a*) Includes 105 gallons, paying duty at Rs. 5 per gallon. (*b*) 1708 Chárás. 12 Májun.
						150	22 0 0	27 0 0				
				Between 12° U.P. and London Proof.	4 0 0 5 0 0							
3,412	54,341 (*c*)110	..	53,794	Between 22° U.P. and 25° U.P.	3 0 0	(*d*)3,284	20 0 0	25 0 0	36,574	668	650	Chárás. (*c*) 110 gallons, paid duty at Rs. 5 per gallon. (*d*) This includes 6·33¼ confiscated opium reissued from the treasury.
						135	22 0 0	27 0 0				
				Between 12° U.P. and London Proof.	4 0 0 5 0 0							
2,155	33,832	..	32,981	Between 22° U.P. and 25° U.P.	3 0 0	1,703	20 0 0	25 0 0	33,532	30	1,126	1103 Chárás. 23 Májun.
				Between 12° U.P. and London Proof.	4 0 0							
128	3,304	..	3,204	Between 22° U.P. and 25 U.P.	2 13 0	2,050	20 0 0	25 0 0	4,408	639	198	Chárás.
				Between 12° U.P. and London Proof.	3 13 0							
962	(*e*)4,972	..	5,409	Between 22° U.P. and 25° U.P.	3 0 0	235	20 0 0	25 0 0	8,662	1	306	Chárás ... ... 304 29 Májun ... ... 1 22 305 51 (*e*) Includes 859 gallons at Rs. 5 per gallon.
				Between 12° U.P. and London Proof.	4 0 0 5 0 0							The figures entered in column 21 have been calculated on the mean strength in each case, *i.e.*, liquor from 22° U.P. to 25° U.P. has been taken at 23½° U.P. + and from 12° U.P. to London Proof at 60° U.P.
37,065	133,629	..	153,966	....	..	10,092	..	..	162,039	3,996	4,000	
....	..	9,800	4,000	50° U.P.	2 0 0	69	20 0 0	55 0 0	..	..	..	
37,065	133,629	9,800	2,191,569	....	..	65,236	..	..	168,422	161,220	66,789	

C.—EXCISE—*concluded.*

(5).—Incidence of Consumption.

Districts.	Population.				Number of persons per retail shop for sale of				Gross excise receipts per ten thousand of total population to nearest rupee.			Net Excise Revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total population. *see* column 30 of Statement 1.	Remarks.
					Liquors.		Drugs.						
	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.	Total.	Country spirits, column 18 of Statement 3.	Country fermented liquors, column 23 of Statement 3.	Opium and its preparations, column 26 of Statement 3.	Other drugs, column 28 of Statement 3.	From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 2, 6 and 14 of Statement 1.	From Opium and its preparations, column 19 of Statement 1.	From drugs other than Opium, column 22 of Statement 1.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	543,276	155,247	123,241	821,764	2,576	3,636	74,706	11,413	26,588	12,487	589	37,133	
Ahmedábád	788,718	90,487	42,507	921,712	13,555	115,214	5,947	23,043	1,850	501	74	2,279	
Kaira	782,448	77,443	11,698	871,589	24,903	41,504	5,850	72,632	560	...	16	855	
Panch Mahális	281,750	18,651	13,016	313,417	5,312	...	9,218	104,472	2,008	...	19		
Broach	245,422	71,263	24,805	341,490	5,254	7,424	6,830	31,045	5,702	9	58	5,632	
Surat	572,916	52,307	24,766	649,989	2,145	67	28,260	28,260	17,788	...	55	17,590	
Thána	727,201	36,682	55,697	819,580	2,403	728	51,224	43,136	11,661	...	80	11,365	
Násik	776,824	42,059	24,699	843,582	8,111	84,358	20,575	18,746	1,860	...	98	1,860	
Khándesh	1,270,475	112,200	111,096	1,493,771	6,023	...	14,645	13,704	3,621	...	47	3,467	
Ahmednagar	818,585	47,071	23,099	888,755	35,550	74,063	17,091	21,677	1,123	...	55	1,144	
Poona	989,799	51,200	26,801	1,067,800	14,430	19,774	21,356	24,268	5,616	...	160	5,701	
Sátára	1,163,606	43,256	19,127	1,225,989	21,893	306,497	31,436	37,151	833	...	31	813	
Sholápur	686,945	53,971	9,773	750,689	22,748	41,705	17,874	23,459	2,370	...	117	2,399	
Bijápur	703,604	88,522	4,213	796,339	10,909	6,474	46,843	23,422	2,609	6	51	2,597	
Belgaum	873,051	80,484	59,726	1,013,261	8,735	11,385	77,943	28,950	3,888	27	38	3,874	
Dhárwár	903,739	131,000	16,575	1,051,314	8,411	10,513	47,787	23,893	4,322	52	114	4,392	
Kánara	402,644	26,460	17,247	446,351	2,898	3,950	49,595	23,492	3,989	10	121	3,833	
Ratnágiri	1,019,943	79,673	6,310	1,105,926	5,821	11,520	138,241	92,160	1,908	5	13	1,776	
Kolába	560,040	28,938	5,894	594,872	3,361	3,323	45,759	39,658	5,910	...	77	5,700	
Total ...	14,110,986	1,286,914	620,200	16,018,190	6,245	1,348	18,934	24,912	5,149	676	94	5,658	
Sind.													
Karáchi	101,533	459,273	11,145	571,951	7,428	63,550	7,061	4,056	4,623	944	810	6,334	The increase of 7,971 persons as compared with the census of 1891 is due to the transfer of 16 dehs from the Shikárpur District to the Karáchi District.
Hyderábád	185,625	713,000	20,021	918,646	10,439	...	9,985	7,121	2,600	747	437	3,728	
Shikárpur	181,919	722,576	3,931	908,426	10,815	...	15,397	3,801	1,634	375	895	2,878	
Thar and Párkar ...	79,853	164,890	53,460	298,203	21,300	...	6,213	10,285	468	1,375	118	1,973	
Upper Sind Frontier...	18,606	155,408	534	174,548	8,727	...	15,868	3,636	1,370	269	579	2,210	
Total ...	567,536	2,215,147	89,091	2,871,774	10,148	319,086	9,869	4,901	2,401	705	632	3,704	
Aden	2,695	27,635	5,983	36,313	22,039	...	14,693	14,693	6,200	623	368	5,497	
Shaikh Othmán ...	18	7,558	190	7,766									
Total ...	2,713	35,193	6,173	44,079	22,039	...	14,693	14,693	6,200	623	368	5,497	
Grand total ...	14,681,235	3,537,254	715,554	18,934,043	6,643	1,592	16,608	15,368	4,734	679	176	5,361	

D.—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2							3	4
	Value or nature of stamps sold or issued for cash.								Miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act.
Years.	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and Impressed).	Total.	Stamp Duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1893-94 ...	68,632 15 0	1,93,699 7 0	2,09,792 9 0	19,49,566 8 0	31,168 0 0	34,956 2 0	30,80,294 5 0	55,68,109 14 0	3,121 4 0
Total of 1892-93 ...	66,479 7 0	1,92,772 15 0	2,05,941 0 0	19,06,054 9 0	44,157 2 0	34,176 9 0	32,21,804 2 0	56,71,385 12 0	2,843 14 0
Difference ...	+2,153 8 0	+926 8 0	+3,851 9 0	+43,511 15 0	−12,989 2 0	+779 9 0	−1,41,509 13 0	−1,03,275 14 0	+277 6 0

1	4					5	6		7	8
	Miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act—*continued.*						Other miscellaneous receipts.			Charges on account of Discount.
Years.	Penalties realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalties realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of adjudication fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.	Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Non-Judicial.	Court-fees.	Total realized, i.e., total of columns 3 to 11.	On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1893-94 ...	4,464 1 6	936 5 0	9,183 10 6	488 0 0	2 8 0	13,301 15 3	5,775 15 5	127 0 11	56,05,510 10 7	1,602 13 5
Total of 1892-93 ...	3,678 14 0	935 14 0	9,553 10 0	579 0 0	0 5 3	5,933 0 1	41,586 8 4	88 11 11	57,36,585 9 7	1,625 0 4
Difference ...	+785 3 6	+0 7 0	−369 15 6	−91 0 0	+2 2 9	+7,368 15 2	−35,810 8 11	+38 5 0	−1,31,074 15 0	−22 11 11

1	8						9	10		11		12
	Charges on account of Discount—*continued.*						Refund of Penalties under Section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of value of damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.		Refund of value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XXI.		Refund under the Court-Fees Act.
Years.	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.		Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1893-94 ...	6,002 0 3	2,678 7 0	49,916 5 4	735 14 2	39,015 5 7	99,950 13 9	100 0 0	3,064 7 0	21,686 9 6	175 12 10	968 12 5	69,032 6 11
Total of 1892-93 ...	6,003 6 0	2,597 10 1	49,727 1 5	991 1 0	38,680 0 8	99,624 12 6	1 0 0	1,668 15 6	27,007 7 0	334 1 0	2,024 9 10	61,825 6 10
Difference ...	−1 5 9	+80 12 11	+189 3 11	−255 2 10	+335 4 11	+326 1 3	+99 0 0	+1,395 7 6	−5,320 13 6	−158 4 2	−1,055 13 5	+7,207 0 1

1	13		14	15							
	Miscellaneous charges.			Net receipts of the current year.							
Years.	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.	Total charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of one-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1893-94.	31,588 3 8	32,496 3 3	2,59,063 5 4	67,030 1 7	1,87,683 8 3	2,07,109 15 7	18,69,296 6 5	30,432 1 10	34,956 2 0	29,49,939 1 7	53,46,447 5 3
Total of 1892-93.	29,436 4 0	34,057 3 0	2,55,979 11 8	64,853 13 8	1,86,761 10 9	2,03,343 5 11	18,57,044 2 7	43,166 1 0	34,176 9 0	30,91,260 3 0	54,80,605 13 11
Difference ...	+2,151 15 8	−1,560 15 9	+3,083 9 8	+2,176 3 11	+921 13 6	+3,766 9 8	+12,252 3 10	−12,733 15 2	+779 9 0	−1,41,321 1 5	−1,34,158 8 8

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D.—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2),—Net receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1883-84 to 1893-94.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedábád.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Broach.	Dhárwár.	Hyderábád.	Kaira.	Kánara.	Khándesh.	Kolába.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Shikárpur.	Sholápur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous year.	
																											Actual.	Per-centage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883-84 ...	12,00,790	2,22,467	91,529	1,24,604	58,778	1,52,065	1,06,892	1,11,559	1,98,039	72,802	3,83,158	76,726	1,20,500	1,81,008	1,83,391	1,33,711	1,13,683	1,53,159	70,402	1,49,126	1,32,980	17,194	1,291	38	108	40,55,910	41,354	1·0
1884-85 ...	12,90,792	2,36,082	1,02,992	1,29,456	60,003	1,46,982	1,08,592	1,02,503	2,04,125	68,601	4,05,844	87,728	1,19,096	1,85,051	1,96,330	1,33,499	1,26,427	1,48,784	84,151	1,75,091	1,28,343	15,973	1,286	32	128	42,57,891	2,01,981	4·9
1885-86 ...	12,68,531	2,14,765	1,05,841	1,33,979	57,470	1,40,107	1,15,693	1,03,584	2,05,894	65,369	4,03,897	84,285	1,22,796	1,74,255	2,15,233	1,28,300	1,36,737	1,50,062	79,597	1,58,093	1,34,830	16,345	1,151	35	180	42,17,029	40,862	0·9
1886-87 ...	14,55,063	2,21,209	1,07,092	1,40,146	69,296	1,39,087	1,22,320	1,04,573	1,99,512	66,513	4,80,092	87,804	1,38,698	2,00,315	2,06,527	1,30,361	1,36,437	1,48,596	78,101	1,57,836	1,33,977	19,720	1,264	34	198	45,44,257	3,27,228	7·7
1887-88 ...	14,71,657	2,37,228	1,08,492	1,48,891	69,141	1,39,284	1,42,130	1,13,997	1,97,462	71,993	4,78,079	91,396	1,41,699	2,00,076	2,09,935	1,39,982	1,22,476	1,63,147	78,561	1,63,415	1,40,541	21,103	1,342	110	105	46,52,342	1,07,985	2·3
1888-89 ...	15,67,651	2,29,477	1,08,548	1,44,883	69,178	1,38,710	1,40,857	1,19,584	2,01,607	68,121	4,57,963	90,972	1,62,850	2,02,287	2,19,015	1,40,453	1,33,319	1,67,907	74,688	1,61,532	1,35,508	23,721	1,052	77	60	47,68,920	1,16,678	2·5
1889-90 ...	15,89,719	2,46,733	1,17,851	1,64,701	72,613	1,43,736	1,56,997	1,40,712	2,10,998	77,745	5,00,066	94,316	1,65,796	2,12,612	2,41,100	1,41,058	1,30,407	1,61,824	76,594	1,70,137	1,45,598	24,049	1,255	76	147	49,86,840	2,17,920	4·5
1890-91 ...	17,04,874	2,44,454	1,13,525	1,67,199	72,487	1,50,883	1,68,662	1,40,300	2,10,845	73,202	4,76,366	94,260	1,67,894	2,20,063	2,39,032	1,40,113	1,27,836	1,84,283	77,939	1,72,901	1,35,953	32,654	1,333	73	80	51,17,211	1,30,371	2·6
1891-92 ...	16,42,608	2,40,026	1,15,932	1,73,076	82,914	1,41,582	1,81,170	1,48,861	2,12,431	79,142	5,08,720	1,02,685	1,81,679	2,24,410	2,54,232	1,50,845	1,26,872	1,94,565	89,264	1,79,669	1,44,183	28,131	2,011	80	102	52,05,190	87,979	1·7
1892-93 ...	17,70,162	2,41,414	1,15,534	1,83,582	85,033	1,38,564	1,80,692	1,65,854	2,21,860	77,882	5,65,445	1,00,476	1,95,179	2,40,935	2,67,602	1,47,402	1,31,393	1,85,175	89,388	1,93,341	1,49,104	31,411	3,011	63	104	54,80,606	2,75,416	5·0
1893-94 ...	16,06,967	2,37,533	1,25,717	1,95,065	91,379	1,53,035	1,99,459	1,65,200	2,23,834	78,097	5,29,432	1,01,443	1,98,633	2,22,267	2,73,869	1,41,774	1,37,976	2,14,425	89,012	1,78,604	1,45,855	31,402	2,088	89	292	53,46,447	1,34,159	2·4

D.—STAMPS—*continued.*

D.—STAMPS.

(3).—Statement showing the sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee

Districts.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	1¼ Rupees Labels.	1½ Rupees Labels.	2 Rupees Labels.
Bombay	435,492	...	9,806	15,260	7,209	29,837	6,911	62,216	5,814	10,866	22,580
Ahmedábád	84,078	54	2,378	20,327	3,476	57,423	3,806	8,534	1,092	2,747	3,131
Ahmednagar	66,352	...	5,562	20,306	2,746	41,336	3,062	6,013	747	1,659	2,307
Belgaum	35,109	3	2,179	10,838	1,437	47,849	1,887	6,082	505	1,766	2,308
Bijápur	17,585	26	1,445	7,110	855	27,658	895	3,102	188	814	1,002
Broach...	40,325	...	1,132	13,098	2,445	34,743	2,425	5,461	640	1,721	1,854
Dhárwár	36,048	1,312	5,840	10,248	1,337	54,123	2,046	7,299	396	1,541	2,605
Hyderábád	61,122	...	15,162	6,307	15,788	45,790	6,921	3,285	3,009	2,699	2,705
Kaira	89,873	...	4,357	24,358	6,272	52,090	5,718	5,770	2,092	3,576	2,487
Kanara	32,548	...	1,018	5,212	1,336	23,346	1,294	3,772	347	1,189	1,270
Khándesh	89,322	4	2,391	46,273	7,892	142,669	10,025	23,708	2,774	7,176	6,862
Kolába	74,203	178	3,443	12,946	2,585	35,006	2,709	4,630	1,021	1,995	1,513
Karáchi	112,143	2,688	9,198	2,983	9,449	26,395	3,585	1,549	2,228	1,798	1,899
Násik	66,328	66	3,253	23,267	3,903	70,401	4,377	9,810	1,698	3,541	2,853
Poona	109,741	159	11,513	33,304	4,609	71,609	4,399	9,704	1,810	3,060	3,182
Ratnágiri	82,491	19	1,912	12,998	3,666	50,471	3,467	8,104	997	2,221	2,462
Sátára...	64,506	285	15,960	23,325	2,971	42,924	3,028	6,837	634	1,613	2,328
Shikárpur	49,052	...	16,573	4,944	12,497	59,109	6,463	2,925	4,059	3,115	2,815
Sholápur	38,718	...	4,116	11,075	1,307	28,417	1,313	3,645	504	1,147	1,320
Surat	60,263	423	3,143	11,550	2,136	42,682	2,756	6,301	813	2,043	2,442
Thána	92,311	...	3,102	14,703	2,743	45,698	2,879	5,862	850	2,367	1,976
Aden	5,842	...	...	1,376	724	3,325	463	396	182	209	168
Baroda	546	33	...	56	30	274	30	39	8	27	31
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	4	...	...	3	...	5	...	25	...	...	...
Total ...	1,744,002	5,250	123,483	331,867	97,413	1,033,182	80,459	195,069	32,408	58,890	72,100

Districts.	70 Rupees Sheets.	75 Rupees Sheets.	80 Rupees Sheets.	85 Rupees Sheets.	90 Rupees Sheets.	95 Rupees Sheets.	100 Rupees Sheets.	105 Rupees Sheets.	110 Rupees Sheets.	115 Rupees Sheets.	120 Rupees Sheets.	125 Rupees Sheets.	130 Rupees Sheets.	135 Rupees Sheets.	140 Rupees Sheets.	145 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay	98	66	61	56	57	40	32	28	31	34	34	33	36	9	7	5
Ahmedábád	9	13	11	10	9	9	9	5	7	1	5	6	3	4	5	4
Ahmednagar	1	6	...	2	...	1	7	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Belgaum	5	9	10	11	9	7	15	...	6	...	2	7	...	...	6	...
Bijápur	6	15	...	1	...	2	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Broach	4	6	7	3	4	1	6	3	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	1
Dhárwár	27	14	18	10	1	3	44	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hyderábád	5	7	11	10	12	5	9	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Kaira	5	4	6	4	4	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Kánara	3	6	4	5	6	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	15	19	24	20	20	20	31	8	4	4	8	4	1	3	6	...
Kolába	7	2	...	1	3	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Karáchi	6	3	6	9	7	9	13	5	1	4	1	1	4	4	2	2
Násik	3	6	3	3	5	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Poona	9	14	14	14	10	7	20	2	4	4	5	3	2	6	2	2
Ratnágiri	3	10	3	5	1	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
Sátára...	4	6	5	2	3	1	7	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1
Shikárpur	14	8	11	9	4	4	11	2	5	1	3	5	3	2	1	...
Sholápur	1	7	2	3	1	4	6	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Surat	8	12	15	12	7	5	20	2	4	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Thána	7	12	8	9	3	2	8	...	2	2	2	4	1	...	3	2
Aden	1	...	2	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
Baroda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	242	245	221	201	170	132	302	66	71	56	70	85	60	35	35	20

—continued.

Stamps of each denomination during the year 1893-94.

3 Rupees Labels.	4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	6 Rupees Labels.	7 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Sheets.	15 Rupees Sheets.	20 Rupees Sheets.	25 Rupees Sheets.	30 Rupees Sheets.	35 Rupees Sheets.	40 Rupees Sheets.	45 Rupees Sheets.	50 Rupees Sheets.	55 Rupees Sheets.	60 Rupees Sheets.	65 Rupees Sheets.
11,583	7,460	4,665	9,331	...	3,519	2,103	1,458	741	571	384	361	260	222	161	153	114
2,341	1,566	626	1,496	...	781	372	209	114	102	68	50	34	32	25	22	18
1,413	792	261	721	...	473	228	105	50	57	30	30	55	10	...	3	1
1,668	1,075	422	1,134	...	685	314	192	69	88	50	30	36	26	8	24	9
861	487	263	693	...	410	175	93	37	44	22	21	9	16	3	9	5
1,359	781	237	848	...	427	225	136	59	44	33	14	17	12	5	12	8
1,775	1,200	637	1,400	...	835	446	270	105	100	42	45	20	46	5	21	7
1,783	1,185	489	1,107	...	561	261	143	80	75	56	29	33	27	8	14	8
2,796	1,052	504	1,312	...	433	212	111	67	33	29	16	12	10	4	11	8
899	514	239	520	...	383	177	92	41	30	26	26	20	11	13	15	4
5,767	3,801	1,215	3,855	...	2,040	935	523	235	201	98	83	66	51	33	35	23
1,337	656	310	663	...	279	153	58	43	27	17	15	9	9	2	2	5
1,137	844	177	745	...	401	217	155	47	86	38	24	37	13	9	12	8
2,831	1,259	788	1,557	...	859	419	210	84	65	22	39	60	11	3	5	3
2,282	1,342	545	1,290	...	777	403	221	108	114	50	56	48	31	20	22	18
1,681	970	569	832	...	533	236	108	40	42	16	28	26	16	9	9	4
1,319	674	276	521	...	504	256	139	52	62	34	17	30	19	3	8	6
1,975	1,280	510	1,223	...	666	353	191	92	95	36	35	39	25	14	24	14
973	473	102	564	...	296	133	91	12	63	8	10	21	9	1	4	3
1,500	1,084	426	1,086	...	546	302	192	76	61	67	36	24	24	17	20	16
1,885	797	432	999	...	487	268	130	53	66	32	32	12	19	7	10	8
166	111	33	49	...	40	19	15	10	6	7	3	4	3	3	3	2
21	11	13	27	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,352	29,414	13,739	31,973	...	15,936	8,207	4,842	2,215	2,033	1,166	1,002	872	642	353	438	292

150 Rupees Sheets.	155 Rupees Sheets.	160 Rupees Sheets.	165 Rupees Sheets.	170 Rupees Sheets.	175 Rupees Sheets.	180 Rupees Sheets.	185 Rupees Sheets.	190 Rupees Sheets.	195 Rupees Sheets.	200 Rupees Sheets.	205 Rupees Sheets.	210 Rupees Sheets.	215 Rupees Sheets.	220 Rupees Sheets.	225 Rupees Sheets.	230 Rupees Sheets.	235 Rupees Sheets.	240 Rupees Sheets.
10	5	5	2	3	4	5	1	4	2	10	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	1
2	...	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	1	1	4	...	2	2	...	2	...	6	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	2
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	14	16	13	10	26	12	6	13	5	62	9	7	6	7	9	7	6	9

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D.—STAMPS—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1893-94—concluded.

Districts.	245 Rupees Sheets.	250 Rupees Sheets.	255 Rupees Sheets.	260 Rupees Sheets.	265 Rupees Sheets.	270 Rupees Sheets.	275 Rupees Sheets.	300 Rupees Sheets.	325 Rupees Sheets.	350 Rupees Sheets.	375 Rupees Sheets.	400 Rupees Sheets.	425 Rupees Sheets.	450 Rupees Sheets.	475 Rupees Sheets.	500 Rupees Sheets.	525 Rupees Sheets.	550 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay ...	3	4	1	4	...	1	12	11	4	11	10	9	6	5	8	2	4	4
Ahmedabád ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Hyderábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	1	1	1	1	...	2	5	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	5	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	4	1	3
Ratnágiri ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sátára	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Káthiáwár ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	10	4	7	2	7	37	32	13	22	23	25	13	8	10	18	5	8

Districts.	575 Rupees Sheets.	600 Rupees Sheets.	625 Rupees Sheets.	650 Rupees Sheets.	675 Rupees Sheets.	700 Rupees Sheets.	725 Rupees Sheets.	750 Rupees Sheets.	775 Rupees Sheets.	800 Rupees Sheets.	825 Rupees Sheets.	850 Rupees Sheets.	875 Rupees Sheets.	900 Rupees Sheets.	1,000 Rupees Sheets.	Total Value.
																Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	4	8	3	4	...	1	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	7	144	8,25,302 12 0
Ahmedábád ...	...	...	3	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,51,036 12 0
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	82,794 8 0
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1,06,649 8 0
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,234 2 0
Broach... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,928 11 0
Dhárwár ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,527 6 0
Hyderábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,650 10 0
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,163 8 0
Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,986 8 0
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,09,754 3 0
Kolába... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,911 4 0
Karáchi ...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1,02,512 7 0
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,356 1 0
Poona	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1,77,103 12 0
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,112 11 0
Sátára	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,407 14 0
Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,574 3 0
Sholápur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,741 4 0
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1,09,961 4 0
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,00,131 7 0
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14,491 10 0
Baroda... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932 8 0
Káthiáwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8 0
Total ...	7	11	11	5	...	8	8	3	3	7	2	4	6	8	157	30,80,294 5 0

E.—INCOME TAX.

(1).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions, Annuities and Gratuities paid by Government in the year 1893-94.

Class.	Income.	Paid by the Government of Bombay.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions.		Gratuities.		Total.		
		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	2,077	24,684	310	5,830	...	...	2,387	30,514	
II	,, 750 do. do. ,, 1,000	709	12,922	112	2,797	1	15	822	15,734	
III	,, 1,000 do. do. ,, 1,250	437	10,437	117	3,785	...	...	554	14,222	
IV	,, 1,250 do. do. ,, 1,500	145	3,925	62	2,202	...	...	207	6,127	
V	,, 1,500 do. do. ,, 1,750	133	4,480	55	2,117	...	...	188	6,597	
VI	,, 1750 do. do. ,, 2,000	287	10,983	38	1,735	...	...	325	12,718	
	Total, I to VI ...	3,788	67,431	694	18,466	1	15	4,483	85,912	
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	325	18,410	51	3,922	...	...	376	22,332	
VIII	,, 2,500 do. do. ,, 5,000	362	34,656	84	8,442	...	...	446	43,098	
IX	,, 5,000 do. do. ,, 10,000	278	53,398	30	5,977	...	...	308	59,375	
X	,, 10,000 do. do. ,, 20,000	137	46,977	16	4,164	...	...	153	51,141	
XI	,, 20,000 do. do. ,, 30,000	47	29,488	5	2,378	...	...	52	31,866	
XII	,, 30,000 do. do. ,, 40,000	13	7,711	6	4,217	...	...	19	11,928	
XIII	,, 40,000 do. do. ,, 50,000	10	11,090	1	697	...	...	11	11,787	
XIV	,, 50,000 do. do. ,, 1,00,000	3	4,824	1	1,302	...	...	4	6,126	
XV	,, 1,00,000 and upwards	1	3,188	...	...	...	...	1	3,188	
	Total, VII to XV ...	1,176	2,09,742	194	31,099	...	...	1,370	2,40,841	
	Grand total ...	4,964	2,77,173	888	49,565	1	15	5,853	3,26,753	

(2).—Statement showing the collection of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on securities in the year 1893-94.

Class.	Rate of tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds and Debentures charged by Parliament on revenues of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I to VI ...	At 4 pies in the rupee ...	6,83,600	648	...	...	86,000	101	7,69,600	749	
VII to XV.	At 5 pies in the rupee ...	13,51,80,500	1,54,104	...	...	4,66,58,800	59,306	18,18,39,300	2,13,410	
	Total ...	13,58,64,100	1,54,752	...	...	4,67,44,800	59,407	18,26,08,900	2,14,159	

Note.—These two statements have been furnished by the Accountant General, Bombay.

E.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1893-94 in the Bombay Presidency.

Divisions.	I.—Salaries, Pensions, Annuities and Gratuities paid by								II.—Profits of Companies.		III.—Interest on securities.	IV.—Other sources of Income.		Total collections of Tax.		Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrates.	Total of columns 16, 17 and 18.	Refunds.	Net amount realized.	Remarks.
	A.—Government.		B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private employers.																
					Collected by Government, Section 9 (1).		Collected by employers, Section 9 (2).														
	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division ...	1	1	144	2,402	197	6,335	124	2,920	25	27,382	564 (121 assessees.	15,459	3,94,953	16,071	4,34,557	91	...	4,34,648	*2,373	(a) 4,32,275	
Central do. ...	...	...	173	1,824	138	4,588	181	3,780	16	2,025	568	14,524	3,79,816	15,032	3,92,601	1,387	...	3,93,988	2,778	(b) 3,91,210	
Southern do. ...	...	...	81	1,142	49	1,088	848	19,403	3	217	63	8,288	1,80,882	9,269	2,02,795	238	19	2,03,052	1,239	(c) 2,01,813	
Sind	...	...	286	7,629	32	484	527	17,549	9	1,631	3,081	12,233	2,73,845	13,087	3,04,219	242	...	3,04,461	1,447	(d) 3,03,014	
Aden	...	...	80	2,582	121	4,293	134	6,016	3	2,042	...	427	16,385	765	31,318	89	....	31,407	...	31,407	
Bombay City ...	...	...	960	31,585	745	27,751	10,664	2,89,657	154	4,95,997	55,131	13,311	9,17,696	25,834	18,17,817	100	...	18,17,917	1,029	18,16,888	
Total ...	1	1	1,724	47,164	1,282	44,539	12,478	3,39,325	210	5,29,294	59,407 (121 assessees).	64,242	21,63,577	80,058	31,83,307	2,147	19	31,85,473	8,866	31,76,607	

* In addition to this sum of Rs. 2,373 a sum of Rs. 445 was refunded to three persons in Surat on account of the tax paid by them in the years 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93.

(a) The difference of Rs. 102 between the amount here shown and that shown in statement No. IV was due to the over-collections of Rs. 45 in the Kaira District and Rs. 57 in Broach having remained unrefunded at the close of the year.

(b) The difference of Rs. 2,680 between the amount here shown and that shown in statement No. IV was due to over-collections having remained unrefunded at the close of the year.

(c) The difference of Rs. 1,428 between the amount here shown and that shown in statement No. IV was due to over-collections to be refunded omitted from Statement IV.

(d) The difference of Rs. 161 between the amount here shown and that entered in statement No. IV is due to over-collections of Rs. 63 in Karáchi, 20 in Hyderábád and Rs. 78 in Shikárpur remaining to be refunded at the close of the year.

E.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the original and final demands, the collections and balance of amounts due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1893-94 for the Presidency of Bombay.

Divisions.	Original Demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioner.		Final Demands.		Penalties by Collectors.		Fines by Magistrates.		Arrears of previous year.	Total for collection.	Collections.					Balance outstanding.	Written off and remitted.
	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of petitions.	Demand after disposal.	No. of petitions.	Demand after disposal.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	Amount.		Tax.	Penalties by Collectors.	Fines by Magistrates.	Arrears of previous year.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I. Northern Division	458	11,770	...	11,770	...	11,770	458	11,770	...	.....	...	...	645	12,415	11,529	...	...	129	11,658	757	...
Central do.	487	10,261	...	10,251	...	10,251	487	10,251	...	.....	...	...	61	10,312	10,127	...	...	61	10,188	124	...
Southern do.	978	21,633	...	21,633	...	21,633	978	21,633	1	20	...	...	.....	21,653	21,633	20	...	.....	21,653	.....	...
Sind	845	25,662	...	25,662	...	25,662	845	25,662	...	.....	...	...	.....	25,662	25,662	...	...	.....	25,662	.....	...
Aden	335	12,891	...	12,891	...	12,891	335	12,891	...	.....	...	...	.....	12,891	12,891	...	...	.....	12,891	.....	...
Bombay City	12,332	3,46,023	1	3,44,654	1	...	12,307	3,42,591	...	.....	...	...	13,771	3,56,362	3,34,929	...	...	13,771	3,48,700	7,662	...
Total	15,435	4,28,240	1	4,26,858	1	82,207	15,410	4,24,798	1	20	...	...	14,477	4,39,295	4,16,771	20	...	13,961	4,30,752	8,543	...
Part II. Northern Division	25	27,583	...	27,583	3	27,382	25	27,382	...	.....	...	...	.....	27,382	27,382	...	...	.....	27,382	.....	...
Central do.	16	2,025	1	1,973	...	1,973	16	1,973	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,973	1,973	...	...	.....	1,973	.....	...
Southern do.	3	217	...	217	...	217	3	217	...	.....	...	...	.....	217	217	...	...	.....	217	.....	...
Sind	9	1,631	...	1,631	...	1,631	9	1,631	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,631	1,631	...	...	.....	1,631	.....	...
Aden	3	2,042	...	2,042	...	2,042	3	2,042	...	.....	...	...	.....	2,042	2,042	...	...	.....	2,042	.....	...
Bombay City	163	5,01,835	...	4,99,105	...	...	156	4,99,105	...	.....	...	...	5,430	5,04,535	4,90,567	...	...	5,430	4,95,997	8,538	...
Total	219	5,35,333	1	5,32,551	3	33,245	212	5,32,350	...	.....	...	...	5,430	5,37,780	5,23,812	...	...	5,430	5,29,242	8,538	...
Part III. Northern Division	121	564	...	564	...	564	121	564	...	.....	...	...	.....	564	564	...	...	.....	564	.....	...
Central do.	...	568	...	568	...	568	...	568	...	.....	...	...	.....	568	568	...	...	.....	568	.....	...
Southern do.	2	63	...	63	...	63	2	63	...	.....	...	...	.....	63	63	...	...	.....	63	.....	...
Sind	...	3,081	...	3,081	...	3,081	...	3,081	...	.....	...	...	.....	3,081	3,081	...	...	.....	3,081	.....	...
Aden	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Bombay City	...	55,448	...	55,448	...	...	...	55,343	...	.....	...	...	1,040	56,383	53,975	...	...	1,040	55,015	1,368	...
Total	123	59,724	...	59,724	...	4,276	123	59,619	...	.....	...	...	1,040	60,659	58,251	...	...	1,040	59,291	1,368	...
Part IV. Northern Division	16,252	4,15,051	5,814	3,93,419	135	3,92,824	15,424	3,92,824	197	91	...	...	3,381	3,96,296	3,89,937	91	...	2,541	3,92,569	3,727	...
Central do.	15,164	3,99,659	4,688	3,79,887	157	3,79,713	14,606	3,79,713	309	1,695	...	...	3,847	3,85,255	3,71,916	1,385	...	2,500	3,75,801	9,454	...
Southern do.	8,539	1,87,507	1,567	1,79,454	32	1,79,358	8,203	1,79,358	45	253	19	19	668	1,80,298	1,77,907	218	19	308	1,78,452	1,846	...
Sind	12,492	2,80,018	1,939	2,72,684	51	2,72,617	12,185	2,72,590	97	254	...	...	872	2,73,716	2,71,399	238	...	(c) 842	2,72,479	1,237	...
Aden	528	21,121	(a) 122	17,000	...	17,000	427	17,000	71	89	...	...	.....	17,089	16,385	89	...	.....	16,474	.....	615
Bombay City	15,023	11,41,957	172	9,91,107	2	...	14,085	9,89,224	33	73	...	...	51,986	10,41,283	8,65,148	42	...	51,986	9,17,176	1,24,076	31
Total	67,998	24,48,313	14,302	22,33,551	377	12,41,512	64,930	22,30,709	752	2,455	19	19	60,754	22,93,937	20,92,692	2,063	19	58,177	21,52,951	1,40,340	646
Grand Total. Northern Division	16,856	4,54,968	5,814	4,33,336	138	4,32,540	16,028	4,32,540	197	91	...	...	4,026	4,36,657	4,29,412	91	...	2,670	4,32,173	4,484	...
Central do.	15,667	4,12,513	4,689	3,92,679	157	3,92,505	15,109	3,92,505	309	1,695	...	...	3,908	3,98,108	3,84,584	1,385	...	2,561	3,88,530	9,578	...
Southern do.	9,522	2,09,420	1,567	2,01,367	32	2,01,271	9,186	2,01,271	46	273	19	19	668	2,02,231	1,99,820	238	19	308	2,00,385	(b) 1,846	...
Sind	13,346	3,10,392	1,939	3,03,058	51	3,02,991	13,039	3,02,964	97	254	...	...	872	3,04,090	3,01,773	238	...	842	3,02,853	1,237	...
Aden	866	36,054	122	31,933	...	31,933	765	31,933	71	89	...	...	.....	32,022	31,318	89	...	.....	31,407	.....	615
Bombay City	27,518	20,48,263	173	18,90,311	3	...	26,548	18,86,263	33	73	...	...	72,227	19,58,563	17,44,619	42	...	72,227	18,16,888	1,41,644	31
Total	83,775	34,71,610	14,304	32,52,684	381	13,61,240	80,675	32,47,476	753	2,475	19	19	81,701	33,31,671	30,91,526	2,083	19	78,608	31,72,236	1,58,759	646

(a) Including 18 assessees who produced certificates for payment of Income Tax in India amounting to Rs. 2,428.
(b) Out of this Rs. 384 have been since written off, Rs. 45 are irrecoverable, Rs. 859 since recovered and Rs. 558 are in the course of recovery.
(c) Includes Rs. 4 on account of penalties.

E.—INCOME TAX—*concluded.*

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1893-94 in the Presidency of Bombay.

	District.	Original Sanction.	Details of Expenditure.						
			Establishment.				Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
			Special Officers.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.			
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	...	.....	(a)2,317 12 8	...	2,317 12 8	5 0 0	70 7 0	2,393 3 8
	Kaira								
	Panch Mahals								
	Broach								
	Surat								
	Thána								
	Deesa								
Central Division.	Khándesh	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Násik	...	.....	83 12 11	...	83 12 11	...	29 10 0	113 6 11
	Ahmednagar	...	.....	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	.....	28 0 0
	Poona	...	.....	3,148 3 1	...	3,148 3 1	492 8 0	170 0 0	3,810 11 1
	Sholápur	...	.....	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	...	16 0 0	124 0 0
	Sátára	...	.....	185 0 0	...	185 0 0	...	8 0 0	193 0 0
Southern Division.	Kolába	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Ratnágiri	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Kánara	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Belgaum	...	.....	(b) 115 0 10	...	115 0 10	...	.....	(c)574 15 0
	Dhárwár	..	.....	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	.....	
	Bijápur	...	.....	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	.....	
Sind.	Karáchi	...	.....	808 0 0	...	808 0 0	...	84 0 0	892 0 0
	Hyderábád	...	.....	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	.....	180 0 0
	Shikárpur	...	.....	380 6 11	...	380 6 11	23 12 6	.....	404 3 5
	Thar and Párkar ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Aden	...	.....	732 0 0		732 0 0	...	25 0 0	(d) 877 4 7
	Total, Mofussil	...	.....	8,176 4 5		8,176 4 5	521 4 6	403 1 0	9,590 12 8
	Bombay City	...	12,360 0 0	23,295 4 7		35,655 4 7	1,800 0 0	338 3 0	(e)43,495 11 0
	Grand total ...	...	12,360 0 0	31,471 9 0		43,831 9 0	2,321 4 6	741 4 0	53,086 7 8

(a) Includes Rs. 98 paid in Kaira to the Secretary of the Dákor Municipality for collecting the tax in the Inám village of Dákor and Rs. 12-0-9 paid to village officers in the Broach district.
(b) Includes expenditure incurred in past years and paid during the year under report on account of remuneration to village officers Rs. 84-14-9.
(c) Includes Rs. 369-14-2 on account of commission paid to the Southern Marátha Railway Company for collecting the tax from their subordinates.
(d) Includes 120-4-7 being commission for collection of income-tax.
(e) Includes Rs. 5,702-3-5 being commission at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed to the employers of labour for collecting income-tax in 1893-94.

F.—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

Funds.	Opening Balance 1st April 1893.	Receipts, 1893-94.	Total.	Charges, 1893-94.	Closing Balance 31st March 1894.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Local Fund (Act I, 1884)	27,05,212 6 7	47,22,535 0 5	74,27,747 7 0	45,66,363 4 1	28,61,384 2 11
Sind village Officer's Cess Fund ...	8,24,375 4 5	4,10,464 5 0	12,34,839 9 5	2,84,361 1 1	9,50,478 8 4
Government Central Book Depôt Fund .	1,48,472 3 1	1,21,722 0 3	2,70,194 3 4	91,317 12 0	1,78,876 7 4
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	22,879 14 6	45,076 1 2	67,955 15 8	32,215 2 2	35,740 13 6
Total ...	37,00,939 12 7	52,99,797 6 10	90,00,737 3 5	49,74,257 3 4	40,26,480 0 1

(2).—Statement showing receipts and charges, together with opening and closing balances of the Local Fund (Act I of 1884) and Village Officers' Cess Fund (Act IV of 1881).

Districts.	Opening balance, 1st April 1893.	Receipts, for 1893-94.	Total.	Charges, for 1893-94.	Closing balance, 31st March 1894.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,10,422 12 7	2,35,013 12 5	3,45,436 9 0	2,06,734 14 6	1,38,701 10 6
Broach	2,24,401 0 2	2,38,284 7 9	4,62,685 7 11	2,21,864 1 3	2,40,821 6 8
Kaira	1,50,555 1 1	2,51,169 0 8	4,01,724 1 9	2,49,356 9 5	1,52,367 8 4
Surat	2,48,043 12 3	2,81,873 1 0	5,29,916 13 3	2,97,279 0 3	2,32,637 13 0
Thana	54,169 15 5	2,17,477 6 5	2,71,647 5 10	2,08,107 10 4	63,539 14 6
Panch Mahals	56,449 12 0	77,505 10 11	1,33,955 6 11	68,282 6 1	65,673 0 10
Total ...	8,44,042 5 6	13,01,323 7 2	21,45,365 12 8	12,51,624 9 10	8,93,741 2 10
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	1,15,955 10 0	2,09,233 13 10	3,25,189 7 10	2,05,586 6 1	1,19,603 1 9
Khándesh	4,01,853 3 11	4,44,274 1 1	8,46,127 5 0	4,28,551 0 6	4,17,576 4 6
Násik	1,43,291 8 3	2,03,649 0 5	3,46,940 8 8	2,09,546 0 5	1,37,394 8 3
Poona	71,749 9 7	1,91,318 11 2	2,63,068 4 9	1,76,742 4 9	86,326 0 0
Sátara	83,224 9 5	2,47,587 15 6	3,30,812 8 11	2,27,321 7 8	1,03,491 1 3
Sholapur	81,455 6 0	1,50,090 8 5	2,31,545 14 5	1,46,757 9 0	84,788 5 5
Total ...	8,97,529 15 2	14,46,154 2 5	23,43,684 1 7	13,94,504 12 5	9,49,179 5 2
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	1,16,407 0 5	2,22,000 10 11	3,38,407 11 4	2,28,657 3 6	1,09,750 7 10
Bijapur	1,13,255 8 9	1,96,549 5 5	3,09,804 14 2	1,89,092 9 0	1,20,712 5 2
Kolába	57,416 5 2	1,30,252 11 1	1,87,669 0 3	1,39,279 1 3	48,389 15 0
Dhárwár	2,21,507 3 3	3,18,816 9 4	5,40,323 12 7	2,92,552 0 1	2,47,771 12 6
Kánara	34,991 1 9	1,21,822 14 7	1,56,814 0 4	1,11,895 15 10	44,918 0 6
Ratnágiri	58,105 1 8	1,43,903 14 1	2,02,008 15 9	1,44,936 12 8	57,072 3 1
Total ...	6,01,682 5 0	11,33,346 1 5	17,35,028 6 5	11,06,413 10 4	6,28,614 12 1
Sind.					
Karáchi	1,18,837 13 2	1,66,088 9 9	2,84,926 6 11	1,61,762 11 11	1,23,163 11 0
Hyderábád	82,583 10 4	2,55,910 0 10	3,38,493 11 2	2,36,914 10 7	1,01,579 0 7
Thar and Párkar	13,645 13 9	61,244 9 1	74,890 6 10	56,799 2 5	18,091 4 5
Shikárpur	1,14,410 15 8	2,92,518 6 0	4,06,929 5 8	2,94,588 9 8	1,12,340 12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	32,479 8 0	65,949 11 9	98,429 3 9	63,755 0 11	34,674 2 10
Total ...	3,61,957 12 11	8,41,711 5 5	12,03,669 2 4	8,13,820 3 6	3,89,848 14 10
Total, Local Fund Act I of 1884 ...	27,05,212 6 7	47,22,535 0 5	74,27,747 7 0	45,66,363 4 1	28,61,384 2 11
Village Officers' Cess Fund.					
Karáchi	31,631 15 0	61,178 15 9	92,810 14 9	53,486 11 5	39,324 3 4
Hyderábád...	1,43,914 6 5	1,10,812 10 6	2,54,727 0 11	81,062 3 4	1,73 664 13 7
Thar and Párkar	93,267 12 7	28,354 14 1	1,21,622 10 8	30,130 13 7	91,491 13 1
Shikárpur	5,12,901 8 1	1,78,563 1 6	6,91,464 9 7	98,131 13 10	5,93,332 11 9
Upper Sind Frontier	42,659 10 4	31,554 11 2	74,214 5 6	21,549 6 11	52,664 14 7
Total, Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	8,24,375 4 5	4,10,464 5 0	12,34,839 9 5	2,84,361 1 1	9,50,478 8 4

(3).—Statement showing receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

Funds.	Opening Balance. 1st April 1893.	Receipts, 1893-94.	Total.	Charges, 1893-94.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1894.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Cantonment Funds	70,964 4 2	3,19,139 13 0	3,90,104 1 2	2,85,432 0 4	1,04,672 0 10
II.—Police Funds	39,853 10 9	1,09,937 6 0	1,49,791 0 9	82,422 4 9	67,368 12 0
III.—Port and Marine Funds	1,86,628 15 7	4,00,062 13 10	5,86,691 13 5	4,63,197 12 7	1,23,494 0 10
IV.—Educational Funds...	51,441 2 9	42,244 6 10	93,685 9 7	43,619 0 5	50,066 9 2
V.—Medical and Charitable Funds ...	74,776 4 2	2,93,752 13 9	3,68,529 1 11	3,44,139 6 1	24,3 9 11 10
VI.—Other Funds	7,94,072 9 6	17,11,054 15 10	25,05,127 9 4	19,86,592 2 0	5,18,535 7 4
Total ...	12,17,736 14 11	28,76,192 5 3	40,93,929 4 2	32,05,402 10 2	8,88,526 10 0

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	Closing balance of previous year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.			VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.			
		Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Total.	Local Rate.	Patwári Cess.	Village service fund.	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,12,472 12 7	...	2,002 12 11	2,002 12 11	1,47,102 2 0	...	...	1,47,102 2 0
Kaira	1,51,669 5 1	...	547 12 0	547 12 0	1,68,790 7 0	...	...	1,68,790 7 0
Panch Mahals ...	57,524 12 0	...	177 8 6	177 8 6	29,945 10 7	...	...	29,945 10 7
Broach	2,25,801 0 2	...	1,355 9 4	1,355 9 4	1,85,975 10 7	...	...	1,85,975 10 7
Surat	2,50,543 12 3	...	1,661 15 0	1,661 15 0	1,64,573 13 0	...	...	1,64,573 13 0
Thána	57,169 15 5	...	13 5 0	13 5 0	69,391 12 10	...	...	69,391 12 10
Total ...	8,55,181 9 6	...	5,758 14 9	5,758 14 9	7,65,779 8 0	...	...	7,65,779 8 0
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	1,19,555 10 0	...	.....	.....	1,17,978 8 2	...	...	1,17,978 8 2
Khándesh	4,01,853 3 11	...	683 7 3	683 7 3	2,63,647 10 11	...	...	2,63,647 10 11
Násik	1,46,891 8 3	...	830 8 0	830 8 0	1,06,207 11 5	...	...	1,06,207 11 5
Poona	71,749 9 7	...	.....	.....	1,02,861 6 2	...	...	1,02,861 6 2
Sátára	86,701 9 5	...	415 11 9	415 11 9	1,46,047 9 2	...	...	1,46,047 9 2
Sholápur	83,675 6 0	..	231 12 3	231 12 3	77,430 7 8	...	...	77,430 7 8
Total ..	9,10,426 15 2	...	2,161 7 3	2,161 7 3	8,14,173 5 6	..	...	8,14,173 5 6
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	1,18,587 0 5	...	58 2 0	58 2 0	1,26,364 8 3	...	...	1,26,364 8 3
Dhárwár	2,25,057 3 3	...	782 13 6	782 13 6	1,81,919 14 4	...	...	1,81,919 14 4
Bijápur	1,15,955 8 9	...	60 15 10	60 15 10	1,06,409 8 8	...	...	1,06,409 8 8
Kánara	37,441 1 9	...	15 14 3	15 14 3	61,861 12 8	...	...	61,861 12 8
Ratnágiri	61,165 1 8	...	.....	.....	65,368 12 4	...	...	65,368 12 4
Kolába	59,816 5 2	...	.....	.....	74,795 11 7	...	...	74,795 11 7
Total ...	6,18,022 5 0	...	917 13 7	917 13 7	6,16,720 3 10	...	...	6,16,720 3 10
Sind.								
Karáchi	1,18,837 13 2	...	.....	.....	79,001 12 0	...	...	79,001 12 0
Hyderábád	86,483 10 4	...	1,873 13 6	1,873 13 6	1,32,878 2 0	...	...	1,32,878 2 0
Shikárpur	1,18,060 15 8	...	4,086 11 2	4,086 11 2	2,02,519 5 3	...	...	2,02,519 5 3
Thar and Párkar ...	14,070 13 9	...	.....	.....	43,664 2 0	...	...	43,664 2 0
Upper Sind Frontier .	32,679 8 0	...	317 9 6	317 9 6	43,769 11 0	...	...	43,769 11 0
Total ...	3,70,132 12 11	...	6,278 2 2	6,278 2 2	5,01,833 0 3	...	...	5,01,833 0 3
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,53,763 10 7	...	15,116 5 9	15,116 5 9	26,98,506 1 7	...	...	26,98,506 1 7

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.

XII.—INTEREST.				XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XVII.—POLICE.	XIX.—EDUCATION.				
								School Fees.				
Education.	On Dispensary securities.	On Public Works securities.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District Post (collections).	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary schools.	Total.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	5,985 0 0	...	5,985 0 0	...	...	...	8,439 7 0	...	..	...	5,936 6 11	5,936 6 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,878 12 11	...	...	...	7,954 4 6	7,954 4 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098 4 5	...	...	14 0 0	1,305 7 6	1,319 7 6
219 7 2	...	199 8 0	418 15 2	...	...	..	2,862 9 11	...	...	18 0 0	4,585 10 0	4,603 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,537 1 9	...	...	56 0 0	7,127 5 0	7,183 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,211 11 3	...	...	15 0 0	4,953 9 0	4,968 9 0
219 7 2	5,985 0 0	199 8 0	6,403 15 2	...	...	...	28,027 15 3	...	...	103 0 0	31,862 10 11	31,965 10 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,971 0 9	...	...	20 0 0	6,622 1 0	6,642 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,905 3 1	...	...	10 0 0	10,039 9 3	10,049 9 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,548 3 3	...	...	20 0 0	6,104 11 9	6,124 11 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,869 13 0	...	...	...	6,697 7 6	6,697 7 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,676 13 3	...	...	24 0 0	8,905 15 6	8,929 15 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,184 8 4	...	...	...	4,687 11 6	4,687 11 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,155 9 8	...	...	74 0 0	43,057 8 6	43,131 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,142 11 1	...	...	21 0 0	13,866 5 7	13,887 5 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,075 14 3	...	...	180 4 0	16,206 12 0	16,387 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,806 4 8	...	...	...	8,732 1 9	8,732 1 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 12 2	...	...	...	4,803 14 6	4,803 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434 2 4	51 0 0	...	...	9,705 15 6	9,756 15 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,411 15 2	...	...	...	5,595 11 9	5,595 11 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,083 11 8	51 0 0	...	201 4 0	58,910 13 1	59,163 1 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,781 1 1	...	...	...	694 5 3	694 5 3
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8,792 13 1	6 0 0	...	192 0 0	532 11 0	730 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,259 5 4	...	...	...	179 13 0	179 13 0
...	817 15 2	...	817 15 2	...	...	...	3,740 10 9	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979 14 11	..	...	...	.....	.. ...
...	817 15 2	...	817 15 2	...	...	...	23,553 13 2	6 0 0	...	192 0 0	1,406 13 3	1,604 13 3
219 7 2	6,802 15 2	199 8 0	7,221 14 4	...	...	...	1,91,821 1 9	57 0 0	...	570 4 0	1,35,237 13 9	1,35,865 1 9

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F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XIX.—EDUCATION—*continued.*				XX.—MEDICAL.				
	Contribution.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	Hospital and Dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	Income from		
		Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.				Endowments.	Contribution.	Sanitary fees and fines.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedábád	876 14 0	...	280 5 8	280 5 8	7,093 10 7	.....	...	...	482 0 0	...	...
Kaira	219 7 2	37 15 9	29 14 6	67 14 3	8,241 9 11	.....	...	...	388 0 0	...	...
Panch Maháls ...	.....	28 14 9	17 10 6	46 9 3	1,366 0 9	.....	...	...	285 0 0	...	...
Broach	.....	...	117 15 10	117 15 10	4,721 9 10	2,011 5 9	...	...	.....	...	...
Surat	.....	94 5 7	149 8 1	243 13 8	7,427 2 8	384 3 8	...	...	.....	...	...
Thána	.....	...	100 14 6	100 14 6	5,069 7 6	931 9 10	...	...	592 8 0	...	...
Total ...	1,096 5 2	161 4 1	696 5 1	857 9 2	33,919 9 3	3,357 3 3	...	...	1,747 8 0	...	...
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	767 1 6	7 10 9	79 6 6	87 1 3	7,496 3 9	.....	...	...	197 0 0	...	...
Khándesh	2,527 8 0	26 2 2	236 7 3	262 9 5	12,839 10 8	638 12 8	...	...	2,375 0 0	...	...
Násik	1,291 10 0	...	228 9 6	228 9 6	7,644 15 3	975 4 10	...	...	146 0 0	...	...
Poona	1,251 14 0	22 11 8	53 2 9	75 14 5	8,025 3 11	494 2 1	...	...	566 0 0	...	...
Sátára	444 3 2	28 14 3	57 9 11	86 8 2	9,460 10 10	150 10 7	...	...	264 0 0	...	...
Sholápur	293 0 0	32 11 9	129 9 9	162 5 6	5,143 1 0	66 12 3	...	...	48 0 0	...	...
Total ...	6,575 4 8	118 2 7	784 13 8	903 0 3	50,609 13 5	2,325 10 5	...	...	3,596 0 0	...	...
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	.....	12 12 1	71 2 1	83 14 2	13,971 3 9	777 6 5	...	...	140 0 0	5 12 6	
Dhárwár	119 14 9	51 0 0	103 9 9	154 9 9	16,661 8 6	.....	...	...	.....	...	
Bijápur...	200 0 0	29 15 10	215 10 1	245 9 11	9,177 11 8	1,509 15 0	...	...	40 0 0	...	
Kánara...	.....	...	91 8 11	91 8 11	4,895 7 5	.....	...	...	211 0 0	...	
Ratnágiri	96 0 0	5 7 2	11,792 6 10	11,797 14 0	21,650 13 6	171 0 2	...	...	146 0 0	...	
Kolába	99 0 0	...	162 6 3	162 6 3	5,857 2 0	.....	...	...	.....	...	
Total ...	514 14 9	99 3 1	12,436 11 11	12,535 15 0	72,213 14 10	2,458 5 7	...	...	537 0 0	5 12 6	
Sind.									
Karáchi	.....	...	536 15 9	536 15 9	1,231 5 0	1,417 8 11	...	...	... ..	...	
Hyderábád	8,575 0 0	...	409 15 10	409 15 10	9,715 10 10	4,243 9 10	...	...	... ..	...	
Shikárpur	.....	...	735 6 9	735 6 9	915 3 9	607 13 6	...	...	68 0 0	...	
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	0 8 2	27 14 9	28 6 11	28 6 11	1,064 1 4	...	...	66 0 0	...	
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	848 15 2	...	...	120 0 0	...	
Total ...	8,575 0 0	0 8 2	1,711 5 1	1,711 13 3	11,891 10 6	8,182 0 9	...	..	254 0 0	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,761 8 7	379 1 11	15,629 3 9	16,008 5 8	1,68,635 0 0	16,323 4 0	...	...	6,134 8 0	5 12 6	

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

Miscellaneous.		Total.	XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.								
						Public exhibition and fairs.					
Other receipts.	Total.		Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	482 0 0	.....	6 1 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	6 1 0
...	...	388 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	285 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	2,041 5 9	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
0 6 0	0 6 0	384 9 8	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	1,524 1 10	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
0 6 0	0 6 0	5,105 1 3	.....	6 1 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	6 1 0
...	...	197 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
19 14 1	19 14 1	3,033 10 9	.....	...	.....	...	...	498 12 0	498 12 0	...	498 12 0
2 6 3	2 6 3	1,123 11 1	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	296 3 0	296 3 0
...	...	1,060 2 1	.....	172 13 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	172 13 2
...	...	414 10 7	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	114 12 3	.....	...	219 5 6	...	...	.....	.....	...	219 5 6
22 4 4	22 4 4	5,943 14 9	.....	172 13 2	219 5 6	...	...	498 12 0	498 12 0	296 3 0	1,187 1 8
162 3 0	167 15 6	1,085 5 11	.....	68 8 0	223 14 3	...	...	.....	.....	...	292 6 3
971 14 5	971 14 5	971 14 5	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
1 6 11	1 6 11	1,551 5 11	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
44 10 9	44 10 9	255 10 9	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	317 0 2	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	292 6 3
1,180 3 1	1,185 15 7	4,181 5 2	.....	68 8 0	223 14 3	...	...	.....	.....	...	32 12 0
1 11 7	1 11 7	1,419 4 6	.....	...	.....	...	...	32 12 0	32 12 0	...	4,985 4 5
...	...	4,243 9 10	1,464 4 9	...	2,364 15 3	...	...	1,120 0 6	1,120 0 6	35 15 11	2,446 10 10
1 9 0	1 9 0	677 6 6	2,334 1 7	5 12 1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	106 13 2	1,503 7 0
227 1 4	227 1 4	1,357 2 8	1,422 10 0	...	.....	...	...	80 13 0	80 13 0	...	48 0 0
...	...	968 15 2	.....	48 0 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	
230 5 11	230 5 11	8,666 6 8	5,221 0 4	53 12 1	2,364 15 3	...	...	1,233 9 6	1,233 9 6	142 13 1	9,016 2 3
1,433 3 4	1,438 15 10	23,896 11 10	5,221 0 4	301 2 3	2,808 3 0	...	...	1,732 5 6	1,732 5 6	439 0 1	10,501 11 2

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.					
			Rents.				
	Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	Sale of old stores and materials.	Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Total.	Other miscellaneous items.	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	.....	17 3 6	537 2 0	30 0 0	567 2 0	94 12 0	679 1 6
Kaira	.....	48 3 3	310 0 0	.....	310 0 0	174 10 9	532 14 0
Panch Maháls	.....	38 8 8	14 0 0	12 0 0	26 0 0	21 14 9	86 7 5
Broach	.....	129 11 0	14 8 0	.....	14 8 0	.....	144 3 0
Surat	.....	200 4 6	381 8 0	.....	381 8 0	196 7 3	778 3 9
Thána	.....	31 11 9	127 8 0	.....	127 8 0	1,692 14 10	1,852 2 7
Total ...	.....	465 10 8	1,384 10 0	42 0 0	1,426 10 0	2,180 11 7	4,073 0 3
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430 12 11	430 12 11
Khándesh	.....	2 10 0	172 0 0	18 8 0	190 8 0	259 5 8	452 7 8
Násik	.....	16 7 0	677 0 0	.....	677 0 0	.....	693 7 0
Poona	.....	35 1 6	.....	.....	.....	164 12 2	199 13 8
Sátára	.....	.....	6 8 0	.....	6 8 0	475 10 6	482 2 6
Sholápur...	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	8 5 7	68 5 7
Total ...	.....	54 2 6	915 8 0	18 8 0	934 0 0	1,338 14 10	2,327 1 4
Southern Division.							
Belgaum...	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	38 13 6	39 13 6
Dhárwár...	.....	64 14 3	.....	.....	.....	1,627 13 4	1,692 11 7
Bijápur	.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	.....	90 11 6	90 13 6
Kánara	.....	46 8 0	230 12 0	.....	230 12 0	574 11 2	851 15 2
Ratnágiri	.....	69 7 9	64 8 0	.....	64 8 0	164 0 8	298 0 5
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 1 8	111 1 8
Total ...	.....	181 0 0	296 4 0	.....	296 4 0	2,607 3 10	3,084 7 10
Sind.							
Karáchi	.....	15 9 3	1,026 4 0	.....	1,026 4 0	2,267 3 8	3,309 0 11
Hyderábád	.....	120 15 7	425 0 0	.....	425 0 0	1,700 0 7	2,246 0 2
Shikárpur	.....	253 6 1	591 8 6	.....	591 8 6	923 15 2	1,768 13 9
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	216 0 0	.....	295 3 0	295 3 0	80 14 3	592 1 3
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	99 0 0	.....	99 0 0	140 0 11	239 0 11
Total ...	.....	605 14 11	2,141 12 6	295 3 0	2,436 15 6	5,112 2 7	8,155 1 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	1,306 12 1	4,738 2 6	355 11 0	5,093 13 6	11,239 0 10	17,639 10 5

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

XXVI.—RAILWAYS.	XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.							
		In charge of Civil officers.							
Gross receipts.	Local Canal receipts.	Tools on ferries.	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of Nazul buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than Nazul).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	15,925 13 11	32 1 0	.....	.....	.....	601 14 11	6,892 14 8	23,452 12 6
.....	.....	13,037 10 10	948 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....	12,240 0 1	26,226 4 11
.....	.....	13,699 2 8	.....	.....	1,820 0 0	20 12 0	.....	2,156 14 4	17,696 13 0
.....	.....	8,943 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 5 11	4,871 7 9	14,001 5 7
.....	.....	24,105 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 8 3	18,903 14 2	43,076 11 5
.....	.....	67,709 9 3	268 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,480 4 0	70,457 13 3
.....	.....	1,43,421 1 7	1,248 1 0	.....	1,820 0 0	21 6 0	855 13 1	47,545 7 0	1,94,911 12 8
.....	.....	16,525 15 5	60 0 0	.....	.....	184 0 0	0 8 0	1,994 6 0	18,764 13 5
.....	.....	52,335 11 3	10 8 0	.....	.....	299 11 11	96 13 2	7,724 13 2	60,467 9 6
.....	.....	19,728 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 14 1	2,025 11 0	21,778 6 3
.....	.....	25,425 8 10	64 8 0	.....	.....	.....	203 2 9	2,754 12 9	28,448 0 4
.....	.....	33,722 5 3	60 0 0	.....	.....	41 3 9	.....	2,816 8 8	36,640 1 8
.....	.....	25,204 4 0	.....	.....	.....	51 12 9	11 4 0	776 7 3	26,043 12 0
.....	.....	1,72,942 9 11	195 0 0	.....	.....	576 12 5	335 10 0	18,092 10 10	1,92,142 11 2
.....	.....	20,154 8 0	.....	.....	.....	184 15 0	.....	9,108 9 2	29,448 0 2
.....	.....	27,165 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,135 10 0	40,301 8 11
.....	.....	10,246 5 3	.....	.....	580 0 0	141 0 6	.....	10,609 5 1	21,576 10 10
.....	.....	18,515 5 6	556 2 0	.....	.....	10 5 0	.....	7,495 0 6	26,576 13 0
.....	.....	13,034 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430 8 6	14,465 1 4
.....	.....	10,836 0 3	12 0 0	.....	.....	7 2 6	.....	566 6 0	11,421 8 9
.....	.....	99,952 10 9	568 2 0	.....	580 0 0	343 7 0	.....	42,345 7 3	1,43,789 11 0
.....	.....	19,056 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	19,106 8 1
.....	.....	14,009 13 10	75 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,489 10 4	15,575 0 2
.....	.....	8,471 9 6	1,242 10 6	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	11,664 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155 8 10	1,155 8 10
.....	.....	1,021 8 0	36 0 0	.....	.....	37 0 9	.....	2,773 0 0	3,867 8 9
.....	.....	42,559 7 5	1,354 2 6	.....	1,650 0 0	37 0 9	.....	5,768 3 2	51,368 13 10
.....	.....	4,58,875 13 8	3,365 5 6	.....	4,050 0 0	978 10 2	1,191 7 1	1,13,751 12 3	5,82,213 0 8

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*		CONTRIBUTIONS.			DEBT.	
	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	.....	23,452 12 6	38,832 2 8	.....	38,832 2 8	.....	250 0 0
Kaira	.....	26,226 4 11	39,578 14 4	.....	39,578 14 4	.....	.....
Panch Maháls	.....	17,696 13 0	26,605 4 3	.....	26,605 4 3	.....	.....
Broach	.....	14,001 5 7	27,182 1 9	.....	27,182 1 9	.....	.....
Surat	.....	43,076 11 5	55,811 0 2	179 12 3	55,990 12 5	.....	1,727 0 0
Thána	.....	70,457 13 3	63,415 6 11	.....	63,415 6 11	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,94,911 12 8	2,51,424 14 1	179 12 3	2,51,604 10 4	.....	1,977 0 0
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	18,764 13 5	41,789 3 2	.....	41,789 3 2	.....	.....
Khándesh	.....	60,467 9 6	56,745 9 3	.....	56,745 9 3	.....	.....
Násik	.....	21,778 6 3	49,411 2 9	4,053 0 0	53,464 2 9	.....	.....
Poona	.....	28,448 0 4	37,429 12 0	340 1 9	37,769 13 9	.....	234 8 0
Sátára	14 0 0	36,654 1 8	42,393 10 3	.....	42,393 10 3	.....	.....
Sholápur	.....	26,043 12 0	31,426 10 11	.....	31,426 10 11	.....	.....
Total ...	14 0 0	1,92,156 11 2	2,59,196 0 4	4,393 1 9	2,63,589 2 1	.....	234 8 0
Southern Division.							
Belgaum...	.....	29,448 0 2	46,568 8 0	.....	46,568 8 0	.....	.....
Dhárwár...	.....	40,301 8 11	64,762 0 2	.....	64,762 0 2	.....	.....
Bijápur	25 0 0	21,601 10 10	48,609 6 4	.....	48,609 6 4	.....	.....
Kánara	.....	26,576 13 0	27,152 9 2	.....	27,152 9 2	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	.....	14,465 1 4	41,214 0 0	.....	41,214 0 0	.....	.....
Kolába	.....	11,421 8 9	36,698 15 11	.....	36,698 15 11	.....	.....
Total ...	25 0 0	1,43,814 11 0	2,65,005 7 7	.....	2,65,005 7 7	.....	.....
Sind.							
Karáchi	.....	19,106 8 1	59,204 14 2	.....	59,204 14 2	.....	.....
Hyderábád	.....	15,575 0 2	75,039 4 9	.....	75,039 4 9	.....	.....
Shikárpur	.....	11,664 4 0	60,139 15 4	1,000 0 0	61,139 15 4	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	1,155 8 10	7,789 1 0	.....	7,789 1 0	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	3,867 8 9	15,239 12 7	.....	15,239 12 7	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	51,368 13 10	2,17,412 15 10	1,000 0 0	2,18,412 15 10	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	39 0 0	5,82,252 0 8	9,93,039 5 10	5,572 14 0	9,98,612 3 10	.....	2,211 8 0

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

Total.	Total income, excluding opening balance.	Total income, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance per head of population).	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
250 0 0	2,34,325 2 2	3,46,797 14 9	0 2 7	0 4 1	
.....	2,50,184 11 1	4,01,854 0 2	0 3 1	0 4 7	
.....	77,261 0 11	1,34,785 12 11	0 1 6	0 3 11	
.....	2,38,284 7 9	4,64,085 7 11	0 8 9	0 11 2	
1,727 0 0	2,81,576 4 10	5,32,120 1 1	0 4 0	0 6 11	
.....	2,15,935 13 2	2,73,105 12 7	0 1 4	0 4 2	
1,977 0 0	12,97,567 7 11	21,52,749 1 5	0 3 2	0 5 4	
.....	2,08,627 10 2	3,28,183 4 2	0 2 1	0 3 9	
.....	4,44,274 1 1	8,46,127 5 0	0 2 11	0 4 11	
.....	2,07,587 4 0	3,54,478 12 3	0 2 0	0 3 11	
234 8 0	1,90,641 10 1	2,62,391 3 8	0 1 7	0 2 11	
.....	2,45,545 6 0	3,32,246 15 5	0 1 11	0 3 2	
.....	1,49,862 11 6	2,33,538 1 6	0 3 4	0 6 1	
234 8 0	14,46,538 10 10	23,56,965 10 0	0 2 1	0 3 10	
.....	2,21,970 10 11	3,40,557 11 4	0 2 2	0 3 9	
.....	3,19,168 5 8	5,44,225 8 11	0 2 9	0 4 10	
.....	1,95,307 13 5	3,11,263 6 2	0 2 3	0 3 1	
.....	1,21,822 14 7	1,59,264 0 4	0 2 9	0 5 2	
.....	1,43,747 14 1	2,04,912 15 9	0 11 8	0 2 2	
.....	1,30,296 7 1	1,90,312 12 3	0 2 0	0 3 11	
.....	11,32,314 1 9	17,50,336 6 9	0 2 1	0 9 2	
.....	1,66,086 9 9	2,84,924 6 11	0 2 11	0 6 1	
.....	2,55,349 10 9	3,41,823 5 1	0 2 7	0 4 11	
.....	2,92,477 11 11	4,10,538 11 7	0 4 0	0 5 10	
.....	60,648 7 7	74,719 5 4	0 2 5	0 3 4	
.....	65,431 8 10	98,111 0 10	0 4 4	0 6 5	
.....	8,39,994 0 10	12,10,126 13 9	0 3 2	0 5 4	
2,211 8 0	47,16,414 5 4	74,70,177 15 11	0 2 5	0 4 4	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the*

Districts.	Closing balance of previous year.	Total income during the year.	I.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	15.—POST OFFICE.			18.—ADMINISTRATION.		
							GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL		
			Local Rate refunds.	District post establishments.	Mail cart service.	Total.	Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,12,472 12 7	2,34,325 2 2	...	...	...	...	.....	334 4 3	4,183 6 2
Kaira	1,51,669 5 1	2,50,184 11 1	...	...	...	...	1,122 12 11	19 1 5	4,583 9 8
Panch Mahals	57,524 12 0	77,261 0 11	...	...	...	...	.....	116 1 6	1,771 7 0
Broach	2,25,801 0 2	2,38,284 7 9	...	...	...	...	110 0 0	553 14 7	4,418 14 6
Surat	2,50,543 12 3	2,81,576 4 10	...	...	...	...	1,160 11 2	200 5 2	5,009 3 0
Thána	57,169 15 5	2,15,935 13 2	0 2 0	...	...	...	2,981 7 8	109 11 0	4,919 1 8
Total ...	8,55,181 9 6	12,97,567 7 11	0 2 0	...	...	...	5,374 15 9	1,333 5 11	24,885 10 0
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	1,19,555 10 0	2,08,627 10 2	0 6 0	...	...	...	2,822 0 11	554 13 3	2,906 4 2
Khándesh	4,01,853 3 11	4,44,274 1 1	...	...	...	...	4,646 6 0	1,529 14 2	12,364 10 2
Násik	1,46,891 8 3	2,07,587 4 0	...	...	...	...	5,390 7 6	1,227 2 3	2,991 9 1
Poona	71,749 9 7	1,90,641 10 1	...	...	...	...	5,771 6 0	307 3 1	719 11 4
Sátára	86,701 9 5	2,45,545 6 0	...	...	...	...	3,249 5 8	839 14 2	4,416 2 0
Sholápur	83,675 6 0	1,19,862 11 6	...	...	...	...	2,823 9 8	842 2 0	507 9 2
Total ...	9,10,426 15 2	14,46,538 10 10	0 6 0	...	...	...	24,703 3 9	5,301 0 11	23,905 13 11
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1,18,587 0 5	2,21,970 10 11	...	...	...	...	1,583 0 7	326 8 1	3,234 3 2
Dhárwár	2,25,057 3 3	3,19,168 5 8	...	...	...	...	4,812 8 10	917 0 11	3,912 6 8
Bijápur	1,15,955 8 9	1,95,307 13 5	...	...	...	...	36 3 0	313 11 2	3,384 4 0
Kánara	37,441 1 9	1,21,822 14 7	...	...	...	...	848 4 0	855 6 2	3,110 9 9
Ratnágiri	61,165 1 8	1,43,747 14 1	...	...	...	...	2,368 0 5	958 10 9	2,658 14 3
Kolába	59,816 5 2	1,30,296 7 1	...	...	...	...	5,686 9 7	910 15 3	3,081 15 6
Total ...	6,18,022 5 0	11,32,314 1 9	...	...	...	...	15,334 10 5	4,282 4 4	19,382 5 4
Sind.									
Karáchi	1,18,837 13 2	1,66,086 9 9	...	...	...	...	3,119 11 1	217 14 0	882 8 4
Hyderábád...	86,483 10 4	2,55,349 10 9	...	...	...	...	4,727 8 0	964 1 10	1,611 6 8
Shikárpur	1,18,060 15 8	2,92,477 11 11	...	...	...	...	1,048 9 11	505 6 11	4,881 1 11
Thar and Párkar	14,070 13 9	60,648 7 7	...	...	...	...	2,993 4 6	728 3 11	349 4 6
Upper Sind Frontier ...	32,679 8 0	65,431 8 10	...	...	...	...	1,933 15 0	391 5 1	330 32 7
Total ...	3,70,132 12 11	8,39,994 0 10	...	...	...	...	13,828 0 6	2,806 15 9	8,055 2 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,53,763 10 7	47,16,414 5 4	0 8 0	...	...	...	59,240 14 5	13,723 10 11	76,228 15 3

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.

Funds.	20.—POLICE.				22.—EDUCATION.						
	Cattle-pound charges.						Maintenance and management.				
Total.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.	Grants to University.	Inspection.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.
Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,517 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	66,792 4 8	66,792 4 8
5,725 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	71,737 9 8	71,737 9 8
1,887 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	21,984 2 11	21,984 2 11
5,082 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	63,452 0 4	63,452 0 4
6,370 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	80,681 10 10	80,681 10 10
8,010 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	324 0 0	43,604 7 7	43,928 7 7
31,593 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	324 0 0	3,48,252 4 0	3,48,576 4 0
6,283 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	55,325 13 11	55,325 13 11
18,540 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505 7 1	...	405 0 0	93,206 3 2	97,116 10 3
9,609 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	51,384 14 11	51,384 14 11
6,798 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	51,078 14 3	51,078 14 3
8,505 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	66,596 7 11	66,596 7 11
4,173 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	41,917 4 8	41,917 4 8
53,910 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505 7 1	...	405 0 0	3,59,509 10 10	3,63,420 1 11
5,143 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	72,681 7 5	72,681 7 5
9,642 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	180 13 3	1,02,201 5 6	1,02,382 2 9
3,734 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	61,711 4 11	61,711 4 11
4,814 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	36,174 10 0	36,174 10 0
5,985 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,156 13 4	...	.....	49,928 12 0	59,085 9 4
9,679 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	39,846 13 4	39,846 13 4
38,999 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,156 13 4	...	180 13 3	3,62,544 5 2	3,71,881 15 9
4,220 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,086 9 7	...	.....	24,051 8 11	26,138 2 6
7,303 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,329 4 3	...	1,861 0 0	44,811 11 8	55,001 15 11
6,435 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378 9 2	...	.....	48,267 1 0	49,645 10 2
4,070 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	11,131 11 6	11,131 11 6
2,661 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	15,477 13 6	15,477 13 6
24,690 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,794 7 0	...	1,861 0 0	1,43,739 14 7	1,57,395 5 7
1,49,193 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,456 11 5	...	2,770 13 3	12,14,046 2 7	12,41,273 11 3

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F.—LOCAL

(5).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the*

Districts.	22.—EDUCATION—*continued.*						
	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád...	588 0 0	1,683 7 11	...	78 0 0	69,141 12 7	.....	5,069 0 0
Kaira	10,034 9 6	2,074 8 1	...	.....	83,846 11 3	.....	3,700 0 0
Panch Maháls	1,231 0 0	625 0 0	98 0 0	.....	23,938 2 11	.....	925 3 0
Broach	1,640 0 0	3,270 13 5	...	.....	68,362 13 9	.....	6,617 14 2
Surat	876 0 0	2,238 13 7	...	.....	83,796 8 5	.....	3,878 11 7
Thána	3,248 8 0	1,467 3 0	...	3,500 0 0	52,144 2 7	.....	7,912 0 0
Total ...	17,618 1 6	11,359 14 0	98 0 0	3,578 0 0	3,81,230 3 6	.....	28,102 12 9
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	3,640 12 0	1,542 11 3	5,779 7 4	.....	66,288 12 6	.....	3,031 15 7
Khándesh	10,583 0 0	.....	...	415 4 0	1,08,114 14 3	.....	6,670 0 0
Násik	1,924 0 0	1,902 14 11	5,879 10 7	.....	61,091 8 5	120 0 0	7,403 11 9
Poona	2,079 5 4	1,658 2 7	4,812 10 4	190 0 0	59,819 0 6	.....	3,106 5 0
Sátára	2,725 0 0	1,741 7 0	640 8 5	.....	71,703 7 4	.....	3,165 0 0
Sholápur	1,514 0 0	1,203 10 8	1,039 2 10	.....	45,674 2 2	.....	2,405 0 0
Total ...	22,466 1 4	8,048 14 5	18,151 7 6	605 4 0	4,12,691 13 2	120 0 0	27,782 0 4
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	3,875 0 11	1,796 2 10	5,163 15 9	.....	83,516 10 11	.....	1,616 10 8
Dhárwár	1,903 0 0	330 12 2	...	.....	1,04,615 14 11	.....	2,992 0 0
Bijápur	1,417 0 0	199 8 0	5,167 5 9	1 10 0	68,496 12 8	.....	2,506 0 0
Kánara	1,696 5 8	1,027 9 11	2,854 8 1	0 11 2	41,753 12 10	.....	3,823 0 0
Ratnágiri	1,981 4 4	1,427 1 10	14,883 0 8	.....	77,377 0 2	.....	1,201 5 9
Kolába	4,659 5 9	1,032 6 2	3,292 15 10	.....	48,831 9 1	.....	1,541 0 0
Total ...	15,532 0 8	5,813 8 11	31,361 14 1	2 5 2	4,24,591 12 7	.....	13,680 0 5
Sind.							
Karáchi	13,701 1 0	2,634 4 1	3,519 7 9	.....	45,992 15 4	.....	3,850 0 0
Hyderábád	21,939 1 0	4,657 13 0	9,192 5 8	.....	90,791 3 7	.....	11,362 8 0
Shikárpur	28,616 15 0	3,341 4 5	8,953 6 0	.....	90,557 3 7	.....	10,059 13 0
Thar and Párkar... ...	3,342 12 4	669 11 8	2,480 0 9	.....	17,624 4 3	.....	3,533 5 4
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,376 14 0	1,328 11 11	573 3 6	.....	20,756 10 11	.....	1,400 0 0
Total ...	70,976 11 4	12,631 13 1	24,718 7 8	.....	2,65,722 5 8	.....	30,205 10 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,26,592 14 10	37,854 2 5	74,329 13 3	4,185 9 2	14,84,236 2 11	120 0 0	99,770 7 10

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

24.—MEDICAL.							26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.				
SANITATION AND VACCINATION.								PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.			
Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.	Medical schools and colleges.	Lunatic Asylum.	Refunds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,271 11 1	.....	4,271 11 1	...	...	...	9,340 11 1	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,470 15 8	356 3 9	3,827 3 5	...	...	...	7,527 3 5	28 5 6	.....	...	...	...
2,147 12 5	20 15 0	2,168 11 5	...	...	...	3,093 14 5	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,929 10 5	10 5 6	1,939 15 11	...	...	...	8,557 14 1	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,022 15 8	.....	3,022 15 8	...	...	...	6,901 11 3	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,244 6 8	199 13 2	5,444 3 10	...	...	...	13,356 3 10	.....	.....	...	...	...
20,087 7 11	587 5 5	20,674 13 4	...	...	...	48,777 10 1	28 5 6	.....	...	...	...
3,829 12 7	.....	3,829 12 7	...	...	...	6,861 12 2	.....	.....	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
3,250 7 11	.....	3,250 7 11	...	...	...	11,920 7 11	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,094 0 3	.....	5,094 0 3	...	...	...	12,617 12 0	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,347 3 3	.....	1,347 3 3	...	...	...	4,453 8 3	.....	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0
6,246 9 1	.....	6,246 9 1	200 0 0	...	...	9,611 9 1	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,536 4 7	120 0 0	3,656 4 7	...	...	...	6,061 4 7	139 9 8	.....	...	...	...
23,304 5 8	120 0 0	23,424 5 8	200 0 0	...	...	51,526 6 0	139 9 8	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
5,566 3 4	.....	5,566 3 4	...	...	...	7,182 14 0	150 8 7	.....	...	250 0 0	250 0 0
7,067 5 10	.....	7,067 5 10	...	...	...	10,059 5 10	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,759 1 2	4 12 9	3,763 13 11	...	...	...	6,269 13 11	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,112 13 9	.....	5,112 13 9	...	...	...	8,935 13 9	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,920 3 11	.....	4,920 3 11	...	...	...	6,121 9 8	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,938 2 5	.....	4,938 2 5	...	...	...	6,479 2 5	.....	.....	...	...	...
31,363 14 5	4 12 9	31,368 11 2	...	...	...	45,048 11 7	150 8 7	.....	...	250 0 0	250 0 0
5,537 5 4	148 14 7	5,686 3 11	...	...	...	9,536 3 11	.....	.....	...	...	...
5,833 0 4	.....	5,833 0 4	1,500 0 0	...	...	18,695 8 4	7,233 7 3	2,374 0 4	325 0 0	478 11 4	3,177 11 8
2,610 8 7	407 12 6	3,018 5 1	500 0 0	...	...	13,578 2 1	39 1 0	7,358 2 10	...	...	7,358 2 10
2,796 14 5	170 0 0	2,966 14 5	...	...	...	6,500 3 9	59 15 9	.....	...	...	...
1,949 2 0	6 0 0	1,955 2 0	...	...	...	3,355 2 0	.....	1 0 3	...	...	1 0 6
18,726 14 8	732 11 1	19,459 9 9	2,000 0 0	...	...	51,665 4 1	7,332 8 0	9,733 3 8	325 0 0	478 11 4	10,536 15 0
93,482 10 8	1,444 13 3	94,927 7 11	2,200 0 0	...	...	1,97,017 15 9	7,650 15 9	10,233 3 8	825 0 0	728 11 4	11,786 15 0

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*					29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STA	
	Veterinary charges.	Bull and stallion charges.	Botanical and other Public Gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Total.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other stationery.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	300 0 0	918 6 4	.....	.....	1,218 6 4	.....	...	135 7 3	...
Kaira	1,000	171 11 10	.....	.....	1,200 1 4	.....	....	733 15 11	...
Panch Maháls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	32 1 6	...
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	...
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	37 13 6	...
Thána	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	389 8 0	...
Total ...	1,300 0 0	1,090 2 2	.....	.....	2,418 7 8	.....	...	1,328 14 2	...
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	.....	1,996 5 7	.....	.....	2,496 5 7	.....	...	249 10 9	...
Khándesh	2,350 0 0	799 6 0	.....	.....	3,149 6 0	.....	...	84 0 3	9 12 0
Násik	895 10 0	550 1 9	.....	.....	1,445 11 9	.....	...	.....	...
Poona	696 0 0	2,639 1 11	.....	.....	3,835 1 11	.....	...	.....	...
Sátára	.....	296 11 0	.....	.....	296 11 0	.....	...	294 4 0	...
Sholápur	.....	480 7 2	.....	.....	620 0 10	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	3,941 10 0	6,762 1 5	.....	.....	11,843 5 1	.....	...	627 15 0	9 12 0
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1,003 0 0	765 4 9	.....	.....	2,168 13 4	.....	...	.....	...
Dhárwár	.....	79 5 7	.....	.....	79 5 7	.....	...	742 0 0	...
Bijápur	.....	143 11 6	.....	.....	143 11 6	.....	...	.....	...
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Kolába	286 9 6	.....	.....	.....	286 9 6	.....	...	113 15 0	...
Total ..	1,289 9 6	988 5 10	.....	.....	2,678 7 11	.....	...	855 15 0	...
Sind.									
Karáchi	1,535 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	3,535 0 0	.....	...	410 7 1	...
Hyderábád...	1,800 5 0	978 6 9	5,984 11 10	904 13 10	20,079 8 4	.....	...	50 0 0	...
Shikárpur	2,801 8 0	2,227 14 3	3,784 5 6	695 14 3	16,906 13 10	.....	...	.....	281 15 7
Thar and Párkar	.....	197 12 3	.....	.....	257 12 0	.....	...	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	1,857 9 2	40 8 0	.....	1,899 1 8	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	6,136 13 0	5,261 10 5	11,809 9 4	1,600 12 1	42,678 3 10	.....	...	460 7 1	281 15 7
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,668 0 6	14,102 3 10	11,809 9 4	1,600 12 1	59,618 8 6	.....	...	3,273 3 3	291 11 7

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

TIONERY AND PRINTING.			32,—MISCELLANEOUS.						
					Petty Establishment.				
Printing.	Lithography.	Total,	Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes.	Staging bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
372 4 3	...	507 11 6	...	...	696 15 6	307 9 11	2,548 7 11	477 8 0	4,030 9 4
155 14 11	...	889 14 10	...	...	330 15 6	457 0 7	369 7 0	350 0 0	1,507 7 1
50 10 1	...	82 11 7	...	20 14 0	170 12 0	18 0 4	60 6 3	.....	270 0 7
284 4 3	...	284 4 3	...	...	48 0 0	971 12 0	2,823 8 2	135 4 0	3,978 8 2
360 2 2	...	397 15 8	...	...	1,507 4 0	384 0 0	967 0 3	1,197 11 0	4,055 15 3
120 2 8	...	509 10 8	...	...	745 12 10	.....	.....	.....	745 12 10
1,343 6 4	...	2,672 4 6	...	20 14 0	3,499 11 10	2,138 6 10	6,768 13 7	2,160 7 0	14,588 5 3
94 11 8	...	344 6 5	...	...	1,101 0 0	.....	347 10 6	.....	1,448 10 6
244 9 4	312 0 0	650 5 7	...	...	3,442 15 9	4,641 10 4	539 2 1	1,985 5 0	10,609 1 2
188 4 3	...	188 4 3	...	...	1,039 11 6	3,281 5 4	.....	.....	4,321 0 10
92 5 2	...	92 5 2	...	...	980 4 6	2,459 13 6	.....	.....	3,440 2 0
181 11 0	...	475 15 0	...	...	808 2 1	.....	3,397 8 3	7 11 0	4,213 5 4
229 8 4	...	229 8 4	...	...	48 0 0	1,467 3 0	.....	298 14 9	1,814 1 9
1,031 1 9	312 0 0	1,980 12 9	...	...	7,420 1 10	11,850 0 2	4,284 4 10	2,291 14 9	25,846 5 7
270 3 8	...	270 3 8	400 0 0	...	1,880 5 8	.....	.....	.....	2,280 5 8
616 2 1	...	1,358 2 1	...	...	1,304 0 0	.....	.....	2,083 10 8	3,387 10 8
325 13 1	...	325 13 1	...	...	1,737 9 6	17 0 0	49 14 10	10 4 0	1,814 12 4
161 5 10	...	161 5 10	...	...	3,256 11 6	821 3 8	1,042 11 5	.....	5,120 10 7
241 14 3	...	241 14 3	...	...	1,676 0 5	15 0 0	166 8 8	.....	1,857 9 1
238 8 1	...	352 7 1	...	...	.....	1,359 10 6	803 12 11	0 3 3	2,163 10 8
1,853 15 0	...	2,709 14 0	400 0 0	...	9,854 11 1	2,212 14 2	2,062 15 10	2,094 1 11	16,624 11 0
1,100 8 0	...	1,510 15 1	...	...	1,306 13 5	16,900 10 7	849 6 0	5 0 0	19,061 14 0
230 2 5	...	280 2 5	...	...	92 5 0	5,540 2 6	6,183 5 3	75 8 0	11,891 4 9
897 7 10	...	1,179 7 5	...	...	2,181 11 7	24,885 14 8	848 9 0	.....	27,916 3 3
93 6 0	...	93 6 0	...	...	726 1 4	4,062 6 0	19 7 0	.....	4,807 14 4
128 8 10	...	128 8 10	...	...	472 9 10	2,434 12 5	.....	.....	2,907 6 3
2,450 1 1	...	3,192 7 9	...	...	4,779 9 2	53,823 14 2	7,900 11 3	80 8 0	66,584 10 7
6,678 8 2	312 0 0	10,555 7 0	400 0 0	20 14 0	25,554 1 11	70,025 3 4	21,016 13 6	6,626 15 8	1,23,644 0 5

F.—LOCAL

(5)—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	
	Charitable relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	Civil buildings.
								Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 12 6
Kaira	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,933 1 4
Panch Mahals	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 14 7
Broach	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,414 12 6
Surat	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,062 13 1
Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,066 6 0
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,877 8 0
Khandesh	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,720 9 2
Nasik	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,258 2 6
Poona	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,320 9 7
Satara	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,684 3 2
Sholapur	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 4 9
Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,861 5 2
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,819 9 7
Dharwar	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,436 8 9
Bijapur	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330 9 10
Kanara	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,608 14 4
Ratnagiri	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,672 15 1
Kolaba	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,482 1 3
Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,350 10 10
Sind.								
Karachi	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,738 11 7
Hyderabad...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210 12 7
Shikarpur	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,423 4 9
Thar and Parkar... ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461 11 8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,831 13 7
Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,666 6 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,23,944 12 2

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS.

IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.			
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,323 5 6	1,336 10 10	5,098 12 10	6,539 5 2	15,190 15 4	19 13 9	21,750 2 3
1,697 6 1	624 6 6	9,254 13 11	2,626 6 5	7,075 1 0	96 14 3	9,798 5 8
.....	226 13 11	443 12 6	1,767 3 0	1,456 9 7	.....	3,223 12 7
8,827 12 11	5,138 3 2	24,380 12 7	6,000 7 7	10,452 14 3	478 2 11	16,931 8 9
6,274 9 10	.....	6,274 9 10	5,394 10 5	24,567 14 6	.....	29,962 8 11
742 8 9	.....	4,805 5 10	4,667 14 5	4,632 9 3	.....	9,300 7 8
19,865 11 1	7,326 2 5	50,258 3 6	26,995 15 0	63,375 15 11	594 14 11	90,966 13 10
648 9 0	366 11 6	9,892 12 6	6,170 14 3	4,413 5 2	.....	10,584 3 5
11,547 3 10	495 7 9	31,763 4 9	15,499 4 0	15,990 5 5	.....	31,489 9 5
2,691 3 1	330 0 0	8,279 5 7	5,460 5 1	13,695 10 7	27 1 0	19,183 0 8
2,289 1 3	224 10 6	8,834 5 4	5,517 5 10	8,935 6 4	.....	14,452 12 2
3,498 7 10	925 7 5	13,108 2 5	8,822 7 7	9,218 8 9	15 8 6	18,056 8 10
.....	.....	8,000 4 9	5,904 15 9	16,905 15 11	1,652 1 6	24,463 1 2
20,674 9 0	2,342 5 2	79,878 3 4	47,375 4 6	69,159 4 2	1,694 11 0	1,18,229 3 8
496 5 6	450 4 0	6,766 3 1	4,602 0 3	28,888 1 9	.....	33,490 2 0
3,448 12 10	.....	6,885 5 7	4,455 8 11	32,635 6 7	.....	37,090 15 6
1,423 13 0	.....	2,754 6 10	5,627 7 3	8,009 4 0	600 15 3	14,237 10 6
2,296 5 7	.....	3,905 3 11	3,361 2 2	17,780 13 0	355 7 0	21,497. 6 2
1,089 15 9	.....	3,762 14 10	3,363 9 4	14,276 9 4	21 14 0	17,662 0 8
905 0 2	.....	7,387 1 5	2,852 0 10	14,035 5 7	51 10 0	16,939 0 5
9,660 4 10	450 4 0	31,461 3 8	24,261 12 9	1,15,625 8 3	1,029 14 3	1,40,917 3 3
13,652 10 10	577 13 0	19,969 3 5	7,193 6 1	33,822 1 9	10 0 0	41,025 7 10
7,842 6 2	3,479 10 4	12,532 13 1	5,863 0 0	53,863 12 7	.....	59,726 12 7
22,032 2 3	185 8 7	33,640 15 7	11,731 6 7	64,682 14 11	1,549 9 5	77,963 14 11
2,013 9 2	.....	3,475 4 10	3,074 1 9	6,183 4 7	48 4 0	9,305 10 4
217 0 0	.....	3,048 13 7	1,478 3 8	13,504 11 6	.....	14,982 15 2
45,757 12 5	4,242 15 11	72,667 2 6	29,340 2 1	1,72,056 13 4	1,607 13 5	2,03,004 12 10
95,958 5 4	14,361 11 6	2,34,264 13 0	1,27,973 2 4	4,20,217 9 8	4,927 5 7	5,53,118 1 7

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	In Charge of Civil Officers—*continued.*						
	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and Water Works.	Planting and preservation of road-side trees.	Drainage Works.	Total.	Civil buildings.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	3,542 10 5	.....	15,469 1 1	.....	.....	45,860 10 7	.....
Kaira	3,929 0 1	120 5 9	36,035 5 3	.....	.....	59,137 14 8	3,641 1 10
Panch Maháls	157 1 7	173 1 0	14,281 9 9	.....	.....	18,279 5 5	1,629 7 1
Broach	4,388 14 7	237 7 0	44,455 3 3	.....	.....	90,393 14 2	.....
Surat	6,067 11 2	.....	25,516 1 3	.....	.....	67,820 15 2	2,234 12 1
Thána	3,387 4 1	194 5 9	20,129 7 2	.....	.....	37,816 14 6	.....
Total ...	21,472 9 11	725 3 6	1,55,886 11 9	.....	.....	3,19,309 10 6	7,505 5 0
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,818 0 5	.....	22,176 2 9	.....	.....	44,471 3 1	9,129 7 8
Khándesh	6,637 0 1	559 10 4	26,129 15 9	.....	.....	96,579 8 4	39,449 7 1
Násik	6,095 5 10	816 0 3	14,509 9 1	.....	.....	48,883 5 5	4,893 2 10
Poona	4,710 11 9	138 5 6	11,669 6 4	.....	.....	39,805 9 1	13 7 0
Sátára	2,485 0 4	659 2 10	13,490 8 2	.....	.....	47,799 6 7	.....
Sholápur	2,743 2 6	223 10 2	11,298 4 9	.....	.....	46,728 7 4	.....
Total ...	24,489 4 11	2,396 13 1	99,273 14 10	.....	.....	3,24,267 7 10	53,485 8 7
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	3,689 15 9	215 3 0	10,817 7 1	1,025 11 11	.....	56,004 10 10	9,805 3 0
Dhárwár	3,562 7 1	751 10 8	25,700 7 11	5,109 10 3	.....	79,100 9 0	9,417 9 1
Bijápur	3,805 10 3	88 12 0	17,144 2 6	658 1 7	.....	38,688 11 8	1,911 7 8
Kánara	2,421 14 0	272 7 10	2,470 5 4	383 1 1	.....	30,950 6 4	.....
Ratnágiri	1,817 10 5	257 12 4	5,161 3 2	397 4 11	.....	29,058 14 4	4,604 3 11
Kolába	.....	381 5 3	14,172 9 3	100 15 0	.....	38,980 15 4	598 15 4
Total ...	15,297 9 6	1,967 3 1	75,466 3 3	7,674 12 9	.....	2,72,784 3 6	26,337 7 0
Sind.							
Karáchi	.....	292 4 8	6,786 3 1	.....	.....	68,073 3 0	.....
Hyderábád...	.....	.....	5,107 11 1	.....	.....	77,367 4 9	4,300 7 7
Shikárpur	445 2 7	.....	10,910 0 3	.....	.....	1,22,960 1 4	8,365 4 3
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	538 15 7	.....	.....	13,319 14 9	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	3,643 6 1	.....	.....	21,675 2 10	.....
Total ...	445 2 7	292 4 8	26,986 4 1	.....	.....	3,03,395 10 8	12,665 11 10
Grand total ...	61,704 10 11	5,381 8 4	3,57,613 1 11	7,674 12 9	.....	12,19,757 0 6	99,994 0 5

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*

In charge of Public Works Officers.									
Original Works.			Repairs.				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,067 13 4	.....	16,067 13 4	.....	39,043 15 11	.....	39,043 15 11	6,692 13 0	.....
14,847 11 8	.....	18,488 13 6	2,470 10 0	40,505 13 10	.....	42,976 7 10	7,280 14 10	1,449 12 5
.....	38 10 6	1,668 1 7	.....	13,671 7 0	.....	13,671 7 0	1,863 4 10	471 11 6
21,935 12 1	.....	21,935 12 1	.....	17,544 8 11	.....	17,544 8 11	5,723 8 9	.....
55,214 6 4	.....	57,449 2 5	195 5 7	27,785 13 8	.....	27,981 3 3	9,929 3 0	1,660 6 3
17,143 9 10	.....	17,143 9 10	554 8 1	62,459 2 1	159 8 6	63,173 2 8	9,978 5 1	435 11 4
1,25,209 5 3	38 10 6	1,32,753 4 9	3,220 7 8	2,01,010 13 5	159 8 6	2,04,390 13 7	41,468 1 6	4,017 9 6
12,392 2 8	.....	21,521 10 4	1,518 12 0	50,070 10 1	.....	51,589 6 1	1,324 1 3	270 3 9
50,757 5 7	.....	90,206 12 8	88 2 6	60,735 9 0	.....	60,823 11 6	18,110 5 4	5,502 15 11
15,157 2 8	.....	20,050 5 6	178 12 6	41,072 6 8	.....	41,251 3 2	7,594 13 0	850 12 1
82 14 4	.....	96 5 4	74 14 5	42,693 15 10	.....	42,768 14 3	5,219 7 4	599 3 7
943 15 6	.....	943 15 6	.....	59,197 13 4	.....	59,197 13 4	7,222 14 11	1,463 8 10
8,348 0 3	.....	8,348 0 3	97 3 0	24,270 3 1	.....	24,367 6 1	3,967 2 10	663 5 3
87,681 9 0	.....	1,41,167 1 7	1,957 12 5	2,78,040 10 0	.....	2,79,998 6 5	43,438 12 8	9,350 1 5
33,573 1 4	.....	43,378 4 4	.....	19,028 9 6	.....	19,028 9 6	7,932 10 5	.....
1,527 5 6	.....	10,914 14 7	.....	55,156 7 0	299 14 1	55,456 5 1	9,282 6 5	1,971 9 2
20,454 11 2	.....	22,366 2 10	.....	20,318 4 1	.....	20,318 4 1	5,222 0 6	2,764 6 7
1,472 6 4	.....	1,472 6 4	.....	14,004 14 1	.....	14,004 14 1	1,968 10 2	181 11 3
3,722 13 6	.....	8,327 1 5	3,891 5 5	.....	.....	3,891 5 5	1,488 8 5	.....
16,147 9 10	.....	16,746 9 2	.....	10,880 4 3	.....	10,880 4 3	3,692 11 1	.....
76,897 15 8	.....	1,03,235 6 8	3,891 5 5	1,19,388 6 11	299 14 1	1,23,579 10 5	29,586 15 0	4,917 11 0
8,266 7 10	.....	8,266 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148 15 4	.....
4,148 14 10	.....	8,449 6 5	.....	274 6 5	412 0 2	686 6 7	678 0 0	.....
4,807 10 8	.....	13,172 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507 10 4	.....
530 6 11	.....	530 6 11	72 0 4	913 15 3	.....	985 15 7	181 15 6	.....
7,942 14 8	.....	7,942 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	953 2 5	.....
25,696 6 11	.....	38,362 2 9	72 0 4	1,188 5 8	412 0 2	1,672 6 2	4,469 11 7	.....
3,15,485 4 10	38 10 6	4,15,517 15 9	9,141 9 10	5,99,628 4 0	871 6 9	6,09,641 4 7	1,18,963 8 9	18,285 5 11

F.—LOCAL

5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	45.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*				CONTRIBUTIONS.			
	In charge of Public Works Officers—*contd.*			Total.	To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of loans.
	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Total.					
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	4,310 10 5	...	66,115 4 8	1,11,975 15 3	.....	.....	.....	3,162 9 4
Kaira	12,653 2 11	...	82,849 3 6	1,41,987 2 2	300 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,300 0 0	.....
Panch Maháls	2,111 11 8	...	19,786 4 7	38,065 10 0	499 12 1	.....	499 12 1	.....
Broach	.....	...	45,203 13 9	1,35,597 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	1,867 0 1	...	98,886 15 0	1,66,707 14 2	283 0 0	.....	283 0 0	22,726 4 0
Thána	1,117 13 8	...	91,848 10 7	1,29,665 9 1	.....	1,999 0 10	1,999 0 10	.....
Total ...	22,060 6 9	...	4,04,690 4 1	7,23,999 14 7	1,082 12 1	6,999 0 10	8,081 12 11	25,888 13 4
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	36 7 7	...	74,741 13 0	1,19,213 0 1	2,000 0 0	43 10 10	2,043 10 10	.....
Khándesh	2,806 9 6	...	1,77,450 6 11	2,74,029 15 3	1,536 0 0	.....	1,536 0 0	.....
Násik	585 4 9	...	70,332 6 6	1,19,215 11 11	571 0 0	4,199 0 0	4,770 0 0	.....
Poona	.....	...	48,683 14 6	88,489 7 7	1,065 8 0	588 6 8	1,653 14 8	4,993 4 2
Sátára	9,090 1 10	...	77,918 6 5	1,25,717 13 0	500 0 0	4,277 3 7	4,777 3 7	.....
Sholápur	3,452 15 10	...	40,798 14 3	87,527 5 7	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....
Total ...	15,971 7 6	...	4,89,925 13 7	8,14,193 5 5	6,172 8 0	9,108 5 1	15,280 13 1	4,993 4 2
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	1,050 5 0	...	71,389 13 3	1,27,394 8 1	600 0 0	100 0 0	700 0 0	.....
Dhárwár	3,172 8 9	...	80,827 12 0	1,59,928 5 0	3,832 15 11	.....	3,832 15 11	.....
Bijápur	6,049 6 2	...	56,720 4 2	95,408 15 10	7,839 3 10	.....	7,839 3 10	2,748 8 2
Kánara	1,182 0 9	...	18,809 10 7	49,760 0 11	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0	.....
Ratnágiri	2,312 0 4	...	16,018 15 7	45,077 13 11	2,210 14 2	.....	2,210 14 2	3,918 6 10
Kolába	79 10 4	...	31,299 2 10	70,380 2 2	1,050 0 0	100 0 0	1,150 0 0	.....
Total ...	13,845 15 4	...	2,75,165 10 5	5,47,949 13 11	16,883 1 11	200 0 0	17,083 1 11	6,666 15 0
Sind.								
Karáchi	.....	...	9,415 7 2	77,488 10 2	415 0 0	.....	415 0 0	.....
Hyderábád	144 6 10	...	9,958 3 10	87,325 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	.....	...	14,680 9 3	1,37,640 10 7	105 0 0	.....	105 0 0	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	...	1,698 6 0	15,018 4 9	8,000 0 0	.....	8,000 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	...	8,896 1 1	30,571 3 11	475 14 8	1,000 0 0	1,475 14 8	.....
Total ...	144 6 10	...	44,648 11 4	3,48,044 6 0	8,995 14 8	1,000 0 0	9,995 14 8	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,022 4 5	...	12,14,430 7 5	24,34,187 7 11	33,134 4 8	17,307 5 11	50,441 10 7	37,549 0 6

FUNDS—*concluded.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

DEBT.		INTEREST ON DEBT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.			REMARKS.
Deposits and advances.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.		Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
158 12 0	3,321 5 4	625 4 3	1,366 14 2	1,992 2 5	2,06,046 4 3	380 0 0	1,40,371 10 6	1,40,751 10 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,47,984 0 1	.....	1,53,870 0 1	1,53,870 0 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,837 12 1	1,275 0 0	65,673 0 10	66,948 0 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,21,864 1 3	.....	2,42,221 6 8	2,42,221 6 8	
1,745 0 0	24,471 4 0	.....	3,997 12 0	3,997 12 0	2,96,982 4 1	2,855 1 0	2,32,282 12 0	2,35,137 13 0	
10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,06,440 14 2	3,010 0 0	63,654 14 5	66,664 14 5	
1,913 12 0	27,802 9 4	625 4 3	5,364 10 2	5,989 14 5	12,47,155 3 11	7,520 1 0	8,98,073 12 6	9,05,593 13 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,04,980 2 5	.....	1,23,203 1 9	1,23,203 1 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,28,551 0 6	.....	4,17,576 4 6	4,17,576 4 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,15,259 4 0	.....	1,41,219 8 3	1,41,219 8 3	
147 4 0	5,140 8 2	.....	2,342 15 0	2,342 15 0	1,76,065 3 8	.....	86,326 0 0	86,326 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,25,301 6 2	.....	1,06,945 9 3	1,06,945 9 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,46,599 12 1	.....	86,938 5 5	86,938 5 5	
147 4 0	5,140 8 2	.....	2,342 15 0	2,342 15 0	13,94,756 12 10	.....	9,62,208 13 2	9,62,208 13 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,28,657 3 6	.....	1,11,900 7 10	1,11,900 7 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,92,903 12 5	.....	2,51,321 12 6	2,51,321 12 6	
.....	2,748 8 2	.....	1,069 3 6	1,069 3 6	1,87,851 1 0	.....	1,23,412 5 2	1,23,412 5 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,11,895 15 10	.....	47,368 0 6	47,368 0 6	
.....	3,918 6 10	.....	2,189 15 2	2,189 15 2	1,44,980 12 8	.....	59,932 3 1	59,932 3 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,39,323 1 3	.....	50,789 11 0	50,789 11 0	
.....	6,666 15 0	.....	3,259 2 8	3,259 2 8	11,05,611 14 8	.....	6,44,724 8 1	6,44,724 8 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,61,760 11 11	.....	1,23,163 11 0	1,23,163 11 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,36,366 4 6	.....	1,05,467 0 7	1,05,467 0 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,94,318 11 6	.....	1,16,220 0 1	1,16,220 0 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,372 10 0	.....	18,346 11 4	18,346 11 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,755 0 11	.....	34,355 15 11	34,355 15 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,12,573 6 10	.....	3,97,553 6 11	3,97,553 6 11	
2,061 0 0	39,610 0 6	625 4 3	10,966 11 10	11,592 0 1	45,60,097 6 3	7,520 1 0	2,902,560 8 8	29,10,080 9 8	

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

(1).—*Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.*

1	2	3												
		MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.												
		Octroi.												
Districts.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	(a) Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals).	(b) Class II. (Animals for slaughter).	(c) Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing).	(d) Class IV. (Building materials).	(e) Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices).	(f) Class VI. (Tobacco).	(g) Class VII. (Cloth).	(h) Class VIII. (Metals).	(i) Total.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedábád	73,448 3 9	1,19,207 11 6	.....	5,521 14 5	4,198 14 3	1,478 1 9	5,461 14 11	35,867 2 4	5,611 11 7	1,77,347 6 9	47,835 8 3	7,705 12 0	841 0 0	
Kaira	50,119 13 5	14,589 12 11	.....	1,907 0 2	2,247 3 7	891 11 9	432 8 6	3,029 4 7	3,013 1 6	26,110 11 0	67,274 7 6	663 10 0	.....	
Panch Mahális	7,414 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,137 4 3	1,136 0 0	.....	
Broach	82,952 8 11	56,403 4 1	.....	4,659 4 5	9,313 7 0	281 14 10	1,682 3 4	6,512 5 4	3,734 4 0	82,591 11 0	26,593 3 6	3,956 0 0	.....	
Surat	(a)1,86,054 0 6	1,09,145 0 11	2,447 11 6	5,171 14 11	9,415 9 7	53 5 7	3,179 12 7	14,321 0 9	4,707 0 3	1,48,441 8 1	6,051 13 0	11,128 13 0	548 8 0	
Thána	39,030 15 8	5,395 12 1	433 7 0	428 14 8	551 10 7	.....	4,274 5 4	269 2 5	24 13 3	11,378 1 4	27,921 8 5	11,137 8 0	2,989 15 0	
Total ...	4,39,020 2 1	3,04,746 9 6	2,881 2 6	17,689 0 7	25,726 13 0	2,705 1 11	15,030 12 8	59,998 15 5	17,090 14 7	4,45,869 6 2	1,90,813 12 11	35,727 11 0	4,379 7 0	
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	11,796 2 2	24,066 4 9	.....	3,768 7 9	1,558 5 3	392 1 0	483 5 6	2,209 7 6	1,441 4 9	33,919 4 6	12,381 2 8	673 0 8	.....	
Khándesh	2,45,101 5 7	19,396 7 2	323 15 0	2,916 13 6	6,214 3 6	4,502 3 5	607 12 3	3,937 7 8	2,219 4 4	40,118 2 10	61,503 0 9	5,380 1 0	.....	
Násik	28,933 15 2	20,316-14 6	.....	3,305 11 3	2,668 1 0	1,494 14 3	799 3 6	2,998 1 9	2,105 3 0	33,888 1 3	26,713 14 1	1,181 15 0	.....	
Poona	1,14,220 7 9	87,927 4 10	144 12 0	18,423 5 6	18,207 7 0	3,921 9 9	3,047 15 11	7,023 11 10	4,108 12 0	(c)1,46,804 14 10	50,301 1 4	5,823 8 8	1,425 8 0	
Sátára	39,211 12 9	28,895 7 2	386 5 6	10,885 1 2	1,952 1 9	1,424 1 6	644 2 6	6,969 12 10	2,304 7 2	53,461 7 7	25,598 6 6	3,072 4 6	301 0 0	
Sholápur	1,79,277 6 3	47,492 15 8	.....	11,720 5 11	5,771 11 8	2,948 10 0	982 1 3	12,052 1 1	3,454 11 11	84,422 9 6	4,850 12 0	879 1 6	.....	
Total ...	6,18,541 1 8	2,28,095 6 1	855 0 6	51,019 13 1	36,371 14 2	14,683 7 11	6,564 8 11	35,190 10 8	15,633 11 2	3,92,414 8 6	1,81,348 5 4	17,099 15 4	1,726 8 0	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	(b) 36,531 14 8½	26,037 13 0	2,177 14 8	7,051 15 4	4,082 14 10	993 2 0	1,649 14 0	2,177 9 9	416 9 4	44,587 12 11	6,743 1 4	2,357 2 9	.....	
Dhárwár	66,211 9 4	28,721 6 3	.....	9,325 15 9	4,180 15 3	5,493 4 3	2,865 14 1	4,351 2 9	7,735 14 6	62,674 8 10	35,568 7 8	2,043 1 11	2,699 1 4	
Bijápur	18,738 3 9	27,140 3 11	435 4 0	6,113 6 1	2,112 6 6	1,245 14 6	434 1 6	2,755 8 1	724 14 6	40,961 11 1	10,914 5 11	372 10 0	.....	
Kánara	(c) 28,552 3 4	14,484 5 6	190 8 9	3,643 7 0	988 12 8	536 2 5	1,023 14 4	1,655 1 11	927 1 6	23,449 6 1	8,615 3 11	2,099 10 0	60 0 0	
Ratnágiri	(d) 13,774 0 8	14,465 4 6	.....	2,207 15 10	716 2 6	659 1 6	373 15 10	1,265 11 10	1,192 7 5	20,880 11 5	7,137 2 10	1,490 12 1	35 0 0	
Kolába	31,429 3 6	9,835 12 11	.....	319 10 0	537 14 4	.....	673 15 9	1,019 7 9	394 14 9	12,781 11 6	10,679 0 0	4,331 5 3	830 0 0	
Total ...	1,95,237 3 3½	1,20,684 14 1	2,803 11 5	28,662 6 0	12,619 2 1	8,927 8 8	7,021 11 6	13,224 10 1	11,391 14 0	2,05,335 13 10	79,657 5 8	12,604 10 0	3,624 1 4	
Sind.														
Karáchi	7,61,539 14 11½	1,79,083 2 7	256 0 9	33,056 15 4	30,864 11 6	—1,999 2 4	17,959 5 2	4,195 13 5	591 1 10	2,64,008 0 3	33,737 1 5	21,397 1 8	.....	
		3,21,561 14 2		*13,768 5 3*	*8,506 2 7*	*48,021 7 1*	*1,093 11 9*	*992 11 6*	*50 0 7*	*3,93,994 5 4*				
Hyderábád	56,063 10 10	87,499 4 4	.....	471 0 4	2,314 0 0	2,424 12 6	6,690 11 4	21,837 9 6	513 15 8	1,21,751 5 8	.....	2,198 0 0	.....	
		20,975 5 2		*35 0 3*	*7 6 0*	*13 11 8*	*1,138 13 0*	*10,747 6 4*	*131 11 10*	*33,049 6 3*				
Shikárpur	37,480 0 4	1,06,385 2 10	.....	3,686 8 4	6,985 9 9	3,363 10 10	—532 2 5	11,704 6 1	510 12 2	1,32,103 15 7	6,377 6 6	7,296 8 1	.....	
		99,370 13 6		*4,467 4 9*	*6,520 7 1*	*4,424 0 5*	*29,083 7 8*	*996 6 3*	*0 15 9*	*1,44,863 7 5*				
Thar and Párkar	7,731 15 1	3,706 9 11	.....	318 1 2	.....	56 1 9	400 5 3	1,174 15 5	108 6 2	5,764 7 8	.....	90 0 0	.....	
		1,499 12 11		*132 11 6*	.....	*5 15 11*	*268 8 10*	*344 0 10*	*2 11 10*	*2,253 13 10*				
Upper Sind Frontier	2,836 2 3	21,460 3 8	.....	23 15 10	83 15 9	687 15 2	1,193 1 7	1,923 8 6	.....	25,372 12 6	.....	2,800 10 0	.....	
		7,753 11 10		*19 13 11*	*2 7 0*	*13 12 11*	*835 2 11*	*17 7 7*	.....	*8,641 8 2*				
Total ...	9,15,651 11 5½	3,98,134 7 4	256 0 9	37,556 9 0	40,249 5 0	4,533 5 11	25,711 4 11	40,836 4 11	1,724 3 10	5,49,000 9 8	40,114 7 11	33,782 3 9	.....	
		4,51,161 9 7		*18,423 4 1*	*15,036 6 8*	*52,479 0 0*	*32,419 12 2*	*13,098 0 6*	*185 8 0*	*5,82,803 9 0*				
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,68,450 2 6	10,51,661 5 0	6,795 15 2	1,34,927 12 8	1,14,966 2 3	30,849 8 5	54,328 6 0	1,49,250 9 1	45,840 11 7	15,92,620 6 2	4,91,933 15 10	99,124 8 1	9,730 0 4	
		4,51,161 9 7		*18,423 4 1*	*15,036 6 8*	*52,479 0 0*	*32,419 12 2*	*13,098 0 6*	*185 8 0*	*5,82,803 9 0*				

(a) The opening balance for 1893-94 does not tally with the closing balance owing to the omission of Rs. 1,184-5-2, the closing balance of the Bárdoli Municipality which has been abolished.
(b) Includes Rs. 453-13-6 on account of the Dispensary balance of the Gokák Municipality.
(c) Includes Rs. 763-4-8 on account of the Dispensary balance of the Kumta Municipality.
(d) Includes Rs. 403-10-3 on account of the Dispensary balance of the Rajápur Municipality.
(e) Includes Rs. 4,000 paid by the Poona City Municipality to the Poona Suburban Municipality as a share of octroi receipts in a lump sum which cannot be shown in any of the classes.

Note.—The opening balances for 1893-94 do not tally with the closing balances owing to the inclusion of dispensary and school fund balances of some of the municipalities of the Khándesh, Poona and Sátára Districts.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—*Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94*—continued.

1	3													
	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—*continued.*													
						OTHER TAXES.								
Districts.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Tax on boats.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Pilgrim-tax.	Tax for the removal of sullage water.	Tax for the removal of dyers' waste water.	Trade registration fees (including loom factory and cotton manufacturing tax.	Dog tax.	Stallage fees levied during the fair of Lal Shahibaz at Sehwan.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád	23,834 9 7	43,677 14 5	.....	.....	49,803 3 7	.....	9,916 13 6	312 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,228 13 6	3,61,274 4 1
Kaira	5,262 9 0	.....	.....	.....	1,486 0 0	14,277 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,277 1 0	1,15,074 6 6
Panch Maháls	2,729 11 1	.....	.....	.....	333 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,335 15 4
Broach	4,921 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,18,002 8 6
Surat	71,593 14 0	.....	.....	.....	37,511 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,75,275 8 1
Thána	24,408 12 0	3,926 1 11	1,597 0 3	.....	9,626 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,985 8 11
Total ...	1,32,751 1 8	47,604 0 4	1,597 0 3	.....	98,759 13 7	14,277 1 0	9,916 13 6	312 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,505 14 6	9,82,008 3 5
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	3,781 4 0	.....	.....	.....	12,842 7 3	.....	.....	.....	864 0 0	67 8 0	.....	.....	931 8 0	64,528 11 1
Khándesh	18,648 5 3	5,428 10 0	.....	106 13 0	4,383 10 8	.....	.....	.....	6,939 10 2	.....	.....	.....	6,939 10 2	1,42,508 5 8
Násik	13,435 9 6	116 13 0	.....	.....	11,715 2 11	5,748 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,748 13 0	92,800 4 9
Poona	344 7 0	26,471 11 8	.....	.....	38,781 5 0	12,893 5 0	.....	.....	11,027 15 10	.....	.....	.....	23,921 4 10	2,93,873 13 4
Sátára	.....	2,134 8 0	.....	.....	2,042 9 0	.....	.....	.....	393 8 0	.....	.....	.....	393 8 0	87,003 11 7
Sholápur	26,574 3 6	25,922 6 6	.....	.....	14,700 12 11	38,402 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,402 4 0	1,95,752 1 11
Total ...	62,783 13 3	60,074 1 2	.....	106 13 0	84,465 15 9	57,044 6 0	.....	.....	19,225 2 0	67 8 0	.....	.....	76,337 0 0	8,76,267 0 4
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	2,276 13 0	.....	.....	.....	8,386 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,687 15 0	10,687 15 0	75,038 15 9
Dhárwár	4,945 4 6	1,246 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,882 0 0	5,882 0 0	1,15,058 9 3
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,248 11 0
Kánara	892 9 9	.....	.....	.....	873 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,792 15 0	1,792 15 0	37,743 2 9
Ratnágiri	5,594 10 0	2,103 14 7	.....	.....	849 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,001 14 11
Kolába	1,253 2 6	23 0 0	.....	.....	3,923 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,821 4 3
Total ...	14,962 7 9	3,372 15 7	.....	.....	14,032 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,362 14 0	18,362 14 0	3,51,952 9 11
Sind.														
Karáchi	.....	6,657 8 8	.....	.....	9,374 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537 0 0	.....	537 0 0	3,35,711 2 6
Hyderábád	.....	12,969 10 1	.....	.....	1,215 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,38,134 15 3
Shikárpur	4,795 12 6	9 2 0	.....	.....	16,632 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,69,215 1 0
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,804 7 9
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	174 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,347 8 5
Total ...	4,795 12 6	19,810 6 8	.....	.....	29,222 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537 0 0	.....	537 0 0	6,77,203 2 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,15,293 3 2	1,30,861 7 9	1,597 0 3	106 13 0	2,26,480 13 5	71,321 7 0	9,916 13 6	312 0 0	19,225 2 0	67 8 0	537 0 0	18,362 14 0	1,19,712 12 6	24,87,491 0 6

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

1	4							5						
	REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.						
				FROM OTHER SOURCES.										
Districts.	From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From licenses for the sale of spirits and drugs.	Licenses for the sale of poisonous drugs, &c.	Local cess on lands within Municipal limits.	Income from process fees under the Stamp Act.	Vaccination fees.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical Institutions.	Fees and revenue from Markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from Tramways.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	3,371 11 0	645 14 6	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,042 9 6	7,938 9 7	5,567 0 9	4,357 12 11	10,714 8 2	297 0 3	5,910 7 8	2,306 10 0
Kaira	3,991 4 9	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,011 4 9	516 13 2	668 9 8	913 14 6	6,881 12 7	211 9 10	367 12 0	.....
Panch Mahâls	1,109 10 9	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,124 10 9	509 6 11	346 15 0	421 2 0	1,227 4 2	52 15 4	68 12 0	.....
Broach	1,201 15 9	84 10 6	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,301 10 3	2,178 2 3	720 15 9	.....	2,952 4 0	31 15 9	7,000 0 0	.....
Surat	2,132 6 2	347 11 5	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,540 1 7	798 15 5	4,922 7 11	5,365 10 11	4,166 0 2	603 8 3	6,186 2 9	.....
Thána...	809 7 0	192 10 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022 1 0	777 10 9	228 4 2	2,609 4 0	4,041 13 0	.....	7,971 4 9	.....
Total ..	12,616 7 5	1,270 14 5	155 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,042 5 10	12,719 10 1	12,454 5 3	13,667 12 4	29,983 10 1	1,197 1 5	26,604 7 2	2,306 10 0
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar	514 5 6	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	35 13 0	.....	555 2 6	258 4 0	1,402 4 0	3,544 14 6	3,037 6 0	.....	8,851 0 4	.....
Khándesh	5,996 12 9	.....	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,041 12 9	2,570 2 11	3,089 6 9	4,736 3 2	9,478 7 0	569 3 1	19,388 9 11	.....
Násik...	1,053 10 6	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058 10 6	1,420 14 9	145 7 11	3,193 0 0	4,392 8 0	.....	4,274 4 9	.....
Poona...	1,740 7 6	.....	180 6 0	.....	64 9 0	.....	.....	1,985 6 6	2,264 4 3	980 12 5	46,990 4 5	6,469 2 6	99 9 0	16,826 7 8	.....
Sátára	791 4 5	5 0 0	40 0 0	.....	26 12 0	.....	.....	863 0 5	6,378 15 10	3,890 7 2	1,242 5 0	4,978 15 6	40 5 3	3,335 4 5	.....
Sholápur	1,326 8 9	33 12 4	35 0 0	.....	65 0 0	.....	.....	1,460 5 1	6,615 11 3	5,842 6 0	18,971 14 7	5,688 2 0	199 6 4	6,345 1 6	.....
Total ...	11,423 1 5	38 12 4	310 6 0	.....	156 5 0	35 13 0	.....	11,964 5 9	19,508 5 0	15,350 12 3	78,678 9 8	34,044 9 0	908 7 8	59,020 12 7	.....
Southern Division.															
Belgaum	623 11 5	.....	.....	37 8 0	.....	.....	.....	661 3 5	640 14 2	38 0 0	1,603 1 6	4,981 5 6	138 6 9	6,061 0 7	.....
Dhárwár	1,173 6 1	38 8 5	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,316 14 6	1,329 12 5	2,686 13 11	1,331 9 6	9,289 14 9	1,700 14 6	14,193 5 0	.....
Bijápur	951 13 9	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	986 13 9	249 7 0	3,969 12 7	165 13 6	3,047 12 6	22 1 0	1,871 12 0	.....
Kánara	1,801 6 10	.....	10 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,826 6 10	268 13 1	2,107 4 2	32 10 6	2,756 11 6	363 13 11	1,975 10 4	.....
Ratnágiri	353 6 2	.....	10 0 0	.....	423 13 8	.....	.....	787 3 10	229 8 0	104 3 6	250 0 2	4,284 14 3	386 3 8	1,734 12 9	.....
Kolába	631 13 0	20 12 0	27 8 0	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	680 1 0	731 15 3	185 9 11	90 3 6	5,533 8 4	143 11 0	736 8 8	.....
Total ...	5,535 9 3	59 4 5	187 8 0	52 8 0	423 13 8	.....	.....	6,258 11 4	3,450 5 11	9,091 12 1	3,473 6 8	29,894 2 10	2,755 2 10	26,573 1 4	.....
Sind.															
Karáchi	1,614 1 7	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	347 10 6	1,971 12 1	19,987 3 7	1,06,500 3 5	5,473 0 7	3,513 11 5	.....	31,127 4 1	2,747 14 8
Hyderábád	1,378 13 10	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 13 10	606 11 10	4,032 13 5	448 8 0	1,013 6 9	330 0 1	12,636 8 11	.....
Shikárpur	6,309 8 8	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,319 8 8	8,155 10 0	10,586 4 6	748 5 0	5,649 9 10	6 5 8	19,271 4 0	.....
Thar and Párkar	786 5 11	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	796 5 11	41 11 3	102 8 0	.....	558 7 9	251 8 0	362 12 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 12 0	3 10 0	.....	571 0 5	.....	8,375 9 8	.....
Total ..	10,088 14 0	.....	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	347 10 6	10,526 8 6	28,857 0 8	1,21,225 7 4	6,669 13 7	11,306 4 2	1,087 13 9	71,773 6 8	2,747 14 8
GRAND TOTAL ..	39,664 0 1	1,368 15 2	742 14 0	52 8 0	580 2 8	35 13 0	347 10 6	42,791 15 5	64,535 5 8	1,58,122 4 11	1,02,489 10 3	1,05,228 10 1	5,948 9 8	1,83,971 11 9	5,054 8 8

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94 - continued.

1	5													
	REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*continued.*													
	OTHER FEES.									INTEREST OF INVESTMENTS.				
Districts.	Fees for occasional occupation of roads.	Fees for temporary counters in front of shops.	Temporary occupation of Municipal land.	Stone fee quarry, &c.	Sale of water.	Conveyance of dead animals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fine under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Premium on Loans.	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	2,003 0 0	75 0 0	....	....	....	....	148 12 0	2,226 12 0	3,875 9 6	1,560 13 9	109 11 10	817 15 2	8,020 13 1	52,80 12 8
Kaira	300 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	165 12 3	466 4 3	1,314 13 9	....	....	....	....	11,341 9 9
Panch Mahális	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	822 1 6	....	....	....	....	3,448 8 11
Broach	318 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	4 8 0	322 8 0	999 12 6	875 15 0	....	....	....	15,091 9 3
Surat	1,371 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	7 14 6	1,378 14 6	1,099 12 0	3,482 5 10	....	....	....	28,003 13 9
Thána	60 9 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	60 9 2	431 6 9	944 2 8	....	....	....	17,064 7 3
Total	4,053 1 2	75 0 0	....	....	....	....	326 14 9	4,454 15 11	8,543 8 0	6,863 5 3	109 11 10	817 15 2	8,020 13 1	1,27,743 13 7
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	....	....	130 0 0	....	....	....	239 6 8	369 6 8	460 7 9	....	....	....	....	17,023 11 3
Khándesh	....	....	389 2 8	57 13 0	....	....	257 6 5	704 6 1	825 7 0	5,296 5 3	59 14 9	299 9 1	....	47,017 11 0
Násik	....	....	82 4 0	....	....	....	....	82 4 0	1,075 12 0	2,316 7 8	....	....	....	16,900 11 1
Poona	....	....	84 6 6	4,441 11 9	....	....	....	4,526 2 3	3,561 9 6	432 4 0	28 11 0	....	....	82,179 3 0
Sátára	....	....	3 5 0	40 13 0	....	....	1 2 9	45 4 9	435 1 3	79 12 10	....	....	....	20,426 8 0
Sholápur	....	....	536 2 0	....	....	....	17 2 0	553 4 0	298 13 6	838 9 7	40 0 0	....	....	45,388 4 9
Total	....	....	1,225 4 2	4,540 5 9	....	....	515 1 10	6,280 11 9	6,652 3 0	8,963 7 4	128 9 9	299 9 1	....	2,29,836 1 1
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	....	....	....	....	....	....	221 13 9	221 13 9	150 7 3	40 0 0	....	....	....	13,875 1 6
Dhárwár	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,491 13 9	1,491 13 9	266 9 5	....	....	....	....	32,290 13
Bijápur	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,036 2 0	1,036 2 0	172 10 6	....	....	....	....	10,535 7 1
Kánara	....	....	....	....	....	....	82 15 6	82 15 6	79 9 5	333 8 0	67 6 6	907 11 7	....	8,976 2 6
Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....	....	....	28 4 8	28 4 8	86 8 4	....	....	....	....	7,104 7 4
Kolába	....	....	....	....	....	....	548 13 7	548 13 7	150 4 0	6 13 3	....	....	....	8,127 7 6
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,409 15 3	3,409 15 3	906 0 11	380 5 3	67 6 6	907 11 7	....	80,909 7 2
Sind.														
Karáchi	....	....	....	....	57,712 9 8	48 4 0	38 6 0	57,799 3 8	3,815 10 1	3,238 2 1	17 0 0	....	98 12 0	2,34,318 1 7
Hyderábád	....	....	....	....	....	30 9 6	536 0 0	566 9 0	448 9 0	708 3 6	....	....	....	21,291 6 6
Shikárpur	....	....	....	....	....	....	21,388 13 9	21,388 13 9	1,047 12 9	2,896 13 10	....	....	3,202 4 3	72,955 3 7
Thar and Párkar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16 0 0	132 0 0	....	....	....	1,464 15 0
Upper Sind Frontier	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 14 0	....	....	....	....	9,030 14 1
Total	....	....	....	....	57,712 9 8	78 13 0	21,963 3 9	79,754 10 5	5,348 13 10	6,975 3 5	17 0 0	....	3,301 0 3	3,39,061 8 9
GRAND TOTAL	4,053 1 2	75 0 0	1,225 4 2	4,540 5 9	57,712 9 8	78 13 0	26,215 3 7½	93,900 5 4	21,450 9 9	23,183 5 3	322 12 1	2,025 3 10	11,321 13 4	7,77,553 14 7

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.

1	6										7		
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES.										MISCELLANEOUS.		
	FROM GOVERNMENT.			FROM LOCAL FUNDS.			FROM OTHER SOURCES.						
Districts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	.....	14,587 8 0	3,450 0 0	1,234 0 11	6,188 1 4	2,396 0 5	.....	1,134 8 2	3,600 0 0	32,589 13 10	16 11 5	3,897 1 2	3,913 13 7
Kaira	.....	10,734 8 6	3,000 0 0	4,298 12 6	4,493 9 10	3,700 0 0	25 0 0	109 15 1	.....	26,361 13 11	.....	4,141 11 11	4,141 11 11
Panch Mahális	5 8 0	2,720 2 8	500 0 0	.....	1,297 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,822 10 8	82 7 10	171 0 11	253 8 9
Broach	.....	7,102 8 0	.....	.....	2,340 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,442 8 0	0 6 6	2,482 2 6	2,482 9 0
Surat	.....	6,124 0 0	3,897 6 4	371 13 10	1,448 0 7	600 0 0	66 11 9	.....	.....	12,508 0 6	189 8 1	1,024 9 11	1,214 2 0
Thána	.....	8,470 1 4	.....	.....	4,300 10 8	.....	592 0 0	438 4 7	.....	13,801 0 7	27 13 6	23,543 5 4	23,571 2·10
Total ...	5 8 0	49,738 12 6	10,847 6 4	5,904 11 3	20,067 6 5	6,996 0 5	683 11 9	1,682 6 10	3,600 0 0	99,525 15 6	316 15 4	35,259 15 9	35,576 15 1
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar	1,200 0 0	4,013 8 0	.....	.....	951 8 9	.....	24 10 3	.....	170 10 11	6,360 5 11	227 3 7	1,839 6 4	2,066 9 11
Khándesh	.....	16,398 13 5	6,850 0 0	161 10 4	11,202 5 1	5,930 0 0	546 0 0	1,647 2 1	1,800 0 0	44,595 14 11	277 13 11	3,180 5 7	3,458 3 6
Násik	.....	6,241 5 4	.....	.....	1,486 13 10	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	7,742 9 2	.....	4,796 10 10	4,796 10 10
Poona	.....	16,586 5 8	1,000 0 0	168 15 5	1,591 6 2	887 0 0	.....	895 4 6	10 0 0	21,128 15 9	1,294 2 6	1,547 6 8	2,841 9 2
Sátára	5,000 0 0	6,933 8 0	.....	5,864 7 2	4,186 6 6	.....	1,275 0 0	204 6 7	.....	23,468 12 3	53 2 2	1,718 7 7	1,771 9 9
Sholápur	.....	7,461 0 0	792 0 0	166 10 8	1,209 9 11	500 0 0	32 14 3	651 4 1	936 12 5	11,750 3 4	537 7 6	2,443 9 9	2,981 1 3
Total ...	6,200 0 0	57,634 8 5	8,642 0 0	6,361 11 7	20,688 2 3	7,317 0 0	1,878 8 6	3,402 7 3	2,917 7 4	1,15,041 13 4	2,389 13 8	15,525 14 9	17,915 12 5
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	.....	5,962 0 0	1,300 0 0	.....	2,714 6 3	966 10 8	60 0 0	175 0 0	76 0 0	11,254 0 11	9 14 0	818 7 1	828 5 1
Dhárwár	1,362 13 0	11,590 8 0	2,254 15 0	137 8 0	.....	1,107 13 4	79 3 1	.....	1,500 0 0	18,032 12 5	74 13 7	1,171 3 10	1,246 1 5
Bijápur	.....	5,146 11 8	500 0 0	49 14 10	758 3 6	.....	200 0 0	11 0 0	.....	6,666 3 0	0 12 0	961 2 5	961 14 5
Kánara	.....	5,111 8 0	2,100 0 0	1,042 11 5	1,616 5 8	1,200 0 0	.....	0 12 0	159 14 0	11,261 3 1	15 4 0	927 0 6	942 4 6
Ratnágiri	.....	4,458 10 8	2,032 0 0	142 14 0	971 7 0	1,052 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	8,731 15 8	53 0 0	469 2 11	522 2 11
Kolába	.....	6,271 2 2	1,400 0 0	616 10 5	3,895 5 2	1,355 0 0	4,902 14 0	48 12 0	.....	18,489 11 9	5 0 0	302 2 8	307 2 8
Total ...	1,362 13 0	38,540 8 6	9,586 15 0	1,989 10 8	9,986 0 7	5,681 8 0	5,242 1 1	310 8 0	1,735 14 0	74,435 14 10	158 11 7	4,649 3 5	4,807 15 0
Sind.													
Karáchi	.....	11,763 8 11	.....	2,310 8 0	2,528 9 4	.....	5,626 1 10	313 0 0	1,150 0 0	23,691 12 1	1,281 9 7	4,096 11 5	5,378 5 0
Hyderábád	75 0 0	7,862 13 6	.....	210 10 8	749 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,898 2 6	238 13 10	3,615 4 4	3,854 2 2
Shikárpur	.....	14,773 0 11	.....	450 7 4	2,385 8 8	.....	2,047 5 5	.....	.....	19,656 6 4	514 3 8	3,178 4 1	3,692 7 9
Thar and Parkar	.....	962 10 9	.....	.....	880 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842 10 9	.....	21 5 11	21 5 11
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	1,728 6 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028 0 0	.....	437 11 1	437 11 1
Total ...	75 0 0	37,090 2 1	.....	2,971 10 0	6,843 12 4	.....	7,673 7 3	313 0 0	1,150 0 0	56,116 15 8	2,034 11 1	11,349 4 10	13,383 15 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,643 5 0	1,83,003 15 6	29,076 5 4	17,227 11 6	57,585 5 7	19,994 8 5	15,477 12 7	5,708 6 1	9,403 5 4	3,45,120 11 4	4,900 3 8	66,784 6 9	71,684 10 5

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

1	8								9	10	11	12	Remarks.
	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.												
Districts.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans: From Government.	Loans: Raised in the market from private individuals.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of Loans.	Advances: Permanent.	Advances: Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 3) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 9) per head of population.	
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedábád	.....	.....	2,20,000 0 0	33,600 0 0	300 0 0	24,829 2 9	28,222 9 5	3,06,951 12 2	7,61,576 0 10	8,35,024 4 7	1 6 0	2 14 4	
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 6	378 2 9	738 9 6	1,119 12 9	1,62,050 11 7	2,12,170 9 0	0 14 1	1 3 11	
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941 6 0	.....	941 6 0	29,926 12 5	37,341 4 3	0 10 5	1 0 1	
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,116 8 7	5,116 8 7	1,51,487 5 7	2,34,439 14 6	1 10 1	2 1 6	
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 8 0	1,06,570 14 11	72,993 7 9	1,79,659 14 8	4,99,201 8 7	6,85,255 9 1	1 15 10	3 9 9	
Thána...	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	2,918 10 2	5,716 12 2	8,679 6 4	1,57,123 10 11	1,96,154 10 7	0 15 6	1 10 2	
Total ...	.....	.....	2,20,000 0 0	33,600 0 0	442 8 6	1,35,638 4 7	1,12,787 15 5	5,02,468 12 6	17,61,366 1 11	22,00,586 4 0	1 5 6	2 6 7	
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,508 13 1	2,013 15 4	7,522 12 5	98,957 5 1	1,10,753 7 3	0 10 6	1 14 9	
Khándesh	78,906 4 0	90,000 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	314 13 5	3,472 6 7	1,72,701 8 0	4,16,323 7 10	6,61,424 13 5	0 11 3	2 0 10	
Násik	5,923 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	841 2 1	894 1 7	7,658 8 0	1,30,757 6 4	1,59,691 5 6	1 2 9	1 10 6	
Poona...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 4 0	27,254 6 0	27,270 10 0	4,29,279 9 9	5,43,500 1 6	1 10 10	2 6 7	
Sátára...	.....	21,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	719 4 6	1,483 12 6	23,203 1 0	1,56,731 11 0	1,95,943 7 9	0 10 7	1 3 0½	
Sholápur	.....	.....	.....	7,100 0 0	.....	1,019 9 5	2,930 10 9	11,050 4 2	2,68,382 4 6	4,47,659 10 9	1 14 3	2 5 4	
Total ...	84,829 8 4	1,11,000 0 0	.....	7,100 0 0	8 0 0	8,419 14 6	38,049 4 9	2,49,406 11 7	15,00,431 12 6	21,18,972 14 2	1 2 4	1 15 5	
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146 2 0	1,836 0 0	2,982 2 0	1,04,639 12 8	1,41,171 11 4½	0 13 7	1 5 9	
Dhárwár	.....	47,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,908 2 9	1,332 13 11	49,841 0 8	2,17,786 3 6	2,83,907 12 10	0 11 5	1 6 1	
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	71,403 1 3	90,141 5 0	0 13 7	1 2 6	
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430 4 11	113 4 0	543 8 11	61,332 12 7	89,884 15 11	0 11 1	1 1 11	
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	55,212 12 8	68,986 13 4	0 13 0	1 2 11	
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	564 4 0	281 14 8	871 2 8	62,296 13 10	93,726 1 4	0 11 5	1 5 1	
Total ...	.....	47,000 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	3,148 13 8	4,133 0 7	54,306 14 3	5,72,671 8 6	7,67,908 11 9½	0 12 3	1 4 9	
Sind.													
Karáchi	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	32 3 3	140 8 4	73,570 13 9	77,743 9 4	6,78,814 10 7	14,40,354 9 6½	2 6 11	4 14 10	
Hyderábád	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	751 3 3	751 3 3	1,74,368 11 6	2,30,432 6 4	1 9 7	2 0 4	
Shikárpur	60,000 0 0	.....	1,38,500 0 0	.....	75 0 0	11,533 10 7	12,258 13 9	2,22,367 8 4	4,94,204 3 8	5,81,684 4 0	1 8 7	4 7 9	
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,979 13 3	17,711 12 4	0 14 0	1 7 10	
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 8 0	.....	.....	35 8 0	39,885 9 7	42,721 11 10	2 4 7	3 3 6	
Total ...	60,000 0 0	.....	1,42,500 0 0	.....	142 11 3	14,674 2 11	86,580 14 9	3,00,897 12 11	13,97,253 0 7	23,12,904 12 0½	1 14 8	3 15 3	
Grand total ...	1,44,829 8 4	1,58,000 0 0	3,62,500 0 0	40,700 0 0	618 3 9	1,58,881 3 8	2,41,551 3 6	11,07,080 3 3	52,31,722 7 6	74,00,172 10 0	1 10 4	2 15 5	

G:—MUNICIPAL

(2).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	2								
	General Administration and collection charges.								
Districts.	General Administration (Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.).	Collection of taxes including Bonded Warehouses (Establishment, purchase of account books, and paper, money-boxes, repair to out-posts, &c.).	Collection of tolls and roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	19,508 10 4	20,496 12 3	480 11 0	2,315 9 6	7,627 2 11	135 0 0	50,563 14 0	7,467 15 3	20,437 7 4
Kaira	8,092 0 2	4,340 9 9	84 0 0	.....	3,565 11 0	480 0 0	16,562 4 11	1,148 9 7	9,845 2 8
Panch Mahális ...	2,134 14 10	341 14 9	735 8 6	85 9 1	108 14 0	.....	3,406 13 2	363 12 10	1,590 3 4
Broach	5,614 13 4	4,964 14 10	.....	634 10 0	12,148 2 8	.....	23,362 8 10	2,265 6 2	11,317 3 3
Surat...	14,236 4 0	11,095 0 7	3,873 3 0	1,268 8 3	7,908 14 4	108 0 0	38,489 14 2	10,374 8 1	18,113 13 8
Thána...	6,139 4 10	3,173 1 8	498 14 3	.....	3,074 5 1	90 0 0	12,975 9 10	1,277 11 5	8,742 12 10
Total ...	55,725 15 6	44,412 5 10	5,672 4 9	4,304 4 10	34,433 2 0	813 0 0	1,45,361 0 11	22,897 15 4	70,016 11 1
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar ...	7,701 12 2	4,206 8 8	718 9 7	.....	2,298 7 0	210 0 0	15,135 5 5	483 1 11	4,932 9 1
Khándesh	13,380 10 10	9,089 14 1	2,459 4 10	1,237 7 6	118 2 8	.....	26,235 7 11	549 15 4	11,009 12 7
Násik	7,593 6 11	11,141 5 7	180 0 0	.....	2,466 6 3	.....	21,381 2 9	533 15 7	5,544 12 10
Poona...	23,226 2 8	23,972 15 1	120 0 0	.....	3,805 13 9	.....	51,124 15 6	6,363 6 0	23,488 6 8
Sátára	11,223 11 4	8,352 0 3	.....	.....	359 9 1	590 7 9	20,525 12 5	1,515 12 5	3,871 13 3
Sholápur	11,644 3 3	12,200 3 3	2,801 15 2	.....	505 2 11	190 0 0	27,341 8 7	1,105 3 9	8,517 9
Total ...	74,769 15 2	68,912 14 11	6,279 13 7	1,237 7 6	9,553 9 8	990 7 9	1,61,744 4 7	10,551 7 0	57,364 15 9
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	4,182 13 4	6,747 5 9	.....	185 0 0	1,726 10 9	.....	12,841 13 10	176 14 3	2,952 2 10
Dhárwár	5,890 5 11	10,407 7 4	786 14 9	832 3 9	7,112 9 0	20 0 0	25,049 8 9	2 4 0	5,997 10 9
Bijápur	2,198 4 2	5,331 5 4	.....	.....	2,905 6 10	.....	10,435 0 4	5 1 3	2,991 9 10
Kánara	4,193 12 0	4,327 12 8	941 7 8	.....	3,228 10 9	.....	12,691 11 1	118 2 7	2,083 9 1
Ratnágiri	3,026 14 0	2,426 6 8	680 7 11	.....	3,552 12 8	.....	9,686 9 3	308 7 7	2,222 13 11½
Kolába	3,467 9 6	2,875 12 7	452 2 7	.....	1,040 11 6	30 0 0	7,866 4 2	271 9 3	2,678 3 5
Total ...	22,959 10 11	32,116 2 4	2,861 0 11	1,017 3 9	19,566 13 6	50 0 0	78,570 15 5	882 6 11	18,926 1 10½
Sind.									
Karáchi	39,158 14 4	24,939 11 5	.....	4,757 1 8	1,694 7 8	1,676 2 0	72,226 5 1	19,036 3 9	16,059 14 8
Hyderábád	8,887 11 3	6,435 8 6	.....	1,939 9 11	561 3 1	433 0 0	18,257 0 9	231 4 0	8,448 9 6
Shikárpur	16,929 1 0	15,963 1 8	.....	1,406 3 0	.....	50 0 0	34,348 5 8	561 8 9	14,543 11 7
Thar and Párkar ...	500 0 0	1,129 5 2	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0	1,719 5 2	.....	160 11 4
Upper Sind Frontier.	1,240 0 2	2,643 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,883 5 5	2 0 0	1,260 1 3
Total ...	66,715 10 9	51,111 0 0	.....	8,102 14 7	2,255 10 9	2,249 2 0	1,30,434 6 1	19,831 0 6	40,473 0 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,20,171 4 4	1,96,552 7 1	14,813 3 3	14,661 14 8	65,809 3 11	4,102 9 9	5,16,110 11 0	54,162 13 9	1,86,780 13 0½

REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.

3			4						
Public Safety.			Public Health and Convenience.						
			Water-supply.		Drainage.				
Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to out-posts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,675 12 5	26 2 5	29,607 5 5	21,242 7 0	22,251 7 5	75,656 8 10	9,474 7 10	1,13,465 7 10	26,216 9 4	1,385 13 6
.....	22 12 8	10,986 8 11½	1,269 14 2	1,834 11 10	10,237 7 0	221 7 9	29,795 9 11	15,615 8 7	648 0 0
167 5 10	10 2 9	2,131 8 9	100 10 4	557 14 9	.....	.....	4,025 3 6	1,704 13 0	314 12 0
123 12 10	50 2 4	13,756 8 7	.....	1,747 2 8	.....	1,608 5 6	26,141 3 7	3,195 8 1	465 4 6
533 2 2	6 6 6	29,027 14 5	700 0 0	189 3 1	.....	186 4 9	75,685 8 5	12,909 10 11	892 7 9
48 11 0	78 1 3	10,147 4 6	1,660 3 3	25,876 9 8	646 6 10	90 15 9	29,891 8 9	5,738 9 8	1,156 8 3
2,548 12 3	193 11 11	95,657 2 7	24,973 2 9	52,457 1 5	86,540 6 8	11,581 9 7	2,79,004 10 0	65,380 6 7	4,862 13 6
311 0 8	7 10 0	5,734 5 8	11 5 0	3,448 9 4	303 0 4	1,119 8 7	26,197 1 8	1,500 0 0	949 14 4
210 15 10	2 14 0	11,773 9 9	87,803 13 0	2,149 11 7	3,871 15 10	10,117 13 2	31,477 7 2	21,448 3 1	660 5 1
147 15 1	.....	6,226 11 6	.....	3,288 5 10	.....	3,401 0 8	37,878 13 4	4,761 7 0	895 15 8
948 4 3	188 7 5	30,988 8 4	12,715 0 4	6,947 10 3	7,746 0 11	10,050 4 10	1,12,145 1 2	17,575 11 6	2,328 0 10
246 8 5	1 7 0	5,635 9 1	5,979 8 9	2,403 0 5	.....	885 2 11	20,466 15 8	6,577 10 5	587 2 10
70 4 9	2 5 0	2,695 6 10	28,314 9 5	25,233 9 4	3,242 5 9	1,937 7 1	39,681 7 11	15,715 3 11	1,251 9 7
1,935 1 0	202 14 5	70,054 3 2	1,44,824 4 6	43,470 14 9	15,163 6 10	27,511 5 3	2,67,846 14 1	67,578 3 11	6,673 0 4
151 1 0	.....	3,280 2 1	4,313 4 9	301 12 0	.....	423 6 8	26,339 4 10	5,346 7 6	1,064 1 6
215 14 0	175 11 2	6,391 7 11	1,245 2 10	4,485 12 4	918 9 9	1,898 5 6	26,977 14 1	22,914 1 8	1,863 6 2
314 1 4	1 3 0	3,311 15 5	598 6 0	2,604 1 2	1,557 5 2	2,452 7 3	9,125 1 1	3,653 2 4	354 0 0
.....	107 11 0	2,309 6 8	141 31 0	954 14 5	422 8 0	610 8 8	9,279 10 10	8,413 2 7	363 1 1
.....	16 11 3	2,543 0 9½	2,320 0 0	2,410 8 1	.....	.....	5,369 1 6	5,770 1 0	185 12 1
50 4 0	9 10 0	3,009 10 8	2,297 3 9	2,678 14 1	.....	.....	8,494 11 10	5,384 10 5	.....
731 4 4	310 14 5	20,850 11 6½	10,915 12 4	13,435 14 1	2,898 6 11	5,384 12 1	85,585 12 2	51,486 9 6	3,335 4 10
74 2 8	11 0	35,171 0 1	30,372 0 8	6,633 15 10	3,89,870 14 0	0 12 0	1,05,625 8 2	24,838 7 10	5,607 5 2
.....	3 15 0	8,683 12 6	.....	26,687 11 8	2,922 14 8	67 1 9	34,459 10 4	14,920 9 10	413 8 9
.....	9 7 0	15,114 11 4	17,172 0 2	11,544 4 2	2,236 4 0	6,052 4 4	62,548 14 4	12,371 11 6	1,444 10 9
0 8 2	.....	161 3 6	.....	500 1 10	.....	20 12 5	1,669 8 4	1,458 13 11	66 0 0
.....	13 0 0	1,275 1 3	.....	972 14 3	.....	466 9 7	7,008 6 2	2,131 2 4	120 0 0
74 10 10	27 1 0	60,405 12 8	56,544 0 10	46,338 15 9	3,95,030 0 8	6,607 8 1	2,11,311 15 4	55,720 13 5	7,651 8 8
5,289 12 5	734 6 9	2,46,967 13 11½	2,37,257 4 5	1,55,702 14 0	4,99,632 5 1	51,085 3 0	8,43,749 3 7	2,40,166 1 5	23,022 11 4

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities in the

1	4								
	Public Health and convenience—*continued.*								
Districts.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dák Bungalows and Serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Registration of births and deaths.	Public Works.			
						Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	1,692 10 2	1,663 12 9	571 2 3	3,645 10 2	466 4 4	2,830 5 1	4,653 11 2	31,841 13 7	5 5 6
Kaira	93 2 6	1,027 7 8	9,320 4 9	1,949 14 4	.....	660 0 0	4,857 6 9	12,542 2 7	.....
Panch Mahális ...	1,897 10 6	142 15 0	33 0 0	221 5 3	.....	72 0 0	837 3 7	2,659 0 11	.....
Broach	2,635 0 2	515 9 10	600 0 0	575 7 4	.....	.....	813 5 6	16,139 15 8	.....
Surat	4,526 10 11	574 9 9	58 9 4	4,087 4 3	216 0 0	1,999 0 5	2,462 7 3	34,286 5 9	.....
Thána	4,158 0 1	564 8 7	28 10 0	370 8 6	322 11 8	804 0 0	3,576 6 7	19,380 0 0	.....
Total ...	15,003 2 4	4,488 15 7	10,611 10 4	10,850 1 10	1,005 0 0	6,365 5 6	17,200 8 10	1,16,849 6 6	5 5 6
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar ...	1,796 15 0	163 11 3	136 2 4	1,280 14 7	187 1 6	336 5 2	900 2 6	8,529 2 11	112 0 5
Khándesh	3,690 13 8	1,627 7 0	1,558 9 4	969 4 2	130 9 7	616 2 11	4,075 8 3	22,629 5 4	103 13 9
Násik	624 6 10	191 9 4	34 4 0	60 12 0	77 7 8	237 12 0	1,315 13 9	13,950 5 9	325 1 7
Poona	6,865 4 4	550 15 2	493 12 6	984 5 9	418 9 0	4,613 1 6	17,415 0 11	49,109 4 8	426 1 5
Sátára	3,057 5 7	164 15 8	238 4 6	702 0 10	120 0 0	835 3 11	1,788 4 2	9,922 2 8	980 11 2
Sholápur	2,710 8 7	461 7 9	1,677 4 2	5,018 4 2	297 4 8	2,172 2 0	19,242 0 5	18,654 4 10	493 8 11
Total ...	18,745 6 0	3,160 2 2	4,138 4 10	9,015 9 6	1,231 0 0	8,810 11 6	44,736 14 0	1,22,794 10 2	2,441 5 3
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	545 4 10	76 10 6	503 3 11	302 1 1	116 0 0	750 11 10	1,734 1 0	12,526 7 10	95 2 0
Dhárwár	3,055 8 6	68 14 0	226 14 10	105 15 11	473 5 7	1,827 15 1	23,379 15 3	14,246 10 11	31 12 3
Bijápur	130 4 9	103 15 10	274 8 11	399 12 9	.....	420 0 0	320 6 0	3,701 4 1	7 2 0
Kánara	829 8 10	298 10 11	123 1 7	605 3 2	113 2 0	290 8 7	527 11 2	2,577 12 11	80 0 9
Ratnágiri	271 2 0	83 3 1	495 6 1½	342 2 11	26 0 0	87 13 10	10 0 0	2,838 4 10	22 0 10
Kolába	30 15 4	202 13 6	21 1 6	9 0 7	12 0 0	120 0 0	22 3 0	6,729 14 5	.....
Total ...	4,862 12 3	834 3 10	1,644 4 10½	1,764 4 5	740 7 7	3,497 1 4	25,994 4 5	42,620 7 0	236 1 10
Sind.									
Karáchi	16,811 14 0	237 13 8	11,004 1 5	19,171 5 0	786 10 0	5,307 14 8	20,394 13 7	66,278 11 2	.....
Hyderábád	1,576 5 7	89 11 11	301 6 0	2,791 2 0	538 11 3	360 0 0	6,918 1 6	17,347 4 0	75 7 0
Shikárpur	5,453 5 7	.....	1,382 7 6	6,487 5 10	.....	3,477 0 2	23,403 15 5	17,357 6 5	84 12 0
Thar and Párkar ...	236 0 8	30 0 0	177 3 2	980 10 7	.....	.....	50 0 0	27 6 6	.....
Upper Sind Frontier.	1,688 11 3	.....	700 2 10	346 10 0	.....	.....	2,235 12 1	3,530 6 5	.....
Total ...	25,766 5 1	357 9 7	13,565 4 11	29,777 1 5	1,325 5 3	9,144 14 10	53,002 10 7	1,04,541 2 6	160 3 0
Grand total ...	64,377 9 8	8,840 15 2	29,959 8 11½	51,407 1 2	4,301 12 10	27,818 1 2	1,40,934 5 10	3,86,805 10 2	2,842 15 7

REVENUES—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

	5				6	7			
	Public instruction.				Contribution.	Miscellaneous.			
						Interest on loans.			
Total.	Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, Museums, Menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Discount.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,17,063 8 9	47,706 7 2	6,116 4 8	387 0 0	54,209 11 10	3,532 4 0	.....	48,837 2 1	.....	.....
90,072 12 10	34,215 4 6	.....	495 0 0	34,710 4 6	358 15 6	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....
12,566 8 10	8,456 2 9	763 7 1	125 0 0	9,344 9 10	.....	.....	439 6 11	.....	.....
54,436 14 4	21,355 3 11	110 0 0	504 0 0	21,969 3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,38,774 2 7	20,778 6 7	2,330 0 0	738 7 11	23,846 14 6	1,800 2 0	206 6 0	8,964 14 0	4,139 8 9	.....
94,265 11 7	35,856 9 2	1,800 0 0	243 0 0	37,899 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0
7,07,179 10 11	1,68,368 2 1	11,119 11 9	2,492 7 11	1,81,980 5 9	5,751 5 6	206 6 0	58,641 7 0	4,139 8 9	1 7 0
46,971 14 6	14,489 9 10	5,397 8 0	206 2 6	20,093 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 15 7
1,92,930 14 11	61,623 3 3	1,256 0 0	692 4 0	63,571 7 3	159 10 0	.....	5,187 5 3	102 3 4	99 0 11
67,043 3 0	23,204 11 4	520 0 0	334 0 0	24,058 11 4	199 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,50,384 5 1	40,647 12 4	3,289 6 6	756 4 0	44,693 6 10	2,070 0 0	134 15 8	1,452 14 8	13 0 9	469 11 9
54,708 9 1	24,440 0 9	320 0 0	340 3 1	25,100 3 10	15 0 0	.....	11,288 0 4	.....	38 15 5
1,76,103 2 6	29,713 15 8	450 0 0	649 2 0	30,813 1 8	1,123 0 4	2,155 0 0	2,150 0 0	.....	161 15 2
7,88,142 1 1	1,94,119 5 2	11,232 14 6	2,977 15 7	2,08,330 3 3	3,567 4 8	2,289 15 8	20,078 4 3	175 4 1	996 10 10
54,438 0 3	20,696 13 8	300 0 0	101 3 0	21,098 0 8	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 6 0
1,03,720 4 8	36,886 8 9	317 5 4	153 15 4	37,357 13 5	257 6 0	.....	545 15 8	.....	.....
25,706 13 4	13,510 13 4	.....	699 0 8	14,209 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,636 4 6	9,807 13 5	5,921 2 0	137 0 0	15,865 15 5	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 8 9
20,231 8 3½	13,987 9 7	2,075 0 0	97 0 0	16,159 9 7	444 14 0	.....	2,116 14 0	.....	.....
26,003 8 5	21,502 10 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	21,577 10 0	.....	45 0 0	330 0 0	.....	.....
2,55,736 7 5½	1,16,392 4 9	8,663 7 4	1,213 3 0	1,26,268 15 1	5,834 4 0	45 0 0	2,992 13 8	.....	14 14 0
7,11,942 3 2	35,927 15 10	15,996 0 0	11,940 0 0	63,863 15 10	125 0 0	.....	45,985 1 10	6,025 5 5	754 1 8
1,09,469 10 3	23,605 15 6	4,000 0 0	391 7 5	27,997 6 11	4,789 10 4	.....	3,509 8 3	.....	10 10 1
1,71,016 6 2	44,920 9 0	5,819 14 0	1,174 14 0	51,915 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 9 4
5,216 9 5	4,389 9 7	.....	.....	4,389 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,200 10 11	6,474 11 1	202 0 0	.....	6,676 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,16,845 7 11	1,15,318 13 0	26,017 14 0	13,506 5 5	1,54,843 0 5	4,914 10 4	.....	49,494 10 1	6,025 5 5	825 5 1
27,67,903 11 4½	5,94,198 9 0	57,033 15 7	20,189 15 11	6,71,422 8 6	20,067 8 6	2,541 5 8	1,31,207 3 0	10,340 2 3	1,838 4 11

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	7								
Districts.	Miscellaneous—*continued.*						Total.	Investment.	
	Other items.								
	Remission of taxes.	Contingencies	Printing and postage.	Law and Land charges.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		In securities (other than for sinking funds).	In Savings Bank.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedábád... ...	.....	3,078 13 6	.....	.....	6,384 10 6	9,463 8 0	58,300 10 1	71,931 5 11	.....
Kaira	.....	1,882 10 0	.....	.....	3,075 9 2	4,958 3 2	5,358 3 2	.....	.....
Panch Maháls ...	.....	449 1 9	.....	.....	842 2 8	1,291 4 5	1,730 11 4	.....	.....
Broach	.....	1,555 8 8	.....	.....	1,558 13 7	3,114 0 10	3,114 0 10	52,250 0 0	.....
Surat	7,953 6 0	3,399 3 8	.....	.....	5,317 8 4	16,670 2 0	29,980 14 9	.....	.....
Thána...	.....	2,874 3 6	.....	.....	1,169 5 0	4,043 8 6	4,044 15 6	.....	.....
Total ...	7,953 6 0	13,239 3 8	.....	.....	18,348 1 3	39,540 10 11	1,02,529 7 8	1,24,181 5 11	.....
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,413 13 0	3,413 13 0	3,640 12 7	.....	.....
Khándesh	.....	.....	1,514 10 8	1,685 7 4	3,989 1 10	6,589 3 10	12,037 13 4	75,000 0 0	.....
Násik...	.....	.....	966 2 1	484 12 6	6,105 10 0	7,556 8 7	7,556 8 7	.....	.....
Poona...	.....	.....	.....	1,168 0 2	2,337 8 3	3,505 8 5	5,576 3 3	.....	.....
Sátára...	.....	.....	813 15 9	300 0 0	2,083 9 9	3,197 9 6	14,524 9 3	.....	.....
Sholápur	.....	.....	1,972 10 1	1,208 10 4	7,217 0 4	10,398 4 9	14,865 3 11	2,200 0 0	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	5,267 6 7	4,246 14 4	25,146 11 2	34,661 0 1	58,201 2 11	77,200 0 0	.....
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,914 13 8	2,914 13 8	2,918 3 8	.....	.....
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,543 15 6½	4,543 15 6½	5,089 15 2½	.....	.....
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380 13 1	1,380 13 1	1,380 13 1	.....	.....
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,051 4 10	1,051 4 10	1,062 12 10	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,861 10 1	1,861 10 1	3,978 8 1	.....	.....
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	815 12 11	815 12 11	1,190 12 11	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,568 6 1½	12,568 6 1½	15,621 1 9½	.....	.....
Sind.									
Karáchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,172 7 3	10,172 7 3	62,937 0 2	2,49,100 0 0	1,456 1 0
Hyderábád	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,343 2 6	2,343 2 6	5,863 4 10	.....	.....
Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,969 4 1	7,969 4 1	8,029 13 5	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 15 2	185 15 2	185 15 2	1,200 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,951 10 11	10,951 10 11	10,951 10 11	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,622 7 11	31,622 7 11	87,967 12 6	2,50,300 0 0	1,456 1 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,953 6 0	13,239 3 8	5,267 6 7	4,246 14 4	87,685 10 5½	1,18,392 9 0½	2,64,319 8 10½	4,51,681 5 11	1,456 1 0

REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

8						9	0	
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.								
Payments to sinking fund.	Repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9,367 8 0	41,265 13 8	1,030 0 0	21,792 5 3	29,457 7 9	1,74,844 8 7	1,46,902 5 11	8,35,024 4 7	
.....	1,000 0 0	50 0 0	598 2 3	412 5 6	2,060 7 9	52,060 15 5	2,12,170 9 0	
.....	356 9 1	.....	944 7 0	62 5 6	1,363 5 7	6,797 10 9	37,341 4 3	
.....	.....	.....	102 0 9	6,172 8 7	58,524 9 4	59,276 0 8	2,34,439 14 6	
.....	10,000 0 0	95 8 0	1,06,570 14 11	69,888 10 3	1,86,555 1 2	2,36,720 9 6	6,85,255 9 1	
.....	.....	25 0 0	3,807 10 3	5,053 3 5	8,885 13 8	27,935 10 4	1,96,154 10 7	
9,367 8 0	52,622 6 9	1,200 8 0	1,33,815 8 5	1,11,046 9 0	4,32,233 14 1	5,29,693 4 7	22,00,386 4 0	
.....	458 1 10	.....	5,108 9 3	2,919 13 0	8,486 8 1	10,691 4 8	1,10,753 7 3	
.....	.....	.....	267 14 6	1,317 10 6	76,585 9 0	2,78,130 5 3	6,61,424 13 5	
.....	.....	26 0 0	662 4 0	1,167 0 8	1,855 4 8	31,370 1 4	1,59,691 5 6	
.....	2,330 0 0	975 0 0	35 4 0	17,324 8 11	21,164 12 11	1,37,497 13 7	5,43,500 1 6	
.....	5,733 0 0	.....	1,554 12 5	1,121 10 6	8,409 6 11	67,024 5 2	1,95,943 7 9	
.....	10,000 0 0	.....	2,090 7 0	5,848 9 1	20,139 0 1	1,67,579 2 10	4,47,659 10 9	
.....	19,021 1 10	1,001 0 0	9,719 3 2	29,699 4 8	1,36,640 9 8	6,92,293 0 10	21,18,972 14 2	
.....	.....	100 0 0	1,017 13 0	1,527 3 10	2,645 0 10	43,818 6 1	1,41,171 11 4½	
.....	14,174 1 6	.....	32,962 14 10	850 14 3	47,987 14 7	58,143 6 3½	2,83,997 12 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,096 12 10	90,141 5 0	
.....	.....	.....	578 12 10	128 8 0	707 4 10	26,611 8 7	89,884 15 11	
.....	500 0 0	.....	284 6 8	42 9 6	827 0 2	15,110 11 2	68,986 13 4	
.....	4,103 2 6	25 0 0	768 6 0	359 11 8	5,256 4 2	28,821 15 0	93,726 1 4	
.....	18,777 4 0	125 0 0	35,612 5 4	2,908 15 3	57,423 8 7	2,07,602 11 11½	7,67,908 11 9½	
30,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	10,260 0 0	26,160 1 9	3,20,976 2 9	1,73,112 14 5½	14,40,354 9 6½	
.....	12,732 4 1	.....	.....	439 1 0	13,171 5 1	42,200 3 8	2,30,432 6 4	
.....	.....	25 0 0	1,35,371 7 7	9,816 10 7	1,45,213 2 2	1,56,046 8 3	5,81,684 4 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	4,839 1 6	17,711 12 4	
.....	.....	28 0 0	.....	.....	28 0 0	706 4 3	42,721 11 10	
30,000 0 0	16,732 4 1	53 0 0	1,45,631 7 7	36,415 13 4	4,80,588 10 0	3,76,905 0 1½	23,12,904 12 0½	
39,367 8 0	1,07,153 0 8	2,379 8 0	3,24,778 8 6	1,80,070 10 3	11,06,886 10 4	18,06,494 1 6	74,00,172 10 0	

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	2	3					4				
		GRAIN.					SUGAR.				
Districts.	Population by Census of 1891.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Northern Division.		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.
Ahmedábád ...	182,406	1,525,560 36 40	37,734 4 40	1,487,826 32 0	31,477 3 4	8 17 4	47,689 39 0	234 33 0	47,455 6 0	25,509 14 3	0 19 33
Kaira	29,048	284,726 10 0	16 0 0	284,710 10 0	4,700 14 5	9 32 4	19,005 36 20	6,868 3 20	12,137 33 0	2,833 12 4	0 16 57
Panch Mahals ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Broach	50,860	644,962 4 0	116,474. 0 0	528,488 4 0	13,176 15 2	10 15 51	23,865 15 0	4,317 0 0	19,548 15 0	8,767 0 4	0 15 30
Surat	134,393	874,928 20 0	169,835 0 0	705,093 20 0	16,201 7 3	5 35 63	44,693 10 35	8,335 5 10	36,358 5 25	35,212 5 2	0 10 66
Thána	63,222	61,711 0 36	291 24 0	61,419 16 36	842 7 8	5 17 47	4,728 4 20	165 27 67	4,562 16 33	1,080 13 3	0 6 28
Total ...	459,929	3,391,888 30 76	324,350 28 40	3,067,538 2 36	66,398 15 10	7 37 0	139,982 24 75	19,920 29 17	120,061 35 58	73,403 10 4	0 11 23
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar ...	51,428	538,807 34 0	39 24 0	538,768 10 0	14,397 14 6	10 19 7	17,356 0 0	.....	17,356 0 0	1,766 2 0	0 13 40
Khándesh... ..	91,789	601,883 10 0	46,264 0 0	555,619 10 0	10,233 4 11	6 25 44	31,866 0 0	10,864 10 0	21,001 30 0	2,323 4 9	0 9 12
Násik	58,792	535,389 10 0	13,496 10 0	521,893 0 0	11,354 11 0	8 35 6	20,640 10 0	3,754 6 0	16,886 4 0	1,948 5 9	0 11 40
Poona	149,351	1,436,977 32 0	221,521 0 0	1,215,456 32 0	48,293 7 7	8 5 42	43,430 4 0	8,198 0 0	35,232 4 0	5,879 5 2	0 9 34
Sátára	87,009	512,860 32 0	118 20 0	512,742 12 0	17,008 11 9	5 35 57	15,898 39 0	457 0 0	15,441 39 0	1,331 1 3	0 7 7
Sholápur	94,475	777,905 19 0	266 0 0	777,639 19 0	17,265 6 8	8 9 20	10,981 30 0	40 0 0	10,941 30 0	2,241 8 0	0 4 51
Total ...	532,838	4,403,824 17 0	281,705 14 0	4,122,119 3 0	1,18,553 8 5	7 29 35	140,173 3 0	23,313 16 0	116,859 27 0	15,489 10 11	0 8 61
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	71,132	477,913 0 0	9,350 0 0	468,563 0 0	16,901 14 9	6 23 43	107,794 0 0	1,820 0 0	105,974 0 0	5,190 2 6	1 19 48
Dhárwár	123,473	809,719 0 0	167,123 0 0	642,596 0 0	14,563 7 1	5 8 14	83,191 0 0	8,239 0 0	74,952 0 0	4,876 9 0	0 25 27
Bijápur	61,490	483,045 0 0	34,286 0 0	448,759 0 0	16,313 15 8	7 11 73	13,113 0 0	501 0 0	12,612 0 0	802 4 3	0 8 16
Kánara	54,607	365,490 0 0	31,481 0 0	334,009 0 0	6,681 9 2	6 4 53	9,705 0 0	693 0 0	9,012 0 0	942 10 7	0 6 48
Ratnagiri	43,938	265,442 0 0	33,838 0 0	231,604 0 0	3,108 8 6	5 10 67	18,931 0 0	5,099 0 0	13,832 0 0	813 10 8	0 12 47
Kolába	47,274	251,590 0 0	27,674 0 0	223,916 0 0	2,869 5 7	6 9 65	10,420 0 0	1,080 0 0	9,340 0 0	1,166 12 11	0 10 93
Total ...	401,914	2,653,199 0 0	303,752 0 0	2,349,447 0 0	60,438 12 9	5 33 66	243,154 0 0	17,432 0 0	225,722 0 0	13,792 1 11	0 22 38
Sind.											
Karáchi	137,824	2,501,237 21 11	1,609,784 16 20	891,453 4 71	76,681 6 8	6 18 58	389,837 0 24	317,005 27 65	72,831 12 39	28,293 0 11	0 21 11
Hyderábád ...	86,302	818,959 34 0	190,012 37 0	628,946 37 0	45,212 0 4	7 11 41	57,318 19 50	10,721 25 30	46,596 34 20	14,952 2 10	0 21 48
Shikárpur... ...	110,203	612,807 34 60	239,930 2 60	372,877 32 0	21,453 4 11	2 24 29	125,685 5 60	48,870 12 20	76,814 33 40	33,753 4 4	0 27 70
Thar and Párkar .	6,693	35,671 2 0	14,295 27 0	21,375 15 0	1,452 3 3	3 7 60	2,340 32 2	293 28 40	2,047 3 42	806 11 9	0 12 19
Upper Sind Frontier	12,396	166,466 3 5	70,443 0 25	96,023 2 60	10,826 3 5	7 29 68	3,478 1 70	284 36 10	3,193 5 60	3,193 1 8	0 10 24
Total ...	353,418	4,135,142 14 76	2,124,466 3 25	2,010,676 11 51	1,55,625 2 7	6 8 11	578,659 19 46	377,176 10 5	201,483 9 41	80,998 5 6	0 22 64
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,748,099	14,584,054 22 72	3,034,274 5 65	11,549,780 17 7	4,01,016 7 7	6 24 22	1,101,969 7 41	437,842 15 22	664,126 32 19	1,83,683 12 8	0 15 15

Note.—The figures given in column 2 are exclusive of the

REVENUES—*continued.*

Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94.

5					6					7	
Ghee.					Class I.					Class II.	
Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
32,482 16 0	109 5 40	32,373 10 40	45,058 7 0	0 7 8	1,761,076 9 30 Rs. 4,823 0 0 cocoanuts.	38,883 8 20	1,722,203 1 10 Rs. 4,823 0 0 cocoanuts.	1,18,151 10 1	9 17 53 0 13 3	.....	...
2,852 10 0	389 5 0	2,463 5 0	1,251 0 3	0 3 31	397,408 36 20 No. 249,225 cocoanuts.	29,588 8 20 No. 32,296 cocoanuts.	367,820 28 0 No. 216,929 cocoanuts.	11,546 12 0	12 26 40 0 7 4	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
7,382 28 50	98 0 0	7,284 28 50	13,710 11 7	0 5 58	850,605 32 50	133,373 0 0	717,232 32 50	47,662 3 0	14 4 7	.....	...
23,365 34 70	300 5 55	23,035 29 15	49,183 8 1	0 7 57	1,220,418 5 25	183,734 30 65	1,036,683 14 40	1,04,594 1 5	7 28 44	3,63,620 0 0	...
1,723 34 53	174 11 10	1,549 23 43	982 5 4	0 2 12	105,046 23 50 No. 151,925 cocoanuts. carts 3,998.	1,931 35 24	103,114 28 26 No. 151,925 cocoanuts. 3,998 carts.	5,207 2 5	2 22 75 8·7 cocoanuts 23 carts.	No. 6,274	...
67,807 4 13	1,070 27 25	66,736 16 68	1,10,186 0 3	0 6 40	4,334,565 27 15 cocoanuts Rs. 4,823 No. 401,150 grass and straw 3,998 carts.	387,511 2 49 No. 32,296 cocoanuts.	3947,054 24 46 Rs. 4,823 0 0 cocoanuts. No. 368,854 grass and straw 3,998 carts.	2,87,161 12 11	9 1 33 Re. 0 13 3 cocoanuts. No. 86 grass and straw 0·23 carts.	363,620 0 0 No. 6,274	...
6,318 0 0	.....	6,318 0 0	737 13 0	0 4 73	658,683 6 0	81 0 0	658,602 6 0	7,164 7 3	12 32 24	.....	...
2,187 25 0	200 10 0	1,987 15 0	371 6 6	0 1 11	761,844 35 0	84,915 0 0	676,929 35 0	19,396 7 2	7 15 0	5,692 0 0	...
10,019 0 0	1,774 30 0	8,244 10 0	1,813 14 9	0 5 62	555,215 36 0	5,446 26 0	549,769 10 0	13,156 10 6	9 14 3	.....	...
16,811 35 0	2,037 0 0	14,774 35 0	3,713 14 1	0 4 76	2,481,774 33 0	383,751 0 0	2,098,023 33 0	80,898 2 3	14 1 72	4,497 0 0	...
8,786 14 40	9 0 0	8,777 14 40	974 8 8	0 4 2	807,007 11 40	1,379 20 0	805,627 31 40	28,884 4 8	9 3 36	10,869 0 0	165 0 0
5,123 8 0	42 20 0	5,080 28 0	2,555 6 6	0 2 12	1,596,596 26 0	17,545 10 0	1,579,051 16 0	47,492 15 8	16 28 45	1,90,318 0 0	...
40,246 2 40	4,063 20 0	45,182 22 40	10,166 15 6	0 3 31	6,861,122 27 40	493,118 16 0	6,368,004 11 40	1,96,992 15 6	11 38 3	2,11,376 0 0	165 0 0
1,754 0 0	612 0 0	1,142 0 0	170 1 3	0 0 52	705,795 0 0	14,736 0 0	691,059 0 0	25,787 3 6	9 28 49	52,270 0 0	...
3,458 0 0	.....	3,458 0 0	441 14 0	0 1 9	1,483,967 0 0	203,113 0 0	1,260,854 0 0	27,188 2 9	10 8 37	.....	...
4,548 0 0	72 0 0	4,476 0 0	733 4 3	0 2 72	694,937 0 0	46,035 0 0	648,902 0 0	24,920 13 9	10 22 9	26,539 0 0	...
755 0 0	36 0 0	719 0 0	250 15 7	0 0 42	416,489 0 0	26,620 0 0	389,869 0 0	11,063 15 7	7 5 46	10,575 0 0	...
1,997 0 0	3 0 0	1,994 0 0	138 8 3	0 1 65	1,067,692 0 0	68,853 0 0	998,839 0 0	13,211 1 0	22 29 25	.....	...
2,325 0 0	220 0 0	2,105 0 0	459 7 2	0 2 28	466,490 0 0	43,467 0 0	423,023 0 0	8,002 14 8	14 4 56	.....	...
14,837 0 0	943 0 0	13,894 0 0	2,185 2 6	0 1 31	4,815,370 0 0	402,824 0 0	4,412,546 0 0	1,10,174 3 3	10 39 12	89,384 0 0	...
25,131 25 63	1,324 22 60	23,807 3 3	29,798 2 4	0 6 73	3,670,339 1 0	2,090,763 17 15	1,579,575 23 65	1,79,083 2 7	11 18 35	12,683 0 0	...
19,417 20 50	634 0 40	18,783 20 10	23,069 9 3	0 8 56	934,577 27 75	206,088 22 70	728,489 5 5	87,499 4 4	8 17 52	.....	...
38,980 22 55	16,034 10 60	22,946 11 75	43,584 12 4	0 8 26	1,016,124 10 25	427,910 13 20	588,213 37 5	1,06,385 2 10	5 13 40	.....	...
1,563 4 60	164 9 40	1,398 35 20	338 7 8	0 8 29	42,425 21 54	15,121 2 0	27,304 19 54	3,706 9 11	4 3 15	.....	...
1,907 31 30	139 28 0	1,768 3 30	3,536 3 4	0 5 56	232,872 19 20	65,103 32 35	167,768 26 65	21,460 3 8	13 21 29	.....	...
87,090 25 18	18,296 31 40	68,703 33 58	1,00,827 2 11	0 7 62	5,896,339 0 14	2,804,987 7 60	3,091,351 32 34	3,98,134 7 4	8 29 70	12,683 0 0	...
218,890 31 71	24,373 38 65	194,516 33 6	2,23,365 5 2	0 4 36	21,907,397 14 69 Rs. 4,823 0 0 Cocoanuts No. 401,150 grass and straw 3,998 carts.	4,088,440 26 29 No. 32,296 cocoanuts.	17,818,956 28 40 Rs. 4,823 0 0 Cocoanuts No. 368,854 grass and straw 3,998 carts.	9,92,463 7 0	10 7 58 Re. 0 13 3 cocoanuts No. 806 grass and straw 0·23 carts.	6,77,063 0 0 No. 6,274	165 0 0

population figures of certain Municipalities which do not levy octroi.

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	7			8					9		
	Class II.—*continued.*			Class III.					Class IV.		
Districts.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád ...	.....	.....	...	142,362 30 50	422 27 0	141,940 3 50	5,508 2 7	0 37 2	1,91,979 15 10	1,313 0 0	1,90,666 15 10
Kaira	.....	.....	...	35,060 30 0	717 35 0	34,342 35 0	1,330 7 9	1 7 23	1,19,870 0 0	.....	1,19,870 0 0
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	...	472,672 20 0	47,528 0 0	425,144 20 0	4,504 15 1	8 14 29	3,84,188 6 0	73,002 6 0	3,11,186 0 0
Surat	3,63,620 0 0	2,447 11 6	3 5 6	526,979 0 0	120 0 0	526,859 0 0	5,157 1 4	4 33 71	4,10,903 5 6	19,609 14 0	3,91,293 7 6
Thána	No. 6,274	433 7 0	... No. 0·4	15,523 38 13	1,515 4 67	14,008 33 26	390 4 3	0 19 38	5,198 12 11	607 11 0	4,591 1 11
Total ...	3,63,620 0 0 No. 6,274	2,881 2 6	3 5 6 No. 0·4	1,192,598 38 63	50,303 26 67	1,142,295 11 76	17,390 15 0	3 3 20	11,12,140 8 3	94,532 15 0	10,17,607 9 3
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	...	137,853 25 0	4,365 0 0	133,488 25 0	3,525 15 9	2 23 67	72,660 0 0	1,037 0 0	71,623 0 0
Khándesh ...	5,092 0 0	323 15 0	0 3 6	91,013 20 0	6,257 30 0	84,755 30 0	2,916 13 6	0 36 75	3,08,290 0 0	893 0 0	3,07,397 0 0
Násik	.....	.....	...	103,931 5 0	196 15 0	103,734 30 0	3,299 11 3	1 3 29	1,34,261 0 0	598 0 0	1,33,663 0 0
Poona	4,497 0 0	144 12 0	0 7 3	911,521 7 0	92,039 0 0	819,482 7 0	13,423 5 6	5 19 38	9,09,788 1 0	3,20,446 8 0	5,89,341 9 0
Sátára	10,704 0 0	386 5 6	0 3 1	310,201 20 26	175 20 0	310,026 0 26	10,881 11 8	3 22 42	65,282 6 0	917 0 0	64,365 6 0
Sholápur	1,90,318 0 0	.....	2 0 2	510,504 7 0	294·20 0	510,209 27 0	11,720 5 11	5 16 2	5,99,685 6 0	349 0 0	5,99,336 6 0
Total ...	2,11,211 0 0	855 0 6	0 6 4	2,065,025 4 26	103,328 5 0	1,961,696 39 26	50,767 15 7	3 27 21	20,89,966 13 6	3,24,240 8 0	17,65,726 5 0
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	52,270 0 0	2,177 14 8	0 11 9	374,466 0 0	6,605 0 0	367,861 0 0	9,682 3 4	5 6 68	1,14,535 0 0	1,970 0 0	1,12,565 0 0
Dhárwár	.....	.....	...	668,668 0 0	27,377 0 0	641,231 0 0	9,102 8 9	5 7 59	1,31,138 0 0	57,041 0 0	74,097 0 0
Bijápur	26,539 0 0	435 4 0	0 6 10	199,460 0 0	11,497 0 0	187,963 0 0	5,673 8 7	3 2 21	77,529 0 0	2,000 0 0	75,529 0 0
Kánara	10,575 0 0	190 8 9	0 3 1	143,105 0 0	5,671 0 0	137,434 0 0	2,710 12 8	2 20 53	38,410 0 0	3,014 0 0	35,396 0 0
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	...	113,171 0 0	41,933 0 0	71,238 0 0	990 14 6	1 24 68	66,504 0 0	10,085 0 0	56,419 0 0
Kolába	.....	.....	...	1,491 0 0	.....	1,491 0 0	319 10 0	0 10 10	25,508 0 0	145 0 0	25,363 0 0
Total ...	89,384 0 0	2,803 11 5	0 3 6	1,500,301 0 0	93,083 0 0	1,407,218 0 0	28,479 9 10	3 20 4	4,53,624 0 0	74,255 0 0	3,79,369 0 0
Sind.											
Karáchi	12,683 0 0	256 0 9	0 8 5	1,055,041 29 32	260,096 12 45	794,945 16 67	33,056 15 4	6 0 13	10,77,865 11 0	2,49,529 4 8	8,28,336 6 4
Hyderábád ...	.....	.....	...	2,855 19 0	280 5 0	2,575 14 0	471 0 4	0 4 18	1,11,438 0 6	301 14 0	1,11,136 2 6
Shikárpur... ...	.....	.....	...	77,172 23 40	9,931 37 50	67,240 25 70	3,686 8 4	0 24 32	3,01,128 12 0	69,938 0 0	2,31,190 12 0
Thar and Parkar ...	.....	.....	...	901 5 70	266 16 0	634 29 70	318 1 1	0 3 63	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	...	87 28 35	39 29 25	47 39 10	23 15 10	0 0 12	1,208 13 0	39 0 0	1,169 13 0
Total ...	12,683 0 0	256 0 9	0 8 5	1,136,058 26 17	270,614 20·40	865,444 5 57	37,556 8 11	3 1 2	14,91,641 4 6	3,19,808 2 8	11,71,833 1 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,76,898 0 0 No. 6,274	6,795 15 2	0 6 2 No. 0·4	5,893,983 29 26	517,329 12 27	5,376,654 16 79	1,34,195 1 4	3 2	51,47,372 9 9	8,12,836 9 8	43,34,536 0 1

REVENUES—*continued.*

Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893-94—continued.

		10					11					12
		Class V.					Class VI.					Class VII.
Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
4,185 11 7	1 0 9	86,797 0 9	711 4 0	86,085 12 9	1,456 9 0	1 10 6	12,763 7 40	.....	12,763 7 40	5,461 14 3	0 2 64	24,59,638 8 11
2,247 3 7	4 2 0	44,580 0 0	1,920 0 0	42,660 0 0	886 11 9	1 7 6	3,460 10 0	464 0 0	2,996 10 0	380 5 3	0 4 10	1,73,935 0 0
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
7,124 14 8	6 1 11	13,524 0 0	4,764 0 0	8,760 0 0	182 9 8	0 3 6	18,382 26 60	2,476 0 0	15,856 26 60	1,372 10 7	0 12 38	6,51,233 4 0
9,032 5 0	3 4 4	2,232 5 6	216 14 0	2,015 7 6	50 6 10	0 2 11	22,421 14 0	10,736 33 0	11,684 21 0	3,038 15 5	0 3 73	9,55,453 0 0
426 12 7	0 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	18,809 23 32	9,809 13 38	9,000 9 74	1,709 1 7	0 5 56	31,334 0 0
23,016 15 5	2 8 9	1,47,133 6 3	7,612 2 0	1,39,521 4 3	2,576 5 3	1 0 11	75,787 1 52	23,486 6 38	52,300 35 14	11,962 15 1	0 4 56	42,71,593 12 11
1,557 2 3	1 6 3	24,991 0 0	50 0 0	24,941 0 0	391 9 0	0 7 9	8,555 39 0	.....	8,555 39 0	483 5 6	0 6 52	2,15,274 0 0
6,214 3 6	4 10 10	4,48,745 0 0	98,981 0 0	3,49,764 0 0	4,502 3 5	4 7 6	5,119 33 20	36 0 0	5,083 33 20	607 12 3	0 2 39	8,89,289 0 0
2,668 1 0	2 4 4	99,918 3 0	313 8 0	99,604 11 0	1,494 14 3	1 11 1	6,470 30 0	.....	6,470 30 0	799 3 6	0 4 33	5,91,166 8 0
18,207 7 0	3 15 1	3,81,476 3 1	86,735 0 0	2,94,741 3 1	3,919 14 9	1 15 6	29,758 16 36	15,605 0 0	14,153 16 36	3,047 14 11	0 3 63	17,01,727 8 0
1,928 14 9	1 0 6	1,18,549 8 0	1,315 0 0	1,17,234 8 0	1,423 11 6	1 5 6	3,306 28 0	.....	3,306 28 0	644 2 6	0 1 41	8,80,360 8 0
5,771 11 8	6 5 6	2,37,890 12 0	12,469 0 0	2,25,421 12 0	2,948 10 0	2 6 2	6,366 5 0	115 10 0	6,250 35 0	982 1 3	0 2 52	7,33,190 10 0
36,347 8 2	3 5 0	13,11,570 10 1	1,99,863 8 0	11,11,707 2 1	14,680 14 11	2 1 4	59,577 31 56	15,756 10 0	43,821 21 56	6,564 7 11	0 3 23	50,11,603 2 0
4,070 0 10	1 9 4	1,13,374 0 0	3,050 0 0	1,10,324 0 0	991 7 0	1 8 10	19,124 0 0	2,412 0 0	16,712 0 0	1,649 14 0	0 9 32	3,70,691 0 0
3,778 7 3	0 9 7	2,63,280 0 0	78,686 0 0	1,84,544 0 0	5,358 8 3	1 7 11	5,479 0 0	4,312 0 0	1,167 0 0	2,694 12 7	0 0 71	6,38,717 0 0
2,099 6 6	1 3 7	82,368 0 0	7,829 0 0	74,539 0 0	1,151 13 10	1 3 4	7,486 0 0	349 0 0	7,137 0 0	394 1 6	0 4 51	3,55,335 0 0
824 7 2	0 10 4	33,628 0 0	3,473 0 0	30,155 0 0	497 1 2	0 8 10	4,554 0 0	968 0 0	3,586 0 0	836 10 4	0 2 50	2,40,456 0 0
581 15 10	1 4 6	1,32,783 0 0	13,192 0 0	1,19,591 0 0	600 4 11	2 11 7	8,470 0 0	3,243 0 0	5,227 0 0	273 3 7	0 4 61	3,85,171 0 0
537 14 4	1 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9,342 0 0	1,924 0 0	7,418 0 0	538 13 3	0 6 22	61,922 0 0 Mds. 330
11,892 3 11	0 15 1	6,25,383 0 0	1,03,230 0 0	5,19,153 0 0	8,599 3 2	1 4 8	54,455 0 0	13,208 0 0	41,247 0 0	6,387 7 3	0 4 8	25,55,295 0 0 Mds. 330
30,864 11 6	6 4 1	12,14,454 9 4	13,72,295 0 1	−1,57,840 6 9	−1,999 2 4	...	12,677 14 26	724 18 8	11,952 36 18	17,959 5 2	0 3 43	3,28,975 7 5
2,314 0 0	1 5 11	1,73,264 15 10	975 8 0	1,72,289 7 10	2,424 12 6	1 15 11	12,316 9 68	1,979 1 0	10,337 8 68	6,690 11 4	0 4 62	25,07,347 10 2
6,985 9 9	2 12 5	4,16,440 3 4	76,389 14 7	3,40,050 4 9	3,363 10 10	3 11 0	42,026 20 70	24,657 21 30	17,368 39 40	−532 2 5	0 6 24	12,06,449 4 8
.....	...	4,096 11 0	398 11 0	3,698 0 0	56 1 9	0 8 10	1,148 33 60	429 23 0	718 10 60	400 5 3	0 4 24	1,01,155 2 10
83 15 9	0 1 6	14,030 11 0	275 15 9	13,754 11 3	687 15 2	1 1 9	3,011 26 75	1,343 20 25	1,668 6 50	1,193 1 7	0 5 31	1,86,890 7 0
40,248 5 0	3 12 7	18,22,277 2 6	14,50,335 1 5	3,71,942 1 1	4,533 5 11	1 1 11	71,180 25 59	29,134 3 63	42,046 21 76	25,711 4 11	0 4 64	43,30,818 0 1
11,505 0 6	2 7 8	39,06,364 2 10	17,64,040 11 5	21,42,323 7 5	30,389 13 3	1 3 7	261,000 19 7	81,584 20 21	179,415 38 66	50,626 3 2	0 4 8	1,61,68,714 15 0 Mds. 330

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

1	12				13					14	
	Class VII.—*continued.*				Class VIII.					Incidence of Taxation per head.	
Districts.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád ...	4,97,993 7 6	19,61,645 1 5	29,634 11 4	10 12 1	3,91,132 12 3	1,894 4 0	3,89,238 8 3	5,592 15 6	2 2 2	0 10 4	0 14 11
Kaira	4,210 0 0	1,69,725 0 0	2,976 5 11	5 13 6	1,57,093 0 0	2,380 0 0	1,54,713 0 0	2,970 4 10	5 5 3	0 6 4	0 12 7
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Broach	21,383 12 0	6,29,849 8 0	6,298 8 0	12 6 2	2,44,444 10 8	27,255 0 0	2,17,189 10 8	3,318 14 4	4 4 4	0 15 0	1 6 2
Surat	1,85,600 0 0	7,69,853 0 0	11,536 8 0	7 1 4	3,14,131 0 0	.....	3,14,131 0 0	4,707 0 3	2 14 3	0 12 5	1 0 9
Thána	.....	31,334 0 0	269 2 5	1 6 2	1,654 0 0	1 0 0	1,653 0 0	24 13 9	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 1 11
Total ...	7,09,187 3 6	35,62,406 9 5	50,715 3 8	9 0 10	11,08,455 6 11	31,530 4 0	10,76,925 2 11	16,613 15 11	2 13 1	0 10 6	0 14 1
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar ...	1,040 0 0	2,14,234 0 0	2,208 7 6	4 2 7	1,34,104 0 0	.....	1,34,104 0 0	1,541 4 9	2 9 8	0 7 5	0 10 6
Khándesh	67,365 0 0	8,21,924 0 0	3,937 7 8	8 15 4	4,01,312 0 0	41,350 0 0	3,59,962 0 0	2,219 4 4	3 14 9	0 3 5	0 7 0
Násik	32,100 0 0	5,59,066 8 0	2,891 1 9	9 8 1	2,01,723 8 0	833 12 0	2,00,889 12 0	1,605 3 0	3 6 8	0 5 6	0 9 2
Poona	5,22,552 0 0	11,79,175 8 0	7,023 11 10	7 14 3	3,85,204 13 0	92,368 0 0	2,92,836 13 0	4,108 12 0	1 15 4	0 8 8	0 15 3
Sátára	15,215 8 0	8,65,145 0 0	6,969 12 10	9 15 1	1,98,436 8 0	1,489 0 0	1,96,947 8 0	2,297 1 2	2 4 2	0 5 3	0 9 9½
Sholápur	13,337 0 0	7,19,853 10 0	12,052 1 1	7 9 11	5,02,373 0 0	5,936 0 0	4,96,437 0 0	3,454 11 11	5 4 1	0 8 1	0 14 4
Total ...	6,51,609 8 0	43,59,398 10 0	35,082 10 8	8 2 10	18,23,153 13 0	1,41,976 12 0	16,81,177 1 0	15,126 5 2	3 2 5	0 5 10	0 11 9
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	30,633 0 0	8,40,058 0 0	2,174 12 3	11 12 11	94,642 0 0	915 0 0	93,727 0 0	408 12 0	1 5 0	0 5 10	0 10 2
Dhárwár	33,350 0 0	6,05,367 0 0	4,324 10 9	4 14 5	8,75,731 0 0	4,54,484 0 0	4,21,247 0 0	3,278 6 6	3 6 7	0 3 6	0 7 3
Bijápur	2,540 0 0	3,52,795 0 0	2,671 4 7	5 12 9	48,349 0 0	1,205 0 0	47,644 0 0	709 15 6	0 12 4	0 7 0	0 10 7
Kánara	21,895 0 0	2,18,561 0 0	1,451 7 5	4 0 0	73,912 0 0	9,914 0 0	63,998 0 0	815 8 6	1 2 9	0 3 4	0 5 5
Ratnágiri	1,44,131 0 0	2,41,043 0 0	958 11 2	5 7 9	1,52,437 0 0	38,493 0 0	1,13,944 0 0	724 8 5	2 9 6	0 4 9	0 6
Kolába	340 0 0 Maunds 2.	64,582 0 0 Maunds 328.	1,012 4 0	3 2 5 s. 2—18 t.	32,606 0 0	15 0 0	32,591 0 0	394 6 9	1 6 6	0 4 3	0 4 3
Total ...	2,32,889 0 0 Maunds 2.	23,22,406 0 0 Maunds 328.	12,593 2 2	5 12 5 s. 2—18 t.	12,78,177 0 0	5,05,026 0 0	7,73,151 0 0	6,331 9 8	1 14 9	0 4 5	0 7 5
Sind.											
Karáchi	66,181 8 4	2,62,793 15 1	4,195 13 5	8 11 7	31,295 4 10	3,248 9 3	28,046 11 7	591 1 10	0 13 9	1 4 9	1 14 8
Hyderábád ...	7,17,511 11 0	17,89,835 15 2	21,837 9 6	20 11 10	54,842 15 5	9,086 4 0	45,756 11 5	513 15 8	1 9 11½	1 0 3	1 6 7
Shikárpur... ...	37,796 15 6	11,68,652 5 2	11,704 6 1	10 9 8	85,330 12 4	65 8 0	85,265 4 4	510 12 2	2 13 4	0 15 5	1 3 2
Thar and Párkar .	22,965 10 7	78,189 8 3	1,174 15 5	11 10 11	7,389 10 4	182 6 0	7,207 4 4	108 6 2	1 1 3	0 8 10	0 13 9
Upper Sind Frontier	1,598 14 0	1,85,291 9 0	1,923 8 6	14 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1 11 9	2 0 9
Total ...	8,46,054 11 5	34,84,763 4 8	40,836 4 11	14 2 11	1,78,858 10 11	12,582 11 3	1,66,275 15 8	1,724 3 10	1 11 3	1 2 0	1 8 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,39,740 6 11 Maunds 2.	1,37,28,974 8 1 Maunds 328.	1,39,227 4 5	7 13 1	43,88,644 14 10	6,91,115 11 3	36,97,529 3 7	39,796 2 7	2 1 10	...	.....

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—*Statement of births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.*

1	2			3			4			5	6	7	8		
Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.															
Khándesh	745,550	714,769	1,460,319	35,839	33,145	68,984	24·54	22·70	47·24	108·12	13·94	...	20·50	19·10	39·60
Násik	430,327	410,760	841,087	19,814	18,973	38,787	23·56	22·56	46·12	104·43	13·64	...	21·06	19·47	40·53
Thána	427,483	391,484	818,967	13,264	12,689	25,953	16·19	15·49	31·69	109·26	11·13	...	14·67	14·04	28·71
City of Bombay	507,681	298,463	806,144	7,712	7,189	14,901	9·57	8·91	18·48	107·28	...	9·50	10·18	9·51	19·71
Kolába	298,889	295,890	594,779	10,073	9,520	19,593	16·93	16·01	32·94	105·81	9·25	...	16·24	16·30	31·54
Central Registration District.															
Ahmednagar	460,900	436,756	897,656	20,575	19,665	40,240	23·18	22·15	45·33	104·62	8·04	...	21·08	20·50	42·13
Poona	540,949	520,500	1,031,449	21,868	19,620	41,488	20·60	18·48	39·08	111·45	11·10	...	17·40	16·24	33·73
Sholápur...	381,155	369,100	750,255	16,130	15,225	31,355	21·49	20·20	41·78	105·84	11·71	...	20·40	19·24	39·64
Sátára	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	24,426	23,438	47,864	19·94	19·13	39·07	104·22	11·64	...	20·05	18·97	39·02
Ratnágiri	513,581	592,281	1,105,862	16,952	15,834	32,786	15·33	14·32	29·65	107·08	8·78	...	14·81	13·84	28·65
Southern Registration District.															
Belgaum	510,391	501,062	1,011,453	20,137	19,473	39,610	19·91	19·25	39·16	103·41	13·84	...	19·75	19·00	38·75
Dhárwár	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	22,014	21,361	43,375	20·96	20·33	41·29	103·06	11·36	...	21·05	20·33	41·38
Bijápur	398,070	398,216	796,286	16,893	16,090	32,983	21·21	20·21	41·42	104·97	18·49	...	21·26	20·51	41·77
Kánara	234,241	211,915	446,156	6,867	6,513	13,380	15·39	14·60	29·99	105·44	1·29	...	15·69	14·84	30·53
Gujárát Registration District.															
Surat	321,541	328,283	649,824	12,651	12,019	24,670	19·47	18·49	37·96	105·26	4·10	...	20·02	19·20	39·22
Broach	174,983	166,517	341,450	7,173	6,570	13,743	21·00	19·24	40·24	109·18	2·25	...	19·97	18·42	38·39
Kaira	460,566	410,963	871,529	14,685	12,851	27,536	16·85	14·74	31·59	114·27	...	4·18	19·40	17·18	36·58
Panch Mahális	162,073	151,308	313,381	6,414	6,069	12,483	20·46	19·37	39·83	105·68	18·15	...	19·91	18·42	38·33
Ahmedábád	472,977	447,951	920,928	14,102	12,781	26,883	15·31	13·88	29·19	110·34	...	3·80	18·44	16·76	35·20
Sind Registration District.															
Karáchi	310,341	250,672	561,013	7,154	5,993	13,147	12·75	10·68	23·43	119·37	5·49	...	14·70	12·38	27·08
Hyderábád	409,563	418,495	913,048	10,723	7,978	18,701	11·03	8·69	20·37	134·41	5·75	...	12·21	9·17	21·38
Thar and Párkar	165,218	132,971	298,189	3,457	2,687	6,144	11·59	9·01	20·60	128·69	4·67	...	10·78	8·15	19·23
Shikárpur	492,008	421,455	915,053	13,909	11,146	25,055	15·20	12·18	27·38	124·81	8·34	...	16·08	13·08	29·16
Upper Sind Frontier	96,231	78,238	174,469	2,592	2,052	4,644	14·86	11·76	26·62	120·32	11·03	...	13·34	10·42	23·76
Total for 1893 ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	108·32	8·10	...	19·22	17·75	36·97
Total for 1892 ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17·91	16·66	34·57	107·54	2·07	...	19·60	18·05	37·65

(2).—*Statement of deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.*

1	2	3	4			5	6			7		
Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.												
Khándesh	9,044	146·85	25,482	23,291	48,773	109·41	34·18	32·59	33·39	29·97	28·13	29·07
Násik	5,910	141·59	14,141	13,172	27,313	107·36	32·86	32·07	32·47	34·49	31·93	33·24
Thána	3,553	228·57	8,807	8,027	16,834	109·72	20·60	20·50	20·55	23·00	23·58	23·32
City of Bombay	22	36,642·91	12,216	10,586	22,802	115·40	24·06	35·47	28·28	25·02	30·04	29·24
Kolába	2,164	274·85	7,320	6,770	14,090	108·12	24·49	22·81	23·69	24·65	23·16	23·86
Central Registration District.												
Ahmednagar	6,666	133·16	17,224	15,879	33,103	108·47	38·20	36·36	37·29	31·31	29·46	30·40
Poona	5,348	198·48	15,306	14,463	29,769	105·82	28·30	27·77	28·04	25·70	24·52	25·12
Sholapur	4,521	165·95	11,733	10,833	22,566	108·38	30·78	29·35	30·08	28·00	26·85	27·18
Sátára	4,988	245·69	17,101	16,500	33,601	103·64	27·87	26·83	27·42	27·25	26·38	26·81
Ratnágiri	3,922	281·96	11,718	11,353	23,071	103·21	22·81	19·17	20·86	19·54	16·72	18·03
Southern Registration District.												
Belgaum	4,657	217·19	12,942	12,670	25,612	102·14	25·36	25·29	25·32	27·86	27·63	27·75
Dhárwár	4,535	231·65	15,778	15,664	31,442	100·73	29·90	29·96	29·93	31·73	31·21	31·47
Bijápur	5,757	138·32	9,120	9,138	18,258	99·80	22·92	22·95	22·93	26·57	26·55	26·55
Kánara...	3,911	114·08	6,822	5,980	12,802	114·08	29·12	28·22	28·69	25·68	27·99	26·36
Gujarát Registration District.												
Surat	1,662	390·98	14,164	10,644	22,008	102·95	34·72	33·03	33·87	33·58	32·42	33·00
Broach	1,453	235·00	6,813	6,161	12,974	110·58	38·95	37·00	38·00	42·23	40·61	41·45
Kaira	1,606	541·65	16,647	14,532	31,179	114·55	36·14	35·37	35·77	33·94	31·96	33·00
Panch Mahális	1,613	194·28	3,559	3,236	6,795	109·98	21·96	21·39	21·68	24·61	22·53	23·59
Ahmedábád	3,821	241·02	16,150	14,314	30,464	112·83	34·15	31·95	33·08	39·31	36·64	38·01
Sind Registration District.												
Karáchi	14,115	39·75	5,570	4,495	10,065	123·92	17·95	17·93	17·94	24·52	25·78	25·09
Hyderábád	9,030	101·67	7,425	5,996	13,421	123·83	14·86	14·38	14·62	18·18	17·57	17·91
Thar and Párkar	12,729	23·43	2,645	2,107	4,752	125·53	16·01	15·85	15·94	17·20	17·12	17·13
Shikárpur	9,277	98·64	9,381	8,037	17,418	116·72	19·01	19·07	19·03	23·57	24·08	23·80
Upper Sind Frontier	2,863	60·94	1,490	1,229	2,719	121·24	15·48	15·71	15·59	17·26	17·88	17·53
Total for 1893 ...	124,130	151·62	266,554	245,277	511,831	108·67	27·37	27·00	27·20	29·83	29·31	29·58
Total for 1892 ...	124,130	151·62	317,031	294,711	611,742	107·57	32·56	32·45	32·50	28·93	28·28	28·61

N. B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide:													From all causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
A.—DISTRICTS.																				
Western Registration District.																				
Khándesh	1,403,661	2,194	244	35,978	5,241	3	2	193	52	250	3,058	46,965	1·56	0·17	25·63	3·73	0·18	2·18	33·46	29·27
Násik	791,768	877	337	17,327	3,262	8	...	134	35	177	3,800	25,780	1·11	0·43	21·88	4·12	0·22	4·80	32·56	33·97
Thána	788,904	348	591	11,995	752	14	14	240	153	421	2,204	16,311	0·44	0·75	15·20	0·95	0·53	2·79	20·67	22·73
Kolába	571,607	284	310	9,860	924	8	1	144	44	197	2,109	13,684	0·49	0·54	12·24	1·62	0·39	3·69	23·83	23·98
Central Registration District.																				
Ahmednagar	837,162	1,688	90	22,277	2,214	1	1	94	19	115	4,540	30,924	2·02	0·11	26·61	2·64	0·14	5·42	36·94	29·65
Poona	890,004	1,043	157	18,308	1,816	10	10	219	40	279	3,606	25,209	1·16	0·18	20·57	2·04	0·32	4·05	28·32	25·45
Sholápur	648,186	1,391	92	13,311	1,008	3	3	100	19	134	2,414	18,350	2·15	0·14	20·54	1·56	0·21	3·72	28·32	26·01
Sátára	1,175,242	1,837	62	24,181	2,151	10	25	215	30	280	3,831	32,342	1·56	0·05	20·58	1·83	0·24	3·26	27·52	26·31
Ratnágiri	1,081,468	196	167	11,932	1,844	...	1	122	166	289	8,017	22,446	0·18	0·15	11·03	1·71	0·27	7·41	20·75	17·99
Southern Registration District.																				
Belgaum	949,856	256	35	13,410	4,103	15	45	204	25	289	5,900	23,993	0·27	0·04	14·12	4·32	0·30	6·21	25·26	27·83
Dhárwár	928,179	41	374	18,586	2,155	21	25	188	27	261	6,904	28,221	0·04	0·40	20·02	2·32	0·28	7·33	30·40	32·14
Bijápur	774,915	163	331	12,072	1,941	17	13	140	26	196	2,975	17,678	0·21	0·43	15·58	2·50	0·25	3·84	22·94	26·43
Kánara	420,928	5	33	7,425	565	10	6	140	16	172	4,057	12,257	0·01	0·08	17·64	1·34	0·40	9·64	29·12	28·79
Gujarát Registration District.																				
Surat	526,479	3,154	14	12,909	147	5	13	140	39	206	1,569	17,999	5·99	0·03	24·52	0·28	0·39	2·98	34·19	34·91
Broach	289,243	975	...	9,683	53	4	5	61	36	106	875	11,692	3·37	...	33·48	0·18	0·37	3·02	40·42	42·80
Kaira	805,420	1,401	5	22,527	129	10	9	252	56	327	3,930	28,319	1·74	0·01	27·97	0·16	0·40	4·89	35·16	34·17
Panch Mahális	285,755	217	...	5,382	6	4	2	61	22	89	164	5,858	0·76	...	18·84	0·02	0·31	0·57	20·50	23·30
Ahmedábád	726,832	530	11	20,287	205	4	16	144	62	226	1,514	22,773	0·73	0·02	27·91	0·28	0·31	2·08	31·33	37·78
Sind Registration District.																				
Karáchi	464,004	...	14	6,548	22	1	6	142	85	234	543	7,361	...	0·03	14·11	0·05	0·50	1·17	15·86	23·64
Hydorábád	863,536	...	...	11,275	32	11	8	179	144	342	138	12,785	...	...	13·06	0·04	0·40	0·16	13·65	16·85
Thar and Párkar	294,491	2	...	4,375	28	...	1	42	86	129	109	4,643	0·01	...	14·86	0·10	0·44	0·37	15·77	16·80
Shikárpur	832,122	...	2	15,044	18	5	4	223	116	348	94	15,506	...	0·02	18·08	0·02	0·42	0·12	18·63	23·42
Upper Sind Frontier	166,213	...	...	2,371	9	1	2	49	17	69	34	2,483	...	...	14·27	0·05	0·42	0·20	14·94	16·85
Total of Districts for 1893	16,515,973	16,602	2,869	327,063	28,625	165	212	3,444	1,315	5,136	62,283	442,578	1·01	0·17	19·80	1·74	0·31	3·77	26·80	26·85
Total of Districts for 1892	16,515,973	38,573	1,953	395,037	30,700	206	229	3,001	1,090	4,526	57,679	528,474	2·34	0·12	23·92	1·86	0·27	3·49	32·00	28·38
B.—TOWNS.																				
Khándesh District.																				
Dhulia	21,871	55	...	325	131	...	1	4	...	5	114	630	2·51	...	14·86	5·98	0·23	5·21	28·79	26·25
Nándurbar	7,670	...	...	160	86	...	...	1	3	4	...	250	...	...	20·86	11·21	0·52	...	32·59	31·29
Chopda	15,655	59	...	466	28	...	...	4	...	4	12	569	3·77	...	29·77	1·79	0·26	0·76	36·35	17·76
Nasirábád	11,462	...	...	358	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	...	...	31·23	0·09	....	...	31·32	23·55
Násik District.																				
Násik	24,406	13	13	427	99	1	...	3	1	5	91	648	0·53	0·53	17·50	4·06	0·20	3·73	26·55	31·10
Yeola	18,861	38	...	489	30	...	...	8	...	8	161	726	2·01	...	25·93	1·59	0·42	8·54	38·49	36·50
Deválli Cantonment	2,293	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	45	...	...	6·97	...	...	12·65	19·62	20·50
Málegaon	3,759	...	...	16	...	...	...	3	...	3	95	114	...	...	4·26	...	0·80	25·27	30·33	38·04
Thána District.																				
Thána	17,455	10	19	202	13	...	...	4	...	4	37	285	0·57	1·09	11·57	0·74	0·23	2·12	16·32	16·61
Kalyán	12,608	1	25	138	16	...	...	8	...	8	50	238	0·08	1·98	10·95	1·27	0·63	3·97	18·88	15·15
City of Bombay	806,144	146	202	5,811	1,630	53	23	360	4	440	14,573	22,802	0·18	0·25	7·21	2·02	0·54	18·08	28·28	29·24
Kolába District.																				
Panvel	10,417	...	2	77	16	...	...	4	1	5	22	122	...	0·19	7·39	1·54	·48	2·11	11·71	19·39
Alibág	5,886	2	1	84	13	1	...	2	...	3	45	148	0·34	0·17	14·27	2·21	0·51	7·64	25·14	23·10
Mahád	6,869	...	13	64	11	...	...	2	...	2	49	136	...	1·80	9·32	1·60	0·29	6·69	19·79	21·51
Ahmednagar District.																				
Ahmednagar	36,031	38	38	447	227	4	...	7	1	12	982	1,744	1·05	1·05	12·41	6·30	0·33	27·26	48·40	46·85
Sangamner	9,733	19	7	173	4	...	...	2	...	2	161	366	1·95	0·72	17·77	0·41	0·21	16·54	37·60	38·02
Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,730	...	...	26	10	...	...	...	...	...	33	69	...	...	5·49	2·12	...	6·98	14·59	21·99
Poona District.																				
Poona	118,657	138	100	1,691	155	8	7	23	1	44	1,157	3,285	1·17	0·84	14·25	1·30	0·37	9·75	27·68	23·92
Junnar	11,905	...	12	61	9	...	...	2	...	2	224	308	...	1·00	5·12	0·75	0·18	18·82	25·87	30·32
Poona Cantonment	31,134	6	8	356	70	2	1	4	...	7	362	809	0·19	0·26	11·43	2·25	0·22	11·63	25·98	22·35
Kirkee	9,749	8	1	59	12	...	...	1	...	1	77	158	0·82	0·10	6·05	1·23	0·10	7·90	16·20	12·82
Sholápur District.																				
Sholápur	61,564	81	91	1,438	134	1	1	22	...	24	464	2,232	1·31	1·48	23·36	2·17	0·39	7·54	36·25	36·30
Bársi	20,552	...	16	648	52	1	...	4	...	5	170	891	...	0·78	31·53	2·53	0·24	8·27	43·35	37·51
Pandharpur	19,953	281	...	543	150	...	...	6	...	6	113	1,093	14·08	...	27·21	7·52	0·30	5·66	54·77	37·54

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10						
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Suicide.												From all causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
B—Towns—*continued.*																			
Sátára District.																			
Sátára	25,748	28	10	284	97	1	...	13	...	14	103	726	1·09	0·39	14·01	3·77	0·54	7·49	25·19	29·21
Karád	12,085	...	...	148	75	...	1	3	1	5	35	266	...	...	12·26	6·21	0·41	3·14	22·01	2[illegible]
Wái	12,436	...	11	162	18	...	...	2	...	2	74	267	...	0·88	13·02	1·45	0·10	5·95	21·40	26·09
Ratnágiri District.																			
Vengurla	10,120	...	...	103	28	...	...	4	...	4	224	350	...	...	10·18	2·77	0·39	22·13	35·47	27·56
Ratnágiri	14,274	...	8	100	37	...	...	4	...	4	118	267	...	0·56	7·01	2·59	0·28	8·27	18·71	20·11
Belgaum District.																			
Belgaum	28,342	36	2	311	62	...	1	4	...	5	311	727	1·27	0·07	10·97	2·19	0·17	10·97	25·04	27·39
Gokak	12,106	4	...	153	74	...	1	2	...	3	103	338	0·33	...	12·64	6·11	0·25	8·50	27·92	29·82
Athni	10,416	4	...	128	67	...	1	3	1	5	137	341	0·37	...	11·93	6·24	0·47	12·70	31·77	30·48
Belgaum Cantonment	10,238	1	2	102	23	1	...	1	...	2	83	213	0·09	0·19	9·60	2·19	0·19	7·73	19·93	16·21
Dhárwár District.																			
Dhárwár	32,583	...	6	348	3	3	1	10	9	23	571	951	...	0·18	10·68	0·09	0·71	17·52	29·18	32·05
Hubli	52,194	...	72	586	212	5	5	20	2	32	341	1,243	...	1·38	11·23	4·06	0·61	6·53	23·81	23·49
Gadag Bettigeri	23,821	53	4	369	73	...	2	12	...	14	208	721	2·22	0·17	15·49	3·07	0·59	8·73	30·27	25·09
Ránebennur	13,756	...	6	124	18	...	...	5	1	6	152	306	...	0·44	9·01	1·31	0·44	11·05	22·25	22·97
Bijápur District.																			
Bijápur	16,749	...	...	250	112	1	1	6	1	9	83	454	...	...	14·93	6·69	0·54	4·95	27·11	21·01
Kaládgi	4,632	...	...	62	46	...	...	...	...	...	18	126	...	...	13·41	9·95	...	3·99	27·26	40·30
Kánara District.																			
Kárwár	14,515	...	7	141	31	...	...	3	...	3	130	282	...	0·48	7·05	2·14	0·21	8·95	19·43	17·84
Kumta	10,713	...	...	116	25	...	...	4	...	4	118	263	...	...	10·83	2·33	0·37	11·01	24·56	25·05
Surat District.																			
Surat	108,631	543	1	2,422	26	2	1	32	...	35	662	3,689	5·00	0·01	22·30	0·24	0·32	0·09	33·96	20·18
Bulsár	14,714	52	...	186	18	1	...	5	...	6	58	320	3·87	...	12·64	1·22	0·41	3·90	21·74	18·69
Broach District.																			
Broach	40,137	132	...	588	1	1	...	8	...	9	104	834	3·29	...	14·65	0·02	0·22	2·59	20·77	27·09
Jambusar	12,070	40	...	166	7	...	...	4	2	6	229	448	3·31	...	13·75	0·58	0·60	18·97	37·11	40·52
Kaira District.																			
Kaira	10,101	85	...	180	3	1	...	5	1	7	141	416	8·41	...	17·82	0·30	0·60	13·96	41·18	39·88
Nadiad	29,044	52	...	1,086	20	2	...	18	...	20	205	1,383	1·79	...	37·39	0·69	0·69	7·06	47·62	40·77
Borsad	12,159	28	...	367	6	2	1	3	1	7	57	465	2·30	...	30·18	0·49	0·58	4·69	38·24	28·90
Kapadvanj	14,805	18	3	437	10	...	...	4	...	4	124	596	1·22	0·20	29·52	0·68	0·27	8·37	40·26	39·69
Panch Mahál District.																			
Godhra	14,691	16	...	332	...	...	...	1	1	2	42	392	1·09	...	22·59	...	0·14	2·86	26·68	34·01
Dohad	12,935	170	4	367	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	545	13·14	0·31	27·60	0·08	0·46	0·54	42·13	34·33
Ahmedábád District.																			
Ahmedábád	114,192	37	...	3,862	142	4	2	35	...	41	1,635	5,717	0·26	...	26·78	0·98	0·28	11·34	39·64	49·48
Godhra	6,437	2	1	118	12	...	...	2	...	2	23	158	0·30	0·15	17·78	1·81	0·30	3·47	23·81	30·88
Viramgám	23,197	32	...	899	4	1	...	4	1	6	236	1,177	1·38	...	38·76	0·17	0·26	10·17	50·74	69·88
Dholka	16,494	17	...	423	8	1	...	11	...	12	129	589	1·03	...	25·65	0·48	0·73	7·82	35·71	42·84
Ahmedábád Cantonment	3,576	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	13·98	...	...	...	13·98	12·43
Karáchi District.																			
Karáchi	97,009	1	6	1,659	129	3	...	27	2	32	877	2,704	0·01	0·06	17·10	1·33	0·33	9·04	27·87	32·00
Hyderábád District.																			
Hyderábád	54,512	...	...	1,918	34	2	...	22	3	27	257	1,036	...	...	24·18	0·62	0·50	4·71	30·01	34·07
Thar and Párkar District.																			
Umarkot	3,698	...	...	108	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	29·20	0·27	...	...	29·48	46·24
Shikárpur District.																			
Shikárpur	44,991	...	7	999	2	1	...	16	...	17	4	1,029	...	0·17	23·79	0·05	0·40	0·10	24·51	25·24
Sukkur	28,935	...	...	450	11	1	1	21	...	23	90	574	...	...	15·55	0·38	0·79	3·11	19·84	28·17
Lárkhána	12,010	...	...	263	...	...	...	8	...	8	36	309	...	...	21·90	...	0·67	3·16	25·73	34·30
Upper Sind Frontier District.																			
Jacobábád	8,258	...	...	195	7	1	1	7	...	9	25	236	...	...	23·61	0·85	1·09	3·03	28·58	31·48
Total of Towns	2,304,373	2,251	698	34,097	4,340	106	58	311	38	1,008	26,859	69,253	0·98	0·30	14·80	1·88	0·43	11·66	30·05	31·97
Total for 1893	18,820,346	18,853	3,567	361,160	32,965	271	263	1,255	1,353	6,144	89,142	511,831	1·00	0·19	19·19	1·75	0·33	4·74	27·20	29·58
Total for 1892	18,820,346	42,900	2,770	433,038	35,406	293	301	3,702	1,136	5,432	87,196	611,742	2·28	0·15	23·27	1·88	0·29	4·63	32·50	28·61

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of the towns B. In all other statements "Districts" include towns.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1).—Statement showing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

Class.	Number open on 31st December 1892.		Number opened during the year.		Number closed during the year.		Number opened on the last day of the year.		
	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Total.
I	38	8	...	...	...	...	38	8	46
II	154	2	7	...	...	...	161	2	163
IIIA	60	...	19	...	...	...	79	...	79
IIIB	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Total ...	258	11	26	...	...	..	284	11	295

(2).—Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2												3				4
	In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.		H.				A.	B.	C.	D.	
District.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
							Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.	
Konkan	2,673	1,927	186	258	144	5·3	282	143	139·7	26·8	5·2	171·7	194,785	33,469	228,254	2,483·4	230,927
Dakkhan	10,005	7,326	821	897	569	5·6	717	347	340·5	74·0	34·8	449·3	922,103	116,033	1038,136	8,842·2	1,048,141
Gujarát	8,857	6,237	1,031	745	450	5·0	543	227	308·0	57·6	20·3	385·9	513,012	42,126	555,138	6,334·1	563,995
Sind	4,780	3,754	303	277	236	4·9	331	127	147·7	16·5	15·1	179·3	255,457	19,411	274,868	2,626·8	279,648
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	2,174	1,646	73	162	144	6·6	133	16	95·5	7·3	5·7	108·5	32,751	3,262	36,013	440·0	38,187
Bombay City	18,628	11,140	4,073	908	1,512	8·1	831	480	711·4	289·0	66·5	1,066·9	87,279	409	87,688	652·1	106,316
Total ...	47,117	32,030	6,487	3,247	3,055	6·4	2,837	1,340	1,742·8	471·2	147·6	2,361·6	2005,387	214,710	2,220,097	21,378·6	2,267,214

Note.—The difference between the joint totals of columns B, C, D, and E and that given in A is due to the fact that no account has been taken of patients under treatment at the close of the year.

(3).—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2																					
	General Diseases.																					
	Group A.						Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).			
District	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.									
Konkan	38	99	3,984	65,643	319	811	785	216	27,005	1,461	6,760	117	200	5,403	4,644	5,426	5,104	461	341	1,624		
Dakkhan	145	2,006	12,641	154,814	3,489	4,280	4,119	899	178,893	5,202	25,737	245	383	29,627	26,555	130,824	30,021	4,441	501	6,777		
Gujarát	5	1,468	7,565	140,727	1,939	4,246	2,916	836	21,111	4,169	14,971	373	279	7,971	10,726	49,187	25,110	1,430	460	3,460		
Sind	24	28	3,886	63,527	1,198	1,767	2,287	723	1,377	2,430	7,324	205	53	4,071	5,761	32,209	14,166	1,411	283	2,227		
Aden and Persian Gulf...	25	1	650	9,402	58	106	380	173	660	350	1,054	34	25	2,222	846	2,112	1,064	62	13	321		
Bombay City	49	9	1,402	13,172	962	2,216	1,387	64	2,892	1,107	5,047	341	509	5,307	1,888	9,838	1,985	292	155	1,159		
Total ...	286	3,701	30,128	447,285	7,965	13,426	11,874	2,911	231,938	14,719	60,893	1315	1,449	54,601	50,420	229,596	77,450	8,097	1,753	15,568		

2																					3	4	
Local Diseases.																						Operations.	
District.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (disease of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients.	Major.	Minor.		
Konkan	15,282	8,206	7,423	873	19,741	3	1,263	1,055	670	1,505	184	416	4,435	29,315	2,788	160	474	6,693	230,927	239	6,326		
Dakkhan	52,294	17,976	30,522	2,588	81,432	53	3,458	6,998	2,632	5,929	1,335	2,434	24,838	119,231	31,077	3,398	4,652	35,505	1,048,141	1,845	37,930		
Gujarát	30,421	12,573	11,855	2,179	39,212	31	5,203	2,946	1,759	5,620	1,283	1,357	18,169	88,865	26,069	1,253	2,193	14,058	563,995	1,054	24,350		
Sind	13,583	4,560	5,635	1,757	30,468	42	2,740	1,200	2,664	1,666	384	937	8,669	24,212	20,110	1,087	1,668	13,309	279,648	1,304	20,910		
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	1,894	559	646	123	4,535	3	350	102	186	651	25	200	662	2,264	3,947	140	194	2,148	38,187	211	2,562		
Bombay City ...	6,887	2,781	2,108	718	7,198	12	219	630	651	6,858	999	470	2,382	7,693	1,750	481	626	14,072	106,316	2,507	33,299		
Total ...	120,361	46,655	58,189	8,338	182,586	144	13,233	12,931	8,562	22,229	4,210	5,814	59,155	271,580	85,741	6,519	9,807	85,785	2,267,214	7,160	125,377		

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

(3A).—Statement showing the results of the major surgical operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

Name of Operations.	Remaining on 31st December 1892.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Removal of tumours from parts ...	3	322	325	282	10	6	11	6
Removal of foreign bodies	...	51	51	42	1	1	5	...
Opening of abscesses	16	756	772	621	36	11	48	16
Operations on nerves	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Do. on the eye and its appendages	38	1,998	2,036	1,937	33	22	...	35
Do. on the ear	1	34	35	31	2	...	...	...
Do. on the nose	2	125	127	113	3	1	...	2
Do. on other parts of the head and face, including the mouth...	1	58	59	49	...	3	5	2
Do. on arteries	...	19	19	16	1	1	...	...
Operations for the cure of Aneurisms	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
Do. on veins...	...	4	4	3	...	1	...	...
Do. on the respiratory organs	...	25	25	8	2	2	9	1
Do. on the digestive organs.	6	402	408	225	125	14	32	5
Do. for hernia	...	42	42	28	1	...	9	4
Operations on the lymphatic glands	1	21	22	19	1	1	...	1
Do. on the urinary organs...	51	1,349	1,400	1,283	19	9	38	48
Do. on the male generative organs	3	176	179	164	5	2	1	7
Do. on the female generative organs...	1	79	80	65	8	2	4	1
Obstetric operations	1	252	253	223	4	3	17	2
Operations on the breast... ...	1	27	28	24	...	1	3	...
Do. on the organs of locomotion	12	917	929	836	38	12	4	19
Do. on the limbs as a whole amputations ...	22	310	332	268	7	7	27	16
Do. not classified	...	30	30	25	1	1	...	3
Total ...	160	7,000	7,160	6,264	297	100	214	168

Note.—The results of 117 operations on out-door patients are unknown.

(4).—Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

District.	Total treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Classes. A. Europeans.	B. Eurasians.	C. Hindus.	D. Musalmáns.	E. Pársis.	F. Native Christians.	G. Other Castes.	Daily Average. Average number. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Ratio per cent. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Konkan	104,550	41,187	85,190	230,927	257	88	162,378	37,296	4,574	24,009	2,325	1,219·4	561·8	873·9	2,655·1	45·9	21·1	32·9	100
Dakkhan	418,609	181,106	448,426	1,048,141	1,677	684	813,592	202,909	2,225	11,670	15,384	4,017·8	1,699·6	3,574·1	9,291·5	43	18·3	38·4	100
Gujarát	249,940	119,967	194,088	563,995	573	95	420,299	121,766	16,828	3,305	2,129	3,076·2	1,558·7	2,115·1	6,750·0	44·9	23·1	31·3	100
Sind...	148,357	44,404	86,887	279,648	1,973	1,716	117,388	149,381	2,299	3,824	3,067	1,539·1	472·1	774·9	2,786·1	55·6	16·9	27·5	100
Aden and Persian Gulf	23,755	6,434	7,998	38,187	626	34	2,064	30,547	994	602	2,330	365·2	84·0	99·3	548·5	66·6	15·3	18·1	100
Bombay City	61,589	24,685	20,042	106,316	4,278	2,229	50,573	32,755	6,159	7,936	2,386	1,017·9	495·9	206·2	1,719·9	59·2	28·8	12·0	100
Total ...	1,006,800	417,783	842,631	2,267,214	9,384	4,846	1,567,294	574,654	32,069	51,346	27,621	11,195·6	4,961·1	7,695·5	23,774·2	..	..	..	..

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B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

(5).—Statement showing the current income and expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2																					
	Income.																					
	A.	B.									C.		D.	E.	F.			G.	H.			
		From Government.									From Local or other Funds.				Subscriptions.							
District.	Cash balance on 1st January 1893.	Salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including Police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.		Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.		For diet (by paying patients, &c).	For sale of medicines not supplied by Government.			
		Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).																			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Konkan	25,714 8 6	26,075 5 11	3,822 3 0	436 12 7	3,107 7 7	1,182 14 1	147 15 0	24,878 10 10	59,651 5 0		20,278 15 8	12,311 12 6	6,308 14 0	2,500 0 0	879 0 0	2,128 0 0		.....	.....			
Dakkhan	38,513 7 11	30,528 3 3	16,604 0 7	1,484 11 4	11,882 12 11	13,745 3 3	12 8 7	38,458 9 11	1,12,716 1 10		36,617 10 8	53,347 6 11	2,221 4 3	1,000 0 0	236 8 0	700 0 0		3,498 12 6	.....			
Gujarát	25,367 5 10	17,893 15 5	8,925 1 8	1,025 4 5	9,900 13 5	8,976 6 10	6 3 9	37,797 1 3	84,524 14 9		27,203 14 7	33,087 6 11	7,797 7 5	.....	.....	2,239 6 0		.....	30 9 0			
Sind	27,663 5 1	11,650 7 7	4,264 8 7	513 2 8	4,883 14 1	2,709 7 1	...	15,883 7 7	39,963 15 7		19,475 0 0	36,920 0 7	2,201 10 6	9,600 0 0	.....	607 1 8		147 3 0	1 0 0			
Aden and Persian Gulf...	3,349 13 6	4,146 6 6	3,145 6 7	89 7 1	1,571 7 1	7,723 9 10	...	4,888 9 3	21,564 14 4		.....	10,572 15 1	1,260 15 9	.....	.....	.....		5,299 3 6	.....			
Bombay City	1,160 10 1	1,63,878 5 7	60,613 9 7	704 5 5	19,939 8 0	71,314 6 9	...	69,223 5 1	3,85,673 8 5		.....	55,911 12 8	857 13 8	.....	.....	.....		25,239 12 0	.....			
Total ...	1,21,769 2 11	2,54,172 12 3	97,374 14 0	4,253 11 6	51,284 15 1	1,05,711 15 10	166 11 4	1,91,129 11 11	7,04,094 11 11		1,03,575 8 11	2,02,151 6 8	20,648 1 7	13,100 0 0	1,115 8 0	5,674 7 8		34,184 15 0	31 9 0			

2		3															4	5	6
Income—*continued.*		Expenditure.																	
I.	J.	A.							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
		On establishment.																	
		Paid by Government.				Paid from Local sources.													
		As salaries.				On salaries.													
District.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On bazar medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1893.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
				Compounders, dressers, &c.	Medical servants.		Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.										
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan	3,878 9 9	1,33,651 1 5	26,075 5 11	1,101 10 9	2,720 8 3	22,970 8 5	3,435 5 6	5,821 2 4	786 5 1	11,172 1 1	5,942 1 2	12,539 15 1	5,116 11 1	3,000 0 0	1,00,681 10 8	32,969 6 9	0 2 2	59·0
Dakkhan	7,500 6 6	2,56,351 10 7	30,523 3 3	4,801 11 4	11,780 1 3	15,313 1 0	10,877 14 2	10,696 9 11	2,203 15 4	36,993 7 9	14,731 14 8	34,119 8 11	5,442 5 4	1,700 0 0	2,09,188 12 11	47,162 13 8	0 2 5	51·0
Gujarát	4,355 0 3	1,84,606 0 9	17,893 15 5	2,667 8 4	6,257 9 4	38,093 8 7	7,825 10 1	6,721 12 3	3,292 11 1	29,178 9 11	12,781 8 1	19,820 3 7	11,714 6 4	2,700 0 0	1,56,947 7 0	27,658 9 9	0 2 2	53·1
Sind	3,673 9 1	1,40,252 13 6	11,650 7 7	1,776 0 4	2,488 8 3	28,241 2 10	6,278 2 11	5,013 10 0	1,392 2 5	17,297 0 8	4,221 10 1	14,037 15 8	13,404 6 1	1,900 0 0	1,07,701 2 10	32,551 10 8	0 2 2	35·6
Aden and Persian Gulf...	366 5 9	42,414 3 11	4,146 6 6	430 0 0	2,715 6 7	2,581 10 8	1,471 0 0	588 10 8	121 9 9	3,933 1 7	9,033 14 9	11,905 10 8	2,214 6 11	1,100 0 0	40,241 14 1	2,172 5 10	0 9 2	47·7
Bombay City	12,532 12 1	4,81,376 4 11	1,63,878 5 7	26,240 0 0	34,373 9 7	9,906 11 0	5,223 8 11	7,792 1 8	18,781 10 1	21,512 10 0	98,095 8 1	80,791 13 1	7,047 2 8	...	4,73,648 0 8	7,728 4 3	0 4 11	79·7
Total ...	32,306 11 5	12,38,652 3 1	2,54,172 12 3	37,016 14 9	60,335 11 3	1,47,106 10 6	35,116 9 7	36,633 14 10	26,578 5 9	1,20,086 15 0	1,42,806 8 10	1,73,215 3 0	44,939 6 5	10,400 0 0	10,88,409 0 2	1,50,243 2 11	...	...

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1).—Statement showing the admissions, discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Asylums.	Remained on 1st January.	Admitted.	Re-admitted	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Percentage to

Discharged: A. Cured. B. Transferred to friends: Improved; Not improved. C. Otherwise. D. Total.

Percentage to: Daily average strength: A. Cured; B. Died. Admissions: C. Cured; D. Died.

Asylums.		2 M.	2 F.	2 T.	3 M.	3 F.	3 T.	4 M.	4 F.	4 T.	5 M.	5 F.	5 T.	6 A. Cured M.	6 A. Cured F.	6 A. Cured T.	6 B. Improved M.	6 B. Improved F.	6 B. Improved T.	6 B. Not improved M.	6 B. Not improved F.	6 B. Not improved T.	6 C. Otherwise M.	6 C. Otherwise F.	6 C. Otherwise T.	6 D. Total M.	6 D. Total F.	6 D. Total T.	7 Died M.	7 Died F.	7 Died T.	8 Remaining on 31st December M.	8 Remaining on 31st December F.	8 Remaining on 31st December T.	9 Daily average strength M.	9 Daily average strength F.	9 Daily average strength T.	10 Daily average sick M.	10 Daily average sick F.	10 Daily average sick T.	11 Daily average strength A. Cured M.	11 Daily average strength A. Cured F.	11 Daily average strength A. Cured T.	11 Daily average strength B. Died M.	11 Daily average strength B. Died F.	11 Daily average strength B. Died T.	11 Admissions C. Cured M.	11 Admissions C. Cured F.	11 Admissions C. Cured T.	11 Admissions D. Died M.	11 Admissions D. Died F.	11 Admissions D. Died T.
Colába	European.	19	7	26	37	7	44	...	1	1	56	15	71	4	2	6	17	1	18	1	1	2	...	...	...	22	4	26	3	1	4	31	10	41	25·9	9·5	35·4	3·6	0·6	4·2	15·4	21·1	16·0	11·6	10·5	11·3	10·8	25·0	13·3	8·1	12·5	8·9
	Native	206	52	258	73	28	101	20	2	22	299	82	381	32	6	38	22	3	25	18	6	24	*2	...	2	74	15	89	33	7	40	192	60	252	194·9	55·2	250·1	18·3	4·3	22·6	16·4	10·9	15·2	16·9	12·7	16·0	34·4	20·0	30·0	35·5	23·3	32·5
Ratnágiri		58	23	81	17	1	18	...	...	...	75	24	99	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	...	2	68	24	92	61·6	23·1	84·7	21·6	...	21·6	4·9	..	3·5	3·2	...	2·4	17·6	...	16·7	11·8	...	11·1
Poona		74	15	89	37	10	47	2	...	2	113	25	138	3	1	4	24	1	25	4	...	4	*2	...	2	23	2	25	10	3	13	80	20	100	78·0	18·0	96·0	7·4	0·4	7·8	2·8	5·6	4·2	12·8	16·7	13·5	7·7	10·0	8·2	25·0	30·0	26·6
Dhárwár	Native	29	8	37	3	2	5	1	...	1	33	10	43	3	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	28	9	37	27·0	9·0	36·0	1·2	0·2	1·4	11·1	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	75·0	50·0	60·7	...	...	...
Ahmedábád		87	17	104	10	2	12	...	...	...	97	19	116	5	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	8	1	1	2	90	16	106	89·1	16·8	105·9	2·9	0·9	3·8	5·6	11·9	6·6	1·1	6·0	1·0	56·0	100·0	58·3	10·0	50·0	10·7
Hyderábád		110	8	118	17	5	22	...	...	...	127	13	140	13	1	14	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19	13	3	16	96	9	105	101·0	7·0	108·0	6·0	1·0	6·0	12·0	14·3	13·0	12·9	42·9	14·8	76·5	20·0	83·6	70·5	60·0	72·7
Total for 1893		583	130	713	194	55	249	23	3	26	800	188	988	63	13	76	62	5	67	24	7	31	4	...	4	153	25	178	62	15	77	585	148	733	577·5	138·6	716·1	60·0	7·4	67·4	10·9	9·4	10·6	10·7	10·8	10·8	20·0	22·4	27·0	28·6	25·0	28·0
Total for 1892		573	136	709	233	39	272	11	7	18	817	182	999	78	13	91	66	5	71	10	2	12	...	...	...	154	20	174	80	32	112	583	130	713	602·8	135·0	737·8	46·0	12·0	58·0	12·9	9·6	12·3	13·3	23·7	16·2	32·0	28·3	31·4	33·8	60·0	48·6

* Escaped

(2).—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Asylums.	Remaining on 1st January.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Total.	Discharged, transferred, &c.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.

Asylums.	2 Males.	2 Females.	2 Total.	3 Males.	3 Females.	3 Total.	4 Males.	4 Females.	4 Total.	5 Males.	5 Females.	5 Total.	6 Males.	6 Females.	6 Total.	7 Males.	7 Females.	7 Total.	8 Males.	8 Females.	8 Total.	9 Males.	9 Females.	9 Total.
Colába	50	2	52	12	3	15	...	...	...	62	5	67	5	1	6	8	...	8	49	4	53	49·1	2·8	51·9
Ratnágiri	12	4	16	8	...	8	...	...	...	20	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	24	14·5	4·0	18·5
Poona	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1·0	...	1·0
Dhárwár	6	...	6	1	1	2	1	...	1	8	1	9	*2	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	6	5·6	0·4	6·0
Ahmedábád	12	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	2	13	11·1	2·0	13·1
Hyderábád	16	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	2	16	...	16	16·0	...	16·0
Total for 1893	97	8	105	23	4	27	1	...	1	121	12	133	7	2	9	11	...	11	103	10	113	97·3	9·2	106·5
Total for 1892	99	7	106	20	3	23	1	...	1	120	10	130	13	1	14	10	1	11	97	8	105	94·5	7·9	102·4

*Transferred to the Non-criminal List.

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
1	Khándesh	1,460,851	134	27	P. 21,179 R. 263	20,886 138	42,065 401	1,573
2	Násik	843,582	142	18	P. 13,895 R. 306	13,873 139	27,768 445	1,567
3	Thána	819,580	230	17	P. 10,551 R. 2,273	10,358 791	20,909 3,064	2,998
4	Kolába	594,872	270	14	P. 7,478 R. 931	7,096 1,015	14,574 1,946	1,180
5	Native States ... Dáng Territory	32,920	50	1	P. 622	558	1,180	1,180
6	Native States ... Jawhár	52,831	99	1	P. 973 R. 91	941 130	1,914 221	2,135
7	Native States ... Janjira	81,780	252	2	P. 1,344 R. 233	1,299 169	2,643 402	1,522
8	Native States ... Sargána	12,398	34	...	P. 61	49	110	110
	Total by establishments in Western Registration District. Cantonment	7,863	629	1	P. 84 R. 12	87 4	171 16	187
	Municipal	163,129	6,634	6	P. 2,658 R. 1,655	2,360 151	5,018 1,806	1,134
	Local Fund	3,547,893	157	69	P. 50,361 R. 2,106	49,766 1,928	100,127 4,034	1,509
	Native States	179,929	96	4	P. 3,000 R. 324	2,847 299	5,847 623	1,617
	Total ..	3,898,814	151	80	P. 56,103 R. 4,097	55,060 2,382	111,163 6,479	1,470
	THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.							
9	Bombay City (Municipal)	821,764	37,353	8	P. 9,015 R. 2,852	8,486 445	17,501 3,297	2,599
	THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
10	Ahmednagar	888,755	135	15	P. 16,819 R. 582	16,764 156	33,583 738	2,288
11	Poona	1,067,800	212	19	P. 20,389 R. 2,515	19,302 373	39,691 2,888	2,241
12	Sholápur	750,689	164	14	P. 15,323 R. 150	14,749 19	30,072 169	2,160
13	Sátára	1,225,989	254	20	P. 22,972 R. 1,236	22,548 44	45,520 1,280	2,340
14	Ratnágiri	1,105,926	282	16	P. 16,425 R. 368	15,460 117	31,885 485	2,023
15	Native States ... Akalkot	75,774	152	1	P. 924 R. 21	921 ...	1,845 21	1,866
16	Poona ... ... Pant Sachiv (Bhor) ...	155,669	105	3	P. 2,346 R. 2	2,423 ...	4,769 2	1,590
17	Sátára ... ... Pant Pratinidhi (Aundh)	65,146	146	2	P. 1,152 R. 29	1,156 1	2,308 30	1,169
18	Sátára ... ... Phaltan	66,383	167	1	P. 1,188 R. 4	1,103 1	2,291 5	2,296
19	Sávantvádi	192,948	208	5	P. 3,119 R. 207	3,092 167	6,211 374	1,317

NATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1893-94.

Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
42,120	29,400	8,815	39,004	401	294	92·60	73·31	26·80	39,224	26·85	285	0·20
27,818	20,242	5,273	25,650	445	322	92·21	72·36	30·79	22,932	27·18	267	0·32
20,942	13,485	5,558	19,754	3,064	873	94·32	28·49	25·16	23,078	25·50	277	0·36
14,574	11,631	2,432	14,131	1,946	1,156	96·96	59·40	25·69	15,834	26·62	152	0·26
1,180	339	430	1,113	...	...	94·32	...	33·81	408	12·39	...	...
1,914	1,537	372	1,914	221	221	100·00	100·00	40·41	1,774	33·58	...	...
2,646	2,341	268	2,625	402	347	99·16	86·31	36·34	2,640	32·28	...	...
110	48	56	106	...	...	96·36	...	8·54	83	6·69	...	...
171	129	23	153	16	14	89·47	87·50	21·24	216	27·47	1	0·14
5,027	3,435	761	4,510	1,806	138	89·71	7·64	32·30	5,889	36·09	59	0·36
100,256	71,194	21,294	93,876	4,034	2,493	93·63	61·79	27·01	94,963	26·87	921	0·26
5,850	4,265	1,126	5,758	623	568	98·42	91·17	35·71	4,905	27·26	...	...
111,304	79,023	23,204	104,297	6,479	3,213	93·70	49·59	27·58	105,973	27·18	981	0·25
17,624	13,789	2,135	16,458	3,297	1,378	94·04	41·80	21·71	20,775	25·28	284	0·35
33,634	25,557	4,967	30,707	738	541	91·44	73·31	35·16	29,095	32·74	63	0·07
39,695	28,525	8,220	37,067	2,888	1,381	93·38	47·81	36·01	33,342	31·41	236	0·22
30,088	23,151	4,604	27,861	169	124	92·65	73·37	37·28	25,504	33·99	95	0·13
45,536	36,804	5,550	42,546	1,280	710	93·46	55·46	35·28	40,671	33·17	77	0·06
31,904	22,602	7,358	30,232	485	270	94·81	55·67	27·58	32,636	29·51	200	0·18
1,845	1,259	377	1,645	21	12	89·16	57·14	21·87	2,010	26·54	...	...
4,769	3,332	871	4,232	2	1	88·74	50·00	27·19	4,763	30·60	...	...
2,312	1,632	423	2,060	30	18	89·25	60·00	31·90	1,945	29·86	...	...
2,291	1,851	378	2,244	5	4	97·94	80·00	33·86	2,031	30·59	...	...
6,243	4,163	1,748	5,950	374	193	95·79	51·60	31·84	5,681	29·44	...	...

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D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT—*contd.*								
	Total by establishments in Central Registration District.	Cantonment	46,045	4,978	2	P. 1,146 R. 1,206	721 275	1,867 1,481	1,674
		Municipal	297,325	7,975	8	P. 7,003 R. 2,126	6,559 225	13,562 2,351	1,989
		Local Fund	4,695,789	189	74	P. 83,779 R. 1,519	81,543 209	165,322 1,728	2,257
		Native States	555,920	148	12	P. 8,729 R. 263	8,695 169	17,424 432	1,488
		Total ...	5,595,079	223	96	P. 1,00,657 R. 5,114	97,518 878	198,175 5,992	2,127
	THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
20	Belgaum		1,013,261	218	19	P. 17,865 R. 3,435	17,195 534	35,060 3,969	2,054
21	Dhárwár		1,051,314	232	22	P. 15,818 R. 3,106	14,942 183	30,760 3,289	1,547
22	Bijápur		796,339	136	13	P. 13,819 R. 3,457	13,759 762	27,578 4,219	2,446
23	Kánara		446,351	114	16	P. 7,249 R. 1,733	6,634 1,051	13,883 2,784	1,041
24	Southern Marátha Jághirs.	Sángli	238,945	221	7	P. 3,296 R. 882	3,193 225	6,489 1,107	1,085
25		Jamkhandi	102,162	184	2	P. 1,622 R. 126	1,592 23	3,214 149	1,681
26		Miraj (Senior)	88,343	231	2	P. 1,363 R. 114	1,290 11	2,653 125	1,389
27		Do. (Junior)	35,487	158	1	P. 477 R. 91	512 15	989 106	1,095
28		Kurundvád (Senior) ...	43,809	252	1	P. 706 R. 114	689 17	1,395 131	1,526
29		Do. (Junior) ...	32,528	243	1	P. 542 R. 55	536 1	1,078 56	1,134
30		Mudhol	61,815	171	1	P. 978 R. 330	980 189	1,958 519	2,477
31		Rámdurg	36,181	214	1	P. 715 R. 297	681 134	1,396 431	1,827
32		Jath and Daphlápur States.	79,786	82	2	P. 1,691 R. 657	1,710 269	3,401 926	2,163
		Total ...	719,056	179	18	P. 11,390 R. 2,666	11,183 884	22,573 3,550	1,451
33	Under the Dhárwár Agency.	Savanúr State	16,976	242	1	P. 230 R. 57	246 37	476 94	570
34	Kolhápur States		913,131	320	13	P. 13,238 R. 5,120	13,100 1,623	26,338 6,743	2,544
	Total by establishments in Southern Registration District.	Municipal	221,966	1,772	8	P. 5,658 R. 1,772	5,098 156	10,756 1,928	1,585
		Local Fund	3,085,299	164	62	P. 49,093 R. 9,959	47,432 2,374	96,525 12,333	1,756
		Native States	1,649,163	238	32	P. 24,858 R. 7,843	24,529 2,544	49,387 10,387	1,868
		Total ...	4,956,428	191	102	P. 79,609 R. 19,574	77,059 5,074	156,668 24,648	1,778

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1893-94—continued.

Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,867	1,228	508	1,777	1,481	855	95·18	57·73	57·16	2,376	51·60	7	0·15
13,571	9,419	3,104	12,765	2,351	1,209	94·12	51·42	46·77	12,111	40·53	127	0·43
165,419	125,992	27,087	153,871	1,728	962	93·07	55·67	32·98	146,761	31·25	537	0·11
17,460	12,237	3,797	16,131	432	228	92·98	52·78	29·43	16,430	29·55	...	...
198,317	148,876	34,496	184,544	5,992	3,254	93·12	54·31	33·56	177,678	31·76	671	0·12
35,086	24,383	7,641	32,701	3,969	2,547	93·27	64·17	34·79	34,139	33·69	121	0·12
30,836	20,236	6,009	26,951	3,289	1,985	87·62	60·35	27·52	31,620	30·08	367	0·35
27,624	20,140	6,139	26,510	4,219	2,878	96·13	68·22	36·90	29,386	36·90	185	0·23
13,909	4,850	5,410	12,335	2,793	1,904	88·85	68·39	31·45	14,396	32·25	121	0·27
6,496	4,799	948	5,770	1,107	492	88·92	44·44	26·21	6,487	27·15	...	...
3,214	2,575	581	3,169	149	132	98·59	88·59	32·31	3,581	35·05	...	...
2,661	1,907	633	2,556	125	121	96·42	96·80	30·30	2,881	32·61	...	...
989	606	348	970	106	85	98·08	80·19	29·73	917	25·84	...	...
1,395	696	580	1,276	131	117	91·47	89·31	32·02	1,151	26·27	...	...
1,078	679	310	996	56	52	92·39	92·86	32·22	973	29·91	...	...
1,972	1,469	361	1,843	519	321	94·13	61·85	35·08	2,690	43·52	...	...
1,414	938	335	1,298	431	147	92·98	34·11	39·94	1,322	36·54	...	...
3,413	2,007	885	2,922	926	612	85·94	66·09	44·29	3,330	41·74	...	...
22,632	15,676	4,981	20,800	3,550	2,079	92·15	58·56	31·82	23,332	32·45	...	...
476	335	75	411	94	62	86·34	65·96	27·92	681	40·12	...	...
26,390	17,504	7,713	25,390	6,743	4,327	96·40	64·17	32·54	30,124	32·99	...	...
10,770	6,760	2,672	10,010	1,928	1,331	93·06	69·04	51·09	10,310	46·45	115	0·52
96,685	62,849	22,527	88,487	12,342	7,983	91·67	64·73	31·27	99,231	32·16	679	0·22
49,498	33,515	12,769	46,601	10,387	6,468	94·36	62·27	32·38	54,137	32·82	...	...
156,953	103,124	37,968	145,098	24,657	15,782	92·61	64·03	32·46	163,678	33·02	794	0·16

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
	THE GUJARA'T REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
35	Surat	649,989	391	11	P. 9,393 R. 306	9,087 42	18,480 348	1,712
36	Broach	341,490	235	6	P. 5,604 R. 496	5,301 79	10,905 575	1,913
37	Kaira	871,589	542	11	P. 13,728 R. 683	11,556 44	25,284 727	2,365
38	Panch Maháls	313,417	194	6	P. 6,053 R. 190	5,665 30	11,718 220	1,989
39	Ahmedábád	921,712	241	15	P. 13,747 R. 895	12,999 314	26,746 1,209	1,864
40	Native States ... Rewa Kántha	726,056	150	16	P. 12,079 R. 185	11,620 65	23,699 250	1,497
41	Native States ... Mahi Kántha	279,434	172	4	P. 3,168 R. 133	2,864 96	6,032 229	1,565
42	Native States ... Cambay	89,722	256	1	P. 1,281 R. 20	1,187 20	2,468 40	2,508
43	Surat Agency ... Dharampor	120,498	152	3	P. 2,631 R. 12	2,432 16	5,063 28	1,697
44	Surat Agency ... Bánsda	41,373	192	1	P. 782 R. 67	726 43	1,508 110	1,618
45	Surat Agency ... Sachin Local Fund ...	19,337	460	...	P. 180 R. 9	192 1	372 10	382
46	Jámbughoda, Local Fund	7,450	52	...	P. 180	189	369	369
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. Municipal	353,637	33,809	7	P. 5,689 R. 495	5,293 42	10,982 537	1,646
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. Local Fund	2,767,386	268	42	P. 43,180 R. 2,084	39,683 468	82,863 2,552	2,034
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. Native States	1,257,083	160	25	P. 19,941 R. 417	18,829 240	38,770 657	1,577
	Total by establishments in Gujarát Registration District. Cantonment	3,961	...	...	P. 16	13	29	29
	Total ...	4,382,067	233	74	P. 68,826 R. 2,996	63,818 750	132,644 3,746	1,843
	THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
47	Karáchi	564,880	40	17	P. 7,949 R. 2,029	7,279 1,092	15,228 3,121	1,079
48	Hyderábád	918,646	102	14	P. 12,283 R. 2,046	10,635 489	22,918 2,535	1,818
49	Thar and Párkar	298,203	23	7	P. 5,167 R. 840	4,440 1,386	9,607 2,226	1,690
50	Shikárpur	915,497	99	20	P. 15,718 R. 2,120	13,475 4,028	29,193 6,148	1,767
51	Upper Sind Frontier	174,548	61	4	P. 2,613 R. 334	2,267 467	4,880 801	1,420
52	Native State—Khairpur State	131,937	22	3	P. 1,733	1,595	3,328	1,109
	Total by establishments in Sind Registration District. Municipal	253,844	148	8	P. 5,043 R. 1,015	4,425 644	9,468 1,659	1,391
	Total by establishments in Sind Registration District. Local Fund	2,617,930	55	54	P. 38,687 R. 6,354	33,671 6,818	72,358 13,172	1,584
	Total by establishments in Sind Registration District. Native States	131,937	22	3	P. 1,733	1,595	3,328	1,109
	Total ...	3,003,711	55	65	P. 45,463 R. 7,369	39,691 7,462	85,154 14,831	1,538

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind, and Aden, during the year 1893-94—continued.

Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18,509	14,005	3,940	18,066	348	141	97·76	40·52	28·01	19,142	29·45	64	00·10
10,916	9,033	1,711	10,758	575	279	98·65	48·52	32·32	10,582	30·98	67	00·20
25,319	20,083	4,483	24,634	728	445	97·43	61·21	28·77	24,687	28·32	28	00·03
11,726	8,823	2,589	11,487	220	157	98·03	71·36	37·15	10,190	32·51	16	00·05
26,828	22,754	3,290	26,143	1,211	905	97·75	74·85	29·35	27,992	30·37	39	00·04
23,740	14,494	7,947	23,082	250	182	97·40	72·80	32·04	22,084	30·42	...	...
6,052	4,646	1,256	5,933	229	197	96·28	86·03	21·94	14,208	24·43	...	...
2,468	1,950	480	2,459	40	38	99·64	95·00	27·83	2,269	25·29	...	...
5,063	3,571	1,367	5,040	28	25	99·55	89·29	42·03	5,153	42·76	...	...
1,508	1,183	289	1,485	110	97	98·74	88·18	38·24	1,517	36·66	...	...
372	235	108	350	10	6	94·09	60·00	18·41	535	27·67	...	...
373	261	102	363	...	...	98·37	...	48·72	194	20·04	...	...
10,996	8,922	1,711	10,699	538	279	97·42	51·96	32·40	11,052	31·25	37	00·10
83,018	66,257	14,498	81,073	2,554	1,654	97·84	64·81	29·73	82,235	29·61	177	00·06
38,831	25,844	11,339	37,999	657	539	98·01	82·04	30·66	45,231	29·00	...	...
29	15	14	29	...	...	100·00	...	7·32	35	88·36	...	...
132,874	101,038	27,562	129,800	3,749	2,472	97·86	65·99	30·19	138,553	29·58	214	00·04
15,322	9,430	4,222	14,106	3,121	1,986	92·63	63·63	28·49	16,538	29·27	244	0·43
22,947	13,881	7,235	21,319	2,535	1,596	93·02	62·96	24·94	23,477	25·55	250	0·27
9,640	3,850	4,974	9,213	2,226	1,583	95·90	71·11	36·20	10,353	34·72	32	0·11
29,222	23,323	3,476	26,928	6,148	2,991	92·24	48·65	32·68	31,994	34·94	91	0·10
4,883	3,065	1,166	4,263	801	386	87·36	48·19	26·63	5,696	32·63	12	0·06
3,337	2,346	901	3,275	...	...	98·41	...	24·82	2,991	22·67	...	...
9,539	7,184	1,522	8,917	1,659	973	94·18	58·65	38·96	10,798	42·54	144	0·56
72,475	46,365	19,551	66,912	13,172	7,569	92·47	57·52	28·45	77,260	23·51	485	0·18
3,337	2,346	901	3,275	...	...	98·41	...	24·82	2,991	22·67	...	...
85,351	55,895	21,974	79,104	14,831	8,542	92·90	57·60	29·18	91,049	30·31	629	0·21

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D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
	ADEN.							
53	Aden Municipality	44,079	3,800	2	P. 917 R. 53	307 ...	1,224 53	639
	THE KA'THIA'WA'R CIRCLE.							
54	Káthiáwár	2,752,404	132	53	P. 43,600 R. 566	42,844 346	86,444 912	1,648
55	Pálanpur	645,526	83	11	P. 8,301 R. 29	7,883 10	16,184 39	1,472
56	Idar	302,134	...	4	P. 3,410 R. 5	3,237 ...	6,647 5	1,663
	THE BARODA CIRCLE.							
57	Baroda States	2,414,200	282	36	P. 34,902 R. 3,321	31,602 945	66,504 4,266	1,966
	THE CUTCH CIRCLE.							
58	Cutch States	558,415	86	17	P. 9,986 R. 42	9,846 1	19,832 43	1,175
	BY ESTABLISHMENT.							
	Total for the Bombay Presidency ... Municipal	2,155,744	8,680	47	P. 35,983 R. 9,963	32,528 1,663	68,511 11,631	1,705
	Total for the Bombay Presidency ... Cantonment	57,869	5,510	3	P. 1,246 R. 1,218	821 279	2,067 1,497	1,188
	Total for the Bombay Presidency ... Local Fund	16,714,297	134	301	P. 265,100 R. 22,022	252,095 11,797	517,195 33,819	1,631
	Total for the Bombay Presidency ... Native States	10,446,711	145	197	P. 158,460 R. 12,810	151,907 4,554	310,367 17,364	1,664
	In British Territory	18,927,910	151	351	P. 302,329 R. 33,208	285,444 13,739	587,773 46,947	1,808
	In Native State Territory	10446,711	146	197	P. 158,460 R. 12,810	151,907 4,554	310,367 17,364	1,664
	Total for 1893 ...	29,374,621	149	548	P. 460,789 R. 46,018	437,351 18,293	898,140 64,311	1,756
	Total for 1892 ...	29,374,621	149	543	P. 470,180 R. 42,235	446,656 16,114	916,836 58,349	1,794

NATION—*concluded.*

Presidency, including Sind, and Aden, during the year 1893-94—concluded.

Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,224	62	166	611	53	31	49·92	58·49	28·97	702	15·92	...	...
86,960	57,665	23,757	82,027	915	621	94·32	67·87	30·12	79,453	28·86	...	...
16,302	12,579	2,428	15,065	39	35	92·41	89·74	23·33	19,510	30·22	...	...
6,647	4,696	1,843	6,539	5	5	98·38	100·00	22·02	...	...	...	...
66,640	56,962	6,785	64,028	4,270	2,661	96·20	62·30	27·60	69,042	28·59	...	...
19,832	13,215	5,014	18,589	43	29	93·73	67·44	33·34	20,162	36·10	...	...
68,751	49,571	12,071	63,970	11,632	5,339	93·23	45·90	32·15	71,637	33·23	766	0·35
2,067	1,372	545	1,959	1,497	869	94·77	58·05	48·87	2,627	45·40	8	0·14
517,853	372,657	104,957	484,219	33,830	20,661	93·62	61·09	30·21	500,450	29·94	2,799	0·17
311,357	223,324	69,759	296,012	17,371	11,154	95·37	64·24	29·40	311,861	29·85	...	...
588,671	423,600	117,573	550,148	46,959	26,869	93·60	57·21	30·48	574,265	30·38	3,573	0·18
311,357	223,324	69,759	296,012	17,371	11,154	95·37	64·24	29·40	312,310	29·81	...	...
900,028	646,924	187,332	846,160	64,330	38,023	94·21	59·12	30·10	886,575	30·18	3,573	0·12
918,760	656,004	198,939	867,702	58,368	34,311	94·64	58·80	30·71	877,851	29·88	3,667	0·12

CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1893-94.

(For details see Statement No. III).

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand total.	Percentage of
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
188,071	Towns ... 358	Males ... 13,841,959	Institutions ... For Males	9	5	372	8,726	8	35	9,155	59	2,683	11,897	Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages. 31·48
	Villages ... 40,156	Females ... 12,992,346	Institutions ... For Females	...	...	59	718	7	...	784	...	71	855	
	Total ... 40,514	Total ... 26,834,305	Institutions ... Total	9	5	431	9,444	15	35	9,939	59	2,754	12,752	
			Scholars ... Males ...	1,482	605	42,094	475,985	696	2,277	523,139	1,266	62,052	586,457	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 28·25
			Scholars ... Females ...	22	21	4,517	66,605	170	36	71,371	227	7,979	79,577	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 4·08
			Scholars ... Total ...	1,504	626	46,611	542,590	866	2,313	594,510	1,493	70,031	666,034	16·55

* A place containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards is treated as a town and a place containing less than 5,000 inhabitants as a village, but Municipalities are treated as towns whatever their population.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(2).—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1893-94.

(For details see Statement NO. IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions .. .. { For Males	3,44,583	98,236	14,27,628	27,33,881	1,54,865	3,43,108	50,61,701	1,19,934	43,939	2,88,214	97,228	3,64,183	21,420	6,911	9,41,829	60,03,530	
{ For Females	....	....	2,61,270	3,35,766	43,711	....	6,41,317	..	..	..	7,670	58,602	..	..	66,272	7,07,619	
Total ..	3,44,583	98,236	16,88,898	30,69,647	1,58,576	3,43,108	57,03,048	1,19,934	43,939	2,88,214	1,04,898	4,22,785	21,420	6,911	10,03,101	67,11,149	
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction	7·2	2·4	17·7	38·6	4·2	9·2	79·3	·2	2·2	11·3	1·8	4·5	·4	·3	20·7	100	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	·6	....	·9	76·2	3·8	2·5	84·0	..	..	·2	1·4	14·4	..	..	16·0	100	
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	2·8	....	11·4	71·6	·9	5·3	92·0	..	..	·7	·9	5·9	·5	..	8·0	100	
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction	5·1	1·5	25·2	45·7	2·3	5·1	84·9	1·8	·7	4·3	1·6	6·3	·3	·1	15·1	100	
3. Average Annual Cost* of educating each Pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Government Institutions .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	240 9 10	90 7 9	17 13 11	2 2 6	122 8 5	136 12 5	39 8 2										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	0 7 7	0 12 5	51 8 0	4 13 3	3 6 9										
Total cost ..	365 14 2	184 2 1	46 2 5	3 12 10	177 3 2	163 12 1	70 0 6										
Local Fund Schools .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	....	....	2 5 4	2 5 3	165 2 3	34 0 6	2 5 10										
{ Cost to Local Funds	....	....	4 9 9	2 11 4	146 8 0	54 12 3	2 12 2										
Total cost ..	....	....	16 9 3	5 10 0	540 10 3	140 14 1	5 12 6										
Municipal Schools .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	5 4 10	2 1 1	17 5 6	26 9 10	2 3 9										
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	....	....	8 6 4	3 0 2	15 8 3	54 15 2	3 4 7										
Total cost ..	....	....	23 11 0	6 12 2	61 2 2	104 14 8	7 8 8										
Institutions in Native States { Cost to Native State Revenues ..	395 9 1	....	22 2 1	4 3 0	206 13 2	38 4 6	5 10 3										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	1 3 8	0 6 7	....	3 14 8	0 7 4										
Total cost ..	440 7 4	....	38 14 2	5 4 6	211 3 8	42 4 9	7 9 11										
Aided Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	47 10 2	....	10 7 3	0 11 11	49 2 8	67 5 10	3 7 3										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	17 8 3	....	0 15 4	0 10 3	....	28 5 6	1 0 9										
Total cost ..	165 15 7	240 0 0	41 8 8	6 6 6	185 14 3	196 7 4	15 12 9										
Unaided Institutions .. .. Total cost ..	....	....	25 11 0	10 13 5	....	71 10 2	21 14 7										
All Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	100 8 8	89 10 1	7 15 1	1 7 8	93 0 0	84 4 1	2 12 4										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	11 7 3	....	1 2 6	1 13 11	45 0 10	19 14 0	1 15 7										
Total cost ..	239 7 4	184 10 6	37 14 6	5 13 10	183 12 0	157 3 11	8 15 3										

* The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only.

A.—EDUCATION

(3).—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay*

Class of institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	Under Public Management.																Under Private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arts Colleges.																				
University Education. — English	2	370	415	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	88	83	79	5	1,046	941	863
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																				
University Education. — Law	2	292	235	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	4
University Education. — Medicine	1	262	231	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	1	66	61	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	990	942	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	88	83	79	6	1,052	946	867
Secondary Schools.																				
School Education, General. — For Boys ... High Schools ...	19	6,230	5,981	5,307	...	...	...	...	1	115	120	108	13	3,409	3,299	2,833	37	10,680	10,085	8,762
School Education, General. — For Boys ... Middle Schools .	9	1,522	1,477	1,304	11	271	257	205	70	3,314	3,131	2,640	71	4,050	3,785	3,107	82	5,458	5,294	4,521
School Education, General. — For Girls ... High Schools ...	1	95	90	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2,059	1,951	1,619
School Education, General. — For Girls ... Middle Schools...	1	27	30	22	...	...	...	...	1	23	19	9	1	30	21	21	37	1,972	1,855	1,486
Total ...	30	7,874	7,578	6,707	11	271	257	205	72	3,452	3,269	2,757	85	7,489	7,105	5,961	171	20,169	19,185	16,388
Primary Schools.																				
School Education, General. — For Boys	26	2,015	2,054	1,340	4,132	231,990	223,681	161,023	554	73,210	71,807	53,907	1,953	114,610	111,369	84,406	1,984	74,907	70,857	58,986
School Education, General. — For Girls	3	306	292	190	127	6,210	6,026	3,646	156	11,280	10,946	6,544	186	12,076	11,088	7,131	240	13,031	12,635	9,383
Total ...	29	2,321	2,346	1,530	4,259	238,200	229,707	164,669	710	84,490	82,753	60,451	2,139	126,686	122,457	91,537	2,224	87,938	83,492	68,369
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	5	557	545	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	67	74	62	1	72	69	65
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses... ...	2	87	89	76	1	8	14	12	1	30	29	24	2	32	29	25	1	13	14	13
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art ...	1	290	278	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools ...	3	181	188	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	6
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools ...	2	282	277	186	1	180	169	132	1	53	40	24	3	174	183	127	1	11	15	15
School Education, Special. — Other Schools ...	5	199	169	119	1	23	22	21	2	71	71	64	1	29	26	23	9	556	505	446
Total ...	18	1,596	1,546	1,267	3	211	205	165	4	154	140	112	8	302	312	237	2	211	211	156
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	83	12,781	12,412	10,336	4,273	238,682	230,169	165,039	786	88,096	86,162	63,320	2,234	134,565	129,957	97,814	2,416	110,026	104,443	86,321

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. Advanced, teaching—
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian... ... ...
   - (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. Elementary, teaching—
   - (*a*) A Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...
   - (*b*) The Koran only ... ... For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...
3. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...

Total ...

Grand Total ...

—continued.

Presidency for the official year 1893-94.

Management.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March Learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.											Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
																Hindus.							
							English.	A classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsis.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	All Hindus who are not Brâhmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, viz., Mahârs, Mângs, Chambhârs, Dhêds, Mochis, Bhangis, &c.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.			
Unaided.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31*a*	31*b*	31*c*	31*d*	31*e*	31*f*	31*g*	31*h*	31*i*	31*j*	32	33	34
	...	...	...	...	9	1,504	1,504	1,504	...	17	46	5	301	43	736	846	...	...	10	22	...	
	..	...	...	...	3	298	298	...	...	1	10	1	71	4	181	80	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	262	262	...	...	96	34	3	41	3	47	38	...	...	...	21	..	
	...	...	...	...	1	66	66	...	...	3	9	...	15	1	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	14	2,130	2,130	1,504	...	117	99	9	428	51	935	481	...	...	10	43	...	
	11	4,330	4,288	3,744	81	24,764	24,764	11,540	10,533	1,506	2,098	209	4,087	1,389	8,185	7,239	20	2	23	298	...	
	48	2,791	2,638	2,196	291	17,406	17,403	2,273	11,974	619	1,290	21	1,076	934	6,643	6,730	22	7	4	327	...	
	1	154	152	135	17	2,308	2,308	563	619	1,450	120	25	627	8	45	33	...	...	...	...	208	
	2	81	80	61	42	2,133	2,133	63	247	565	1,162	44	175	3	22	102	1	...	59	...	341	
	62	7,356	7,158	6,136	431	46,611	46,608	14,443	23,373	4,140	4,670	359	5,965	2,334	14,895	14,104	49	9	86	625	549	
	77	2,768	2,404	1,928	8,726	499,500	594	4,376	496,911	10	3,489	900	4,900	98,871	76,347	301,105	10,716	7,129	733	24,779	...	
	6	187	165	102	718	43,090	82	232	42,947	13	996	319	2,747	6,893	8,914	22,700	427	27	54	...	1,304	
	83	2,955	2,569	2,030	9,444	542,590	676	4,608	539,858	23	4,485	1,219	7,647	100,764	85,261	324,105	11,143	7,156	787	24,779	1,204	
	...	...	...	...	8	696	13	624	696	...	64	...	...	45	359	211	10	6	1	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	7	179	14	6	163	11	11	...	3	23	60	62	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	290	...	...	...	19	31	4	35	17	83	97	1	...	...	21	...	
	...	...	...	...	4	185	103	...	82	...	11	6	1	20	70	77	...	...	...	2	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	21	22	19	17	1,266	15	...	663	30	105	10	84	143	273	547	22	2	...	8	...	
	1	28	...	...	12	561	77	6	126	9	21	10	128	46	157	170	2	10	8	5	...	
	2	49	22	19	50	3,179	233	636	1,670	119	246	30	254	295	1,002	1,171	35	18	9	36	...	
	147	10,360	9,749	8,185	9,039	594,510	49,647	21,191	564,901	4,399	9,500	1,617	14,294	103,444	102,093	339,961	11,227	7,183	892	25,483	1,813	
		...	...	...	19	908	...	813	95	...	...	...	...	908	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	
		...	..	...	36	452	...	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	23	...	...	..	2	...	
		..	...	...	4	133	...	133	...	...	...	25	37	...	...	71	...	...	...	16	...	
		...	...	...	1,896	49,082	928	132	48,022	...	200	63	740	7,583	4,569	35,267	538	122	...	997	...	
		...	...	...	4	316	...	...	316	...	4	2	120	140	41	8	1	...	...	...	1	
		...	...	...	777	17,503	...	11,090	6,346	...	...	...	...	17,324	...	179	...	...	...	4,596	...	
		...	...	...	64	1,315	...	984	331	...	...	...	...	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	
		...	...	...	10	912	788	24	100	...	...	...	185	26	462	239	...	...	...	..	...	
		...	...	...	3	903	...	...	903	...	...	...	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	2,813	71,524	1,716	13,628	56,113	...	204	90	1,985	27,296	5,501	35,787	539	122	...	5,820	148	
		...	...	...	12,752	666,034	51,363	34,819	621,014	4,399	9,704	1,707	16,279	130,740	107,594	375,648	11,766	7,305	892	31,303	1,961	

A.—EDUCATION

(4).—Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of expenditure.	PUBLIC										
	UNDER PUBLIC										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.											
Arts Colleges.											
English	97,656	...	...	39,898	...	14,288	1,51,842	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	—1,466	...	...	12,681	...	1,937	13,152	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	22,495	...	1,929	24,424	...	...	...	...
Engineering	51,350	...	...	8,110	...	...	59,460	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,47,540	...	...	83,184	...	18,154	2,48,878	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.											
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys. High Schools, ...	1,22,211	...	960	1,66,352	30	6,112	2,95,665	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools.	4,854	...	2,215	32,854	300	453	40,676	600	1,185	...	2,202
„ Girls. High Schools ...	7,111	...	400	486	550	3,332	11,879	...	...	...	...
„ Girls. Middle Schools.	1,238	...	...	288	...	...	1,526	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,35,414	...	3,575	1,99,980	880	9,897	3,49,746	600	1,185	...	2,202
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	3,064	...	1,738	1,765	...	...	6,567	5,26,230	5,94,902	...	1,33,380
„ Girls	1,991	30	50	86	...	195	2,352	8,330	26,722	...	...
Total ...	5,055	30	1,788	1,851	...	195	8,919	5,34,560	6,21,624	...	1,33,380
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.											
Schools for Special Instruction.											
Training Schools for Masters.	62,966	29,125	...	...	...	...	92,091	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	14,714	3,525	...	...	...	2,015	20,254	2,312	2,051	3,206	6
Schools of Art	45,109	...	...	4,197	...	8,190	57,496	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	30,284	1,104	...	1,751	...	115	33,254	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	32	...	...	...	...	5,034	5,066	6,500	9,085	...	50
Other Schools	49,316	...	3,300	915	...	...	53,531	...	1,375	...	...
Total ...	2,02,421	33,754	3,300	6,863	...	15,354	2,61,692	8,812	12,511	3,200	56
Buildings	316	...	...	...	...	...	316	15,055	1,30,822	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	2,445	...	...	...	...	...	2,445	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,761	...	...	...	...	...	2,761	15,055	1,30,822	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Secondary Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction...	4,93,191	33,784	8,663	2,91,878	880	43,600	8,71,996	5,59,027	7,66,142	3,200	1,35,638

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1893-94.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Local Boards.			Managed by Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native State Authorities.	
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Cess levied by Native States.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	4a	4b
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,832	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,832	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,006	1,853	...	...	5,859	87,873	3,612
17	257	4,261	17,336	838	23,026	29,499	180	276	71,155	63,708	3,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	420	3,044	...
17	257	4,261	17,336	838	27,452	31,352	180	276	77,434	1,57,225	6,910
...	1,879	12,56,394	1,41,130	46,510	1,98,959	81,178	...	1,739	4,69,516	4,50,438	42,734
...	90	35,142	30,177	7,307	50,184	1,372	...	876	89,916	62,416	3,825
...	1,969	12,91,533	1,71,307	53,817	2,49,143	82,550	...	2,615	5,59,432	5,12,854	46,559
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,087	...
...	...	7,569	503	530	450	...	...	...	1,483	7,216	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,898	25,533	2,954	1,510	5,937	22	...	1,061	11,484	8,001	819
...	...	1,375	...	...	162	...	...	...	162	...	...
...	9,898	34,477	3,457	2,040	6,549	22	...	1,061	13,129	29,304	819
...	11,494	1,57,371	17,220	274	20,842	...	...	415	38,751	91,365	1,635
...	...	...	1,633	...	1,620	...	...	...	3,253	400	...
...	11,494	1,57,371	18,853	274	22,462	...	...	415	42,004	91,765	1,625
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	23,618	14,87,642	2,10,953	56,969	3,05,606	1,13,924	180	4,367	6,91,999	8,23,980	55,913

A.—EDUCATION

(4).—*Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the*

Objects of expenditure.	PUBLIC								
						UNDER PRIVATE			
	Maintained by Native States—*continued.*					Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal			
	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*									
English	...	3,726	...	...	36,558	44,825	5,980	10,503	60,937
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3,726	...	...	36,558	44,825	5,980	10,503	61,177
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*									
For Boys. { High Schools....	...	73,345	283	8,724	1,73,257	1,11,282	6,650	7,940	1,90,561
For Boys. { Middle Schools.	1,363	25,224	2,263	630	99,066	35,401	250	2,984	51,229
,, Girls. { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	33,430	...	360	60,950
,, Girls. { Middle Schools.	...	316	...	...	3,960	20,404	...	240	17,380
Total ...	1,363	98,885	2,546	9,354	2,76,283	2,00,517	6,900	11,524	3,20,120
Primary Schools.									
For Boys	3,152	68,268	...	12,762	5,77,354	38,048	*34,828	13,995	75,880
,, Girls	723	6	..	2,157	69,127	24,032	2,094	2,687	8,069
Total ...	3,875	68,274	...	14,919	6,46,481	62,080	36,922	16,682	83,949
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*									
Training Schools for Masters.	...	42	...	...	14,129	2,000	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	405	7,621	2,081	...	...	600
Schools of Art...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	470	...	440
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	20	8,840	47,376	9,700	10,521	5,631
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	1,136
Total ...	...	42	...	425	30,590	53,730	10,370	10,521	7,807
Buildings	...	...	...	...	92,990	57,292	3,000	1,400	114
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	400	3,292	...	88	436
Total ...	...	...	...	...	93,390	60,584	3,000	1,488	550
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Secondary Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Primary Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction	5,238	1,70,927	2,546	24,698	10,83,302	4,21,736	63,172	50,718	4,73,603

* This includes Rs. 366 paid from the

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1893-94—concluded.

INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*													
MANAGEMENT.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.									
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
6e	6f	6g	6	7a	7b	7c	7	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	33,938	...	1,56,183	...	...	...	...	1,42,481	5,980	10,503	1,04,561	81,058	3,44,583
...	960	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	—1,466	...	...	12,921	2,807	14,372
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,405	1,029	23,434
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,350	...	...	8,110	...	59,460
...	34,898	...	1,57,383	...	...	...	...	1,92,365	5,980	10,503	1,48,087	85,894	4,42,819
21,634	75,474	449	4,13,990	1,09,196	157	18,638	1,27,991	2,33,493	6,650	12,006	5,41,807	2,22,106	10,16,762
20,691	43,672	1,869	1,56,096	26,488	1,240	11,284	39,012	58,191	2,273	28,225	1,67,996	1,54,081	4,10,264
6,074	33,785	...	1,34,599	4,950	...	11,121	16,071	40,541	...	760	60,386	54,403	1,56,111
13,036	39,394	1,830	92,284	291	260	580	1,131	21,642	...	660	18,275	58,744	99,121
61,435	1,92,325	4,148	7,96,969	1,40,925	1,657	41,623	1,84,205	3,53,867	8,923	42,651	7,93,464	4,90,093	16,88,988
...	2,31,515	3,486	3,97,752	6,500	...	19,801	26,301	7,08,472	6,75,874	2,14,602	3,66,971	7,67,872	27,33,891
...	1,00,788	12	1,37,682	...	...	1,547	1,547	64,530	36,153	52,921	9,533	1,72,029	3,35,166
...	3,32,303	3,498	5,35,434	6,500	...	21,348	27,848	7,73,002	7,12,027	2,67,613	3,76,504	9,40,501	30,69,057
...	6,645	...	8,645	...	...	...	...	64,966	29,125	...	42	20,732	1,14,865
...	4,103	...	6,784	...	...	...	...	19,610	6,106	3,650	606	13,739	43,711
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,109	...	...	4,197	8,190	57,496
...	443	...	643	...	...	...	...	30,284	1,304	...	1,751	558	33,897
...	...	...	2,910	...	...	...	...	2,000	470	...	440	...	2,910
...	65,302	...	1,38,530	...	...	794	794	56,862	20,295	16,458	5,703	90,929	1,90,247
...	1,299		2,708	...	..	782	782	49,589	1,375	3,462	2,051	2,081	58,558
...	77,792	...	1,60,220	...	...	1,576	1,576	2,68,420	58,675	23,570	14,700	1,36,220	5,01,684
...	64,075	...	1,25,881	...	...	7,476	7,476	89,883	1,34,096	22,242	114	1,76,450	4,22,785
...	11,506	...	15,322	...	...	...	...	7,370	...	1,708	436	11,906	21,420
...	75,581	...	1,41,203	...	...	7,476	7,476	97,253	1,34,096	23,950	550	1,88,356	4,44,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	..	92,913	22,021	1,19,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,939	...	...	...	...	43,939
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,898	2,126	2,596	11,904	46,700	2,88,213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,085	...	...	...	9,687	16,772
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,311	...	...	...	4,726	10,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,772	4,666	271	3,409	20,057	41,175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	3,268	1,184	473	6,929	11,938
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,027	5,286	1,824	...	7,839	24,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,911	...	...	...	...	6,911
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,16,017	15,346	5,875	1,08,699	1,17,959	5,63,896
61,435	7,12,899	7,646	17,91,209	1,47,425	1,657	72,023	2,21,105	20,00,924	9,35,047	3,74,062	14,42,094	19,59,022	67,11,149

Local Cess levied in Native States.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(5).—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education, in the Bombay Presidency, at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																				
For Boys — Government .. English ..	28	7,752	4,533	..	4,533	3,132	1	3,133	44	..	44	42	..	42	..	..	..	7,751	1	7,752
Local Fund .. English ..	11	271	2	..	2	269	..	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	..	271
Municipal .. .. English ..	71	3,429	803	..	803	2,624	2	2,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,427	2	3,429
Native States .. English ..	84	7,459	2,528	2	2,530	4,908	..	4,908	18	..	18	3	..	3	..	..	..	7,457	2	7,459
Aided .. .. English ..	119	16,138	5,136	72	5,208	6,407	140	6,547	1,654	158	1,812	2,288	208	2,496	48	27	75	15,533	605	16,138
Unaided .. .. English ..	59	7,121	3,147	..	3,147	3,940	5	3,945	6	3	9	13	7	20	..	..	..	7,106	15	7,121
Total ..	372	42,170	16,149	74	16,223	21,280	148	21,428	1,722	161	1,883	2,346	215	2,561	48	27	75	41,545	625	42,170
For Girls — Government .. English ..	2	122	..	31	31	..	70	70	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	122
Local Fund .. English ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal .. .. English ..	1	23	..	3	3	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
Native States .. English ..	1	30	..	10	10	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Aided .. .. English ..	52	4,031	10	408	418	24	955	979	61	731	792	330	1,167	1,497	115	230	345	540	3,491	4,031
Unaided .. .. English ..	3	235	..	19	19	..	38	38	..	58	58	8	101	109	1	10	11	9	226	235
Total ..	59	4,441	10	471	481	24	1,103	1,127	61	810	871	338	1,268	1,606	116	240	356	549	3,892	4,441
Total, Secondary Schools ..	431	46,611	16,159	545	16,704	21,304	1,251	22,555	1,783	971	2,754	2,684	1,483	4,167	164	267	431	42,094	4,517	46,611
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																				
For Boys — Government	26	2,015	..	..	...	..	..	..	725	..	725	727	..	727	563	..	563	2,015	..	2,015
Local Fund	4,132	231,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,813	706	72,519	84,604	2,958	87,562	62,473	9,436	71,909	218,890	13,100	231,990
Municipal	554	73,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,626	121	28,747	27,705	384	28,089	15,350	1,024	16,374	71,681	1,529	73,210
Native States	1,953	114,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,073	62	39,135	46,251	376	46,627	27,705	1,143	28,848	113,029	1,581	114,610
Aided	1,984	74,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,617	315	11,932	30,102	4,107	34,209	24,770	3,996	28,766	66,489	8,418	74,907
Unaided	77	2,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	691	..	691	1,180	27	1,207	746	124	870	2,617	151	2,768
Total ..	8,726	499,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	152,545	1,204	153,749	190,569	7,852	198,421	131,607	15,723	147,330	474,721	24,779	499,500
For Girls — Government	3	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	8	122	130	15	113	128	23	283	306
Local Fund	127	6,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	858	..	1,955	1,955	..	3,397	3,397	..	6,210	6,210
Municipal	156	11,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,746	1,755	15	4,164	4,179	15	5,331	5,346	39	11,241	11,280
Native States	186	12,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,974	1,974	..	4,433	4,433	..	5,669	5,669	..	12,076	12,076
Aided	240	13,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	2,704	2,762	632	4,825	5,457	503	4,309	4,812	1,193	11,838	13,031
Unaided	6	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	6	62	68	3	91	94	9	178	187
Total ..	718	43,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	7,355	7,422	661	15,561	16,222	536	18,910	19,446	1,264	41,826	43,090
Total, Primary Schools ..	9,444	542,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	152,612	8,559	161,171	191,230	23,413	214,643	132,143	34,633	166,776	475,985	66,605	542,590
GRAND TOTAL ..	9,875	589,201	16,159	545	16,704	21,304	1,251	22,555	154,395	9,530	163,925	193,914	24,896	218,810	132,307	34,900	167,207	518,079	71 122	589,201

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(6).—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1893-94.

Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race and creed figures not legible					
	Public Institutions under management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
Arts Colleges.																				
1. Master of Arts	2	3	..	5	13	3	..	..	16	7	2	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	1	4
2. Bachelor of Arts (old rules)...	3	4	1	8	95	85	15	78	273	60	63	11	49	183	..	4	2	38		144
3. B.Sc.	4	..	..	4	7	..	..	1	8	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	.	.	..	.
4. First B.A. (old rules)... ...	3	1	..	4	6	4	..	83	93	3	4	..	46	53	..	.	.	3	1	48
4. Intermediate Examination (new rules)	5	4	1	10	97	112	31	14	254	72	82	23	9	186	..	9	..	37	1	133
4. First B.Sc.	3	2	1	6	11	12	2	1	26	5	6	1	1	13	1	..	.	4	.	8
4. Previous Examination (new rules)	5	4	1	10	372	302	139	158	971	140	136	70	37	383	2	18	.	88	9	264
Colleges for Professional Training.																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Law (old rules).	1	..	..	1	94	..	..	..	94	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	1	..	..	21	..
3. Second LL.B. (new rules)..	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1		3	
4. First LL.B. (do.)..	3	2	..	5	106	15	..	..	121	90	13	..	..	103	..	3	..	26	1	73	
Medicine—																				
1. M.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. M.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L.M.S...	1	..	..	1	37	..	..	..	37	13	..	..	.	13	1	3	..	5	1	3	
4. First M.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Second L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	52	..	..	..	52	17	..	..	..	17	3	5	..	3	1	6	..
4. First L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	60	22	..	..	..	22	6	6	..	2	..	10	
Engineering—																				
1. M.C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. B.C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L.C.E...	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	6	..
4. Second L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	17	12	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	3	..	7	..
5. First L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	14	..	..	..	14	1	1	..	3	..	9	..
6. Do. (New).. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Agriculture. Diploma ..	2	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
7. Agriculture. Second Examination.	2	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	16	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
7. Agriculture. First Examination ..	2	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	21	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Schools of General Education.																				
Matriculation .. Boys ..	38	33	17	88	854	444	305	1,334	2,937	295	183	76	68	622	27	22	3	91	18	461	..
Matriculation .. Girls ..	1	15	1	17	2	50	6	9	67	1	22	3	1	27	11	6	..	9	..	1	..
Middle School Examination. Boys ..	105	38	27	170	1,310	523	225	..	2,063	687	219	127	..	1,033	9	14	1	89	38	882	..
Middle School Examination. Girls ..	3	5	1	9	11	47	6	..	64	7	40	5	..	52	28	20	..	5	..	1	..
Upper Primary Examination. Boys ..	4,494	368	318	5,180	30,119	2,519	2,292	112	35,042	14,848	852	1,051	15	16,766	..	71	9	214	1,440	15,024	2
Upper Primary Examination. Girls ..	241	71	28	340	773	474	82	..	1,329	500	218	55	..	773	..	28	4	75	53	613	..
Lower Primary Examination. Boys ..	5,678	815	557	7,050	56,064	6,293	5,040	..	67,397	32,014	2,350	2,620	..	36,984	..	206	31	317	4,078	31,732	20
Lower Primary Examination. Girls .	376	123	54	553	2,482	911	361	..	3,754	1,506	508	229	..	2,243	..	54	8	170	108	1,843	..
University School Final Examination. Boys ..	26	13	14	53	317	200	73	988	1,578	156	87	30	162	435	..	1	..	2	8	424	..
University School Final Examination. Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination. 1st Grade ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination. 2nd Grade..	21	18	20	59	236	109	51	308	704	125	43	7	57	232	..	..	..	3	14	215	..
Public Service Certificate Examination. 3rd Grade..	820	48	75	943	2,635	219	172	1,222	4,248	1,213	67	51	238	1,569	1	6	..	1	93	1,468	..
Schools of Special Instruction.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. 3rd year.	4	..	..	4	88	..	..	21	109	81	..	..	17	98	..	..	..	..	11	87	..
1. Training School Examination for Masters. 2nd year..	6	..	..	6	187	..	..	17	204	169	..	..	8	177	..	..	..	..	10	161	..
1. Training School Examination for Masters. 1st year ..	6	..	..	6	290	..	..	29	319	231	..	..	11	242	..	..	..	..	11	231	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper .. Lower ..	5	1	1	7	106	6	3	2	117	81	9	..	2	92	16	9	..	2	15	60	..
3. School of Art Examination. 3rd Grade Drawing.	4	2	2	8	68	12	8	1	89	16	..	..	2	16	..	1	..	3	1	12	..
3. School of Art Examination. 2nd Grade Drawing.	34	14	7	55	187	61	57	..	305	44	18	10	..	72	1	5	2	3	..	61	..
3. School of Art Examination. 1st Grade Drawing.	62	49	10	121	1,056	490	213	56	1,815	349	163	76	21	609	12	23	3	25	25	520	1
4. Vernacular Medical Examination. 3rd year..	3	..	..	3	65	..	..	..	65	56	..	..	..	56	.	2	2	2	2	48	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination. 2nd year..	3	..	..	3	55	..	..	..	55	49	..	..	..	49	..	2	1	1	6	41	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination. 1st year ..	3	..	..	3	72	..	..	..	72	64	..	..	..	64	..	2	3	..	3	56	..
5. Examination in Engineering.	..	1	..	1	..	15	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	4	..

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(7).—Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1893-94.

Objects of expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													Total, Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total, expenditure of local and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In Institutions managed by District Local Boards.											In Institutions managed by			In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total, Local Board expenditure on public instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — *Arts Colleges.* — English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,980	5,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,503	10,503	16,483
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools.* — For Boys. — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,650	6,650	1	115	120	108	..	4,006	..	1,853	..	..	5,859	960	..	7,940	12,909	19,556
Middle Schools	11	271	257	205	600	1,185	..	2,202	17	257	4,261	..	838	250	2,273	70	3,314	3,131	2,640	17,336	23,026	838	29,499	180	276	71,155	2,215	..	2,984	28,225	30,498
For Girls. — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	360	760	760
Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	18	9	..	420	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	240	660	660
Total	11	271	257	205	600	1,185	..	2,202	17	257	4,261	..	838	6,900	8,923	72	3,452	3,269	2,757	17,336	27,452	838	31,352	180	276	77,434	3,575	..	11,524	42,551	51,474
Primary Schools. — For Boys	4,132	231,900	223,681	161,023	5,26,230	5,94,902	..	1,33,380	..	1,879	12,56,391	..	46,510	34,462	6,75,874	554	73,210	71,907	53,907	1,41,130	1,98,959	46,510	81,178	..	1,739	4,69,516	1,738	..	13,995	2,14,692	8,90,566
For Girls	127	6,210	6,026	3,646	8,330	26,722	..	..	..	90	35,142	30	7,307	2,094	36,153	156	11,280	10,946	6,544	30,177	50,184	7,307	1,372	..	876	89,916	50	..	2,687	52,921	89,074
Total	4,259	238,200	229,707	164,669	5,34,560	6,21,624	..	1,33,380	..	1,969	12,91,533	30	53,817	36,556	7,12,027	710	84,490	82,753	60,451	1,71,307	2,49,143	53,817	82,550	..	2,615	5,59,432	1,788	..	16,682	2,67,613	9,79,640
Schools for Special Instruction. — Training Schools for Masters.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,125	..	..	29,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,125
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	1	8	14	12	2,312	2,051	3,200	6	..	..	7,569	3,525	530	..	6,106	1	30	29	24	503	450	530	...	..	..	1,483	..	3,200	..	3,650	9,756
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	..	200	1,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,304
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470
Industrial Schools	1	180	169	132	6,500	9,035	..	50	..	9,898	25,533	..	1,510	9,700	20,295	1	53	40	24	2,954	5,937	1,510	22	..	1,061	11,484	..	..	10,521	16,458	36,753
Other Schools	1	23	22	21	...	1,375	..	..	..	..	1,375	..	..	..	1,375	2	71	71	64	..	162	..	..	..	..	162	3,300	..	..	3,462	4,837
Total	3	211	205	165	8,812	12,511	3,200	56	..	9,898	34,477	33,754	2,040	10,370	58,675	4	154	140	112	3,457	6,549	2,040	22	..	1,061	13,129	3,300	3,200	10,521	23,570	82,245
Buildings	..	..	..	..	15,055	1,30,822	..	..	..	11,494	1,57,371	..	274	3,000	1,34,096	..	..	..	..	17,220	20,842	274	..	..	415	38,751	..	..	1,400	22,242	1,56,338
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,633	1,620	..	..	..	..	3,253	..	..	88	1,708	1,708
Total	..	..	..	..	15,055	1,30,822	..	..	..	11,494	1,57,371	..	274	3,000	1,34,096	..	..	..	..	18,853	22,462	274	..	..	415	42,004	..	..	1,488	23,950	1,58,046
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,596	4,722
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,666	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	4,937
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,184	4,452
Special Schools other than Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,824	7,110
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,875	21,221
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grand total	4,273	238,682	230,169	165,039	5,59,027	7,66,142	3,200	1,35,638	17	23,618	14,87,642	33,784	56,969	62,806	9,35,047	786	88,096	86,162	63,320	2,10,953	3,05,606	56,969	1,13,924	180	4,367	6,91,999	8,663	3,200	50,718	3,74,062	16,09,109

A.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

(8).—Distribution of the Schools in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to its administrative supervision.

District and Native States.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1894.	Increase and decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Pupils. Increase.	Pupils. Decrease.	Number of schools not returned by the Department shown in columns 12 and 13 of Statement No. 1.	Number of pupils in such schools.	Percentage of pupils in such schools to total population.	Number of schools per square mile.	Average number of pupils in each school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Bombay	22	1	821,764	237	30,975	6	...	466	...	196	11,682	6·1	1	77
Poona	5,369	1,194	1,067,800	465	29,402	11	...	1,2·9	...	19	640	2·8	·1	1
Sátára	4,987	1,346	1,225,989	317	21,975	...	3	8·4	...	145	2,814	2·2	·1	16
Sholápur	4,542	716	750,689	284	14,109	...	12	...	475	67	1,619	2	·2	12
Ahmednagar	6,645	1,348	888,755	416	18,025	9	...	80	...	38	5·4	2	·06	22
Násik	5,940	1,647	813,582	309	17,643	...	1	...	10	19	6·7	2·1	·2	47
Khándesh	10,907	2,828	1,460,851	441	29,340	...	8	1,152	...	150	2,200	2·1	·04	27
Total ...	38,390	9,076	6,237,666	2,232	130,494	20	24	3,355	485	438	8,583	2·2	1·067	22
Akalkot State	498	106	75,774	37	2,085	5	...	337	...	...	...	2·7	30	16
Sátára Agency	844	143	131,529	47	1,806	2	...	202	...	9	216	1·5	45	18
Bhor	1,491	473	155,669	39	1,378	...	1	...	18	7	216	1	24	62
Násik Agency	360	57	12,398	1	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3·0
Khándesh Agency	660	343	32,920	2	43	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	2	3·1
Total ...	3,853	1,122	408,290	126	5,332	8	1	568	18	16	432	1·4	102	37
Total, Central Division ...	42,265	10,199	7,467,720	2,595	166,801	34	25	4,389	503	650	20,696	2·5	1,840	27
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád	3,949	857	921,712	308	25,070	6	...	1,016	...	88	4,318	3·1	240	16
Kaira	1,609	583	871,589	296	25,828	...	3	45	...	36	1,194	3·1	226	7
Broach	1,463	405	341,490	276	17,045	...	15	63	...	15	661	5·1	224	6
Surat	1,662	797	649,989	346	25,837	...	2	165	...	65	2,253	4·3	200	6
Panch Mahális	1,613	656	313,417	118	5,758	3	...	203	...	26	1,101	2·1	94	17
Camp Baroda	1	1	2,806	5	216	...	...	4	...	...	...	7·7	1	1
Camp Deesa	5	1	12,039	5	346	...	...	...	28	...	...	2·8	1	5
Thána	3,506	1,623	831,017	248	15,781	1	...	349	...	124	1,873	2·1	251	14
Abu...	...	...	.....	4	170	...	1	...	67	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	13,808	4,923	3,944,059	1,606	116,051	10	21	1,845	95	354	11,400	3·2	1,288	10
Káthiáwár	20,559	4,199	2,752,404	1,010	63,991	12	...	3,034	...	248	10,545	2·6	782	26
Rewa Kántha	4,980	3,156	733,506	166	8,723	17	...	361	...	22	578	1·2	145	34
Cutch	6,500	936	558,415	126	7,338	1	...	256	...	119	4,894	2·1	1,7	77
Surat Agency	1,051	380	181,208	47	2,541	...	2	86	...	8	177	1·4	38	27
Cambay Agency	350	88	89,722	24	2,013	...	7	453	...	8	412	2·7	12	20
Mahi Kántha	9,300	1,867	581,568	99	6,219	...	6	...	121	13	270	1·1	07	97
Pálanpur	7,775	1,177	645,526	60	4,041	5	...	551	...	33	866	·8	70	111
Baroda Station	...	...	.....	5	594	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	3	...
Jawhár	534	107	52,831	10	273	...	...	...	12	...	...	·5	9	56
Total ...	51,049	11,910	5,595,180	1,547	95,733	42	8	4,781	154	451	17,642	2·0	1,283	31
Total, Northern Division ...	64,857	16,833	9,539,239	3,153	211,784	52	29	6,576	249	805	29,042	2·5	2,581	2
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	4,657	1,076	1,013,261	325	22,321	10	...	1,128	...	107	2,060	2·4	345	1
Dhárwár	4,603	1,303	1,051,314	546	33,392	...	9	1,192	...	82	1,530	3·3	528	1
Bijápur	5,668	1,112	796,339	315	16,506	...	8	45	...	88	1,540	2·2	300	1
Kánara	3,910	1,185	416,351	188	11,349	1	...	107	...	21	202	2·6	186	2
Ratnágiri	3,922	1,310	1,105,926	259	16,953	5	...	452	...	279	4,772	1·9	415	1
Kolába	2,301	1,469	583,435	202	10,879	...	5	146	...	62	1,040	2·1	238	1
Total ...	25,061	7,455	4 996,626	1,835	111,400	16	22	3,070	...	639	11,319	2·5	2,102	1
Kolhápur	2,816	1,065	913,131	233	14,822	10	...	774	...	97	1,574	1·8	351	1
Southern Marátha States ...	2,919	608	639,270	257	15,481	3	...	334	...	105	2,772	2·8	271	1
Jath and Daphlápur	979	119	79,786	31	1,072	1	...	76	...	4	33	1·4	20	3
Sávantvádi	926	227	192,948	96	4,998	...	9	...	277	42	726	2·9	124	
Janjira	324	229	81,780	56	2,958	3	...	174	...	12	183	3·7	59	
Savanúr	70	24	16,976	11	527	1	...	85	...	7	113	3·7	10	
Total ...	8,034	2,272	1,923,891	684	39,858	18	9	1,443	277	267	5,401	2·3	845	1
Total, Southern Division ...	33,095	9,727	6,920,517	2,519	151,258	34	31	4,513	277	906	16,620	2·4	2,947	1
Sind.														
Karáchi	14,258	816	571,951	362	15,717	26	...	1,170	...	93	1,283	2·9	286	4
Hyderábád	9,033	1,348	918,646	421	16,644	27	...	1,088	...	94	727	1·8	324	2
Thar and Párkar...	12,729	212	298,203	87	3,063	8	...	257	...	11	84	1	63	20
Shikárpur	9,220	1,078	908,426	667	24,513	52	...	2,164	...	203	2,521	2·9	6·6	1
Upper Sind Frontier	2,549	296	174,548	95	2,979	...	5	...	83	51	551	2	107	2
Total, Sind ...	47,789	3,750	2,871,774	1,632	62,916	113	5	4,679	83	452	5,166	2·3	1,436	3
Aden	65	5	35,055	40	1,751	52	...	96	...	...	...	4·9	...	...
Total, British Districts ...	125,135	25,210	18,906,944	7,582	453,587	167	72	13,511	663	2,079	48,049	2·6	6,604	1
Total, Native States ...	62,936	15,304	7,927,361	2,357	140,923	68	18	6,742	449	734	23,475	2	2,230	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	188,071	40,514	26,834,305	9,939	594,510	235	90	20,253	1,112	2,813	71,524	2·4	8,834	2

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the total number of books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different languages.

Description of books.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.														Books published in Indian classical languages.				Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Hindi.	Kanarese.	Urdu.	Arabic-Sindi.	Kachchhi.	Arvi.	Bhatkuli.	Marvadi.	Brij.	Javi.	Kokani.	Madagascar.	Navayati.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hebrew.		
Original Works...	265	1	388	607	24	64	50	23	1	1	1	2	...	10	2	1	1	7	5	3	1	172	1,629
Translations ...	4	...	47	54	8	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	75	204
Republications ...	41	...	46	35	12	4	40	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	60	9	7	...	37	297
Total ...	310	1	481	696	44	70	97	29	2	1	1	3	1	11	4	1	1	67	14	11	1	284	2,130
Total ...	311		1,442															93				284	2,130

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1893.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts	29	48	.....	1	78
2	Biography	4	11	1	.....	16
3	Drama	5	69	5	3	82
4	Fiction	2	63	1	2	68
5	History	2	35	4	1	42
6	Language	4	56	5	40	105
7	Law	7	16	.....	.....	23
8	Medicine	21	29	.....	7	57
9	Miscellaneous	211	764	13	147	1,135
10	Poetry	3	223	28	30	284
11	Politics	.....	4	.....	1	5
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	8	25	9	20	62
13	Religion	8	40	24	29	101
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	3	13	.....	2	18
15	Science (Natural and other)	4	43	2	1	50
16	Voyages and Travels	.....	3	1	.....	4
	Total ...	311	1,442	93	284	2,130
1	Original Works	266	1,175	16	172	1,629
2	Translations	4	124	1	75	204
3	Republications...	41	143	76	37	297
	Total ...	311	1,442	93	284	2,130
1	Educational Works	12	126	1	32	171
2	Non-educational Works	299	1,316	92	252	1,959
	Total ...	311	1,442	93	284	2,130

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Name of street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City.					
Colaba, Pilot Road.	1st North Lancashire Regiment.	Officer Commanding North Lancashire Regiment.	Lancashire Lad	.....	
Forbes Street ...	Bombay English and Vernacular Printing Press.	Diogo Vaz	.. ...	.....	
Meadow Street, Fort.	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Printing Press.	H. W. Swindan	Anglo-Indian Advocate...	.....	
Do. ...	Examiner Press	The Archbishop of Bombay.	The Bombay Catholic Examiner.	The Pastoral Gazette. The Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	
Do. ...	William Cooper's Lithographic Press.	William Cooper	.....	.....	
Marine Street ...	Commercial Press	Dosabhoy Edulji	.....	.....	
Tamarind Lane, Fort.	Fort Mercantile Press ...	Maneckji Hormasji and Son.	.....	.....	
Armenian Lane, Fort.	Bombay Gazette	Grattan Geary	Daily Bombay Gazette ..	Bombay Gazette weekly Overland Summary, weekly Budget, Bombay Price current, the monthly Indian Travellers Guide, Maclcans Guide to Bombay and Bombay Directory.	
Armenian Lane, Fort.	Presidency of Bombay Printing Press.	Sorabji Dadabhoy and Company.	.....	.....	
Hamum Street ...	Industrial Press	Burjorji Kharsetji	.....	.....	
Dalal Street ...	N. Ukaji and Brothers ...	Navroji Barjorji Ukaji ...	.. ...	.....	
Do. ...	Apollo Printing works ...	A. C. DeSouza and Brothers	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Albert Printing works ...	Jaquiece DeSouza	Civilisacão Indianos (weekly), Corricode Damao (fortnightly), Indian Philatelist (monthly).	.....	
Do. ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bamanji ...	.....	.....	
Marine Street ...	Postal Steam Press ...	Government.	.....	.....	Departmental forms and books.
Meadow Street...	Commercial Reporter Press.	Gustadji Nasarvanji Reporter and Nasarvanji Hirjibhai Patel.	.....	.....	
Marine Street ...	Bombay East Indian Printing Press.	The Bombay East Indian Company Limited.	The Bombay East Indian	.....	
Custom House ...	Government Central Press.	The Government of Bombay	The Bombay Government Gazette (weekly).	The Bombay Civil list (quarterly); History of services of Gazetted Officers serving in the Bombay Pesidency (annually); The Indian Law Reports Bombay Series (monthly); Classified List and Distribution Return of the Public works Department establishment (half-yearly).	
Bank Street ...	Anglo Lusitano Press ...	Leandro Mascarenhas ...	(1) O. Anglo Lusitano, (2) O. Concanim, (3) O. Orient Catholic.	.....	
Do. ...	Messrs. J. B. Marzaban and Company's Steam Printing Works.	Messrs. J. B. Marzaban and Company.	The Jam-e-Jamshed ...	Gap Sap.	
Do. ...	Advocate of India ...	F. F. Gordor	The Advocate of India ...	.....	
Bazar Gate Street	Gujarat Printing Press ...	Icharam Suryaram Desai ...	The Gujarati	.....	
Do. ...	Eastern Printing Press ...	Mahomed Gulam Hosen ...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	English and Gujarati Job Printing Press.	Mervanji Jivanji	.....	.....	
Modykhana Street.	Merchants Press	Barjorji Hormasji	.....	.....	
Frere Road ...	Bombay Samachar Press ...	Maneckji Barjorji	Bombay Samachar; Loke Mitra; Hindi Punch; Vidya Mitra.	.....	
Do. ...	Naseri Litho Printing Press.	Haji Syed Mahomed Shirazi.	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Bombay Lithographic Art Studio.	Surwai and Company ...	.....	Laxmi (monthly); Bhimsen (weekly).	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Bora Bazar street.	Akhbari Soudagar Samachar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk.	Kavasji Dadabhai	Akhbari Soudagar, Samachar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk.	.....	
Do. ...	Fort Printing Press ...	Tehmuras Dinshawji ...	.....	Fursad; Arya Dharma Prakash; Bombay Weslyan Church Record.	
Parsi Bazar Street.	Standard Printing Press ...	D. Lakmidas and Company.	Cutch Samachar ...	Dnyan Wardhaka.	
Do. ...	Times of India Steam Press.	Kane, Bennett and Company	Times of India (Daily); Times of India (Bi-weekly); Overland Summary (weekly edition); Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Times of India Calendar and Directory; A. B. C. Railway Guide.	
Church Gate Street.	B. B. and C. I. Railway Agent's Office Press.	Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.	.....	.....	
Kavasji Patil Street, Fort.	Daftar Ashkara Press ...	Byramji Fardunji & Company.	Rast Goftar (weekly) ...	Stri Bodh and Nur-e-Elam (monthly).	
Parsi Bazar Street.	National Printing Press ...	Ibrahim and Alibhoy ...	.....	.....	
Mayo Road ...	Secretariat Printing Press.	Government	.....	.....	
Church Gate Street.	Public Works Department Press.	Do.	.....	.....	
Mayo Road ...	High Court Press ...	Do.	.....	.....	Publishes the High Court judgments only.
Hornby Road ...	Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Press.	Framji C. Mehta	Kaiser-i-Hind	Stri Mitra.	
Koliwada Jambli Street.	Ganpat Krishnaji Press ...	Purshotam Govind Nadkerni.	A Defeza National ...	Vividh Dnyan Vistar.	
Dongri Koli Street.	Thakersi Govindji Press ...	Thakersi Govindji ...	.....	.....	
Musjid Bandar Road.	Swadharmishtha Press ...	Girjashanker Kashiram ...	Rajyabhakta and Swadharmishtha.	Vaida Karatna.	
Umerkhadi, Pakhadi Road.	Raghunath Krishnaji Printing Press.	Raghunath Krishnaji ...	Nil.	.....	
Bhendi Bazar ...	Rajyabhakta Printing Press	Sakhalchand Mansukram ...	Jain Patrica (weekly) ...	.....	
Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.	Kazi Printing Press ...	Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Porbandari.	Kashade Mumbai (Tri-weekly) (Monday, Wednesday and Friday).	.....	
Old Nagpada ...	Joint Stock Printing Press.	Balkrishna Narayen Peveker	.....	.....	
Jakeria Masjid Street.	Fatthul Karim's Press ...	Kazi Abdul Karim	.....	.....	
Tandel Street ...	Dattaprasad Press ...	Ramji Mahadu and Ganpat Umaji.	India Gazette	Guldasta Masur Safud.	
Do. ...	Shivji Gulam Hosen Press.	Shivji Gulam Hosen ...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Gulzar Hosen Press ...	Mahomed Miya bin Ibrahim Saheb.	.....	.....	
Kalbadevi Road.	Dyansagar Press	Shridhar Shivlal	.....	.....	
Sheik Memon Street.	Shri Vyankateshwar Press.	Khemraj Shri Kisondas ...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Parsi Printing Press ...	Dhunbai Pallonji	.....	The Vydyarthi.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Bapu Hershet Dewleker Press.	Dhondu Babajishet Dewleker.	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Gopal Narayan Printing Press.	Vinayek Narayan	.....	.....	
Kalbadevi Road.	Imperial Press	Framji Navroji	.....	.....	
Dhobi Talao, Girgam Road.	Vartaman Press	Muncherji Hormasji ...	Satya Mitra (weekly) Daily Commercial sales Report.	.....	
Kalbadevi Road.	Union Press	Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	.....	.....	
Kalbadevi Road, Kolbhat Lane.	Ripon Printing Press ...	Bomanji Jamsetji Mistri ...	.....	Gul Afshan (monthly) Varta Mala (monthly)	
Do. ...	Nirnaya Sagar Press ...	Tukaram Javji	Dnyanodaya	Kavya Mala, Kavya Sangraha, Balbodha, Keral Kokil, Yogawasishtha Ramayan, Bal Shikshak, Israeli Dharma Dip, Woman's Friend, Anand Sagar and Jain Bodhaka.	
Kolbhat Lane ...	Chitrottejaka Press ...	Harigir Bava Gosavi ...	.....	.....	
Dadishet Agiari Street.	Family Printing Press ...	Balaji K. Raghunathji ...	Vartahar (weekly); Vartahar (tri-weekly); Advertiser Tri-weekly).	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		
Bombay City—continued.					
Kumbhartukda...	Universal Press	Dadaji Makund Rangre ...	.....	.....	
Thakardvar Road	Jagadarshak Press	Vyankatesh Anant Joshi ...	.....	.....	
Bapu Hajam Moholla.	Makdumi Murtoze Press ..	Sheik Davud Sheik Mahomed.	....	.....	
Ghoghari Moholla	Matbai Hosein Press ...	Moulvi Mahomed Sidid ...	.....	.....	
Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Indu Prakash Press ...	Sakharam Parashram Pandit	Indu Prakash	.....	
Do. ...	Govardhan Mudralaya Press	Gulabdas Karsondas ...	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Bombay New Press... ...	V. N. Bhatye	Vikshipta	Khara Prakar or Truth Sayer.	
Do. ...	Advertiser Press	Framji Kavasji Gotla ...	.....	.....	
Fopalwadi ...	Bhuleshvar Printing Press .	Jamnadas Bhawandas ...	.....	Balmitra.	
Bhoiwada ...	Shri Narayan Press ...	Bai Dahibai, widow of Narayan Kanji.	.....	.....	
Pirbhai Dharamsi Street.	Madbe Hoseni Press ...	Abdul Husen Mulla Vuliji .	.....	.....	
Chimna Butcher Street.	Matbai Alvi Press ...	Talibali and Jamnadas ...	.....	.....	
Baba Dhabu Street.	Chitra Prabha Press ...	Narayan Ramji	.....	.....	
Ganesh Ramji Lane.	Harivarda Press	Babaji Anant Tendulker ...	.....	Mayurkavi.	
Sleater Road ...	Aryasevak Press	G. M. Janorikar	Daivadnya Mitra ...	Shrimatbhagwatharth Darshan, Gita Rahasyas Prakash, Ramcharitra, Tatwabodh.	
Tardeo Road ...	Dinshaw Maneckj Petit Press.	The Maneckj Petit Manufacturing Company Limited.	.....	.....	
Forjet Street ..	Fine Art Chromo Litho Press.	B. Bilimoria and Sons ...	.....	.....	
Mughbhat ...	Parwati Varda Press ...	Ganesh Keshav Karandiker.	Bombay Vaibhava (daily) .	... ...	
Gavadi, Girgaum Road.	Civil-Military Orphanage Press.	Pandit G. Wanave	The Pandit (weekly edition).	The Pandit (monthly edition).	
Kandevadi Street.	Indian Printing Press ...	Sadanand Balkrishna Paleker.	O Luso Concanini, A Defetu Nacional, Hitopadeshak, and Kamgar.	Maharastra Vichar, Darshan, Aryabhagini, Sarvajanik.	
Girgaum Back Road.	Native Opinion Press ...	Hari Madhav Paranjpe ...	Native Opinion	India Watchman.	
Girgaum Road ...	Bombay City Press ...	Krishnaji Bhikaji and Lakshman Anant.	.....	.....	
Khetwadi Main Road.	Tatva Vivechaka Press ...	Ganpatrao Tukaram and Company.	.....	Theosophical Gleaner, Rewa Dhenu.	
Do. ...	Bombay Guardian and Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Alfred S. Dyer	Bombay Guardian ...	Banner of Asia.	
Folkland Road ...	Madinah Press	Sheik Imam Sheik Piru ...	.....	.....	
Parel Road ...	Ashkenzi Press	S. H. Benjamin	.....	.....	
Byculla ...	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Major R. C. Temple ...	Indian Advertiser (weekly).	Bombay Army List (monthly); Indian Antiquary (monthly); Balbodha Mewa (monthly); Bombay Educational Record (quarterly); Anthropological Society's Journal (quarterly); Bombay Diocesan Record (quarterly); Mhow Church News.	
Teli Moholla ...	Ahmedi Press	Tegali Munshi	Khushful Aktars, Guldaste Uruje Bahar, Guldaste Naz.	.....	
Surti Moholla ..	Hind Mahomedi Press ...	M. A. Munshi	Moslim Herald	.....	
8th Lane, Kamatipura.	Anand Murti Press ...	Govindrao Vithalrao ...	.....	.....	
5th Do. ..	Gavri Manmohan Press ...	Vithal Balkrishna Pendse .	.....	.....	
Do. ...	Safdari Press	Sheik Nurudin Jivakhan ...	.. ...	.....	
Upper Duncan Road.	Prabhu Prasad Printing Press.	B. Solomon	.....	.....	
Gilder Lane ...	Steam Lithographic Press...	Jehangir Navroji Belhomji.	.....	.....	
Foras Road ...	Victoria Printing works ...	Dinkerrao B. Padamji ...	Sumitra or the Good Friend.	.....	
Do. ...	Mohamedi Printing Press ...	Alibhai Sarafali		.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
De Lisle Road ...	Karimi Printing Press ...	Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Porebandari.	.....	.....	
Parel	Jamsetji Nasarwanji Petit Parsi Orphanage Captain Printing Press.	Byramji D. Mithaivala ...	.....	.....	
Kandevadi Road	Shri Kalpataru Press ...	Mahadev Bhawani Durge ..	.....	.....	
Mughbhat ...	Swadesh Mitra Press ...	Narayan Lakshman ...	.....	.....	
Karelvadi ...	Karnatak Press	Ganpatrao Narnappa Kulkarni.	Kanara Suwarta (weekly).	Daiwadnya Samachar (monthly), Simhanad (monthly).	
1st Lane Kandevadi.	Prabhaker Press	Anandrao Shamrao Vyawaharker.	Prabhaker (daily) ...	.....	
Bake House Street, Fort.	A. P. Cartez & Company's Press.	A. P. Cartez	.....	Udetechi Salok ...	
Marine Street ...	Caxton Printing Works ...	George Claridge	English Mail, Deccan Budget (weekly).	The Maple Leaf; Traveller's Gazette; Indian Tit-Bits; The Racing Calendar; G. I. P. Railway Guide; Indian Textile Journal.	
Samuel Street ...	Gulam Husen Printing Press.	Gulam Husen Alladin ...	.....	.....	
Abdul Rahiman Street.	Rising Star Press	Mahomed Ali Davudkhan...	.....	.....	
Bhajipala Street.	Royal Printing Press ...	Isufali Abdul Tyeb ...	.....	.....	
New Hanuman Lane.	Narayan Bhikshet Press ...	Narayan Bhikshet	.....	.....	
Agiari Street, Cavel.	Nichol's Printing Press ...	N. Almeida	Boletim Indian	.....	
Palav Road, Girgaum.	Devare Printing Press ...	Balkrishna Keroba Devare .	.....	.....	
Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Jagadishvar Press	Narayan Ramchandra Sohani.	.....	Pushtimarga (monthly), in Sanskrit and Gujarati.	
Palav Road, Girgaum.	Subodh Prakash Press ...	Vyankatesh Mereshvar Walweker.	Subodh Patrika	Masik Maja, Student's Friend.	
Haines Road ...	Din Bandu Press	Narayan Mughaji Lokhande	Din Bandu	.....	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábád ...	Ahmedábád Times Press ...	Kálidás Sankalchand ...	Ahmedábád Times ...	Indian Law Reports (monthly).	
	The United Printing Press..	Ranchodlal Gangaram ...	.....	(a) Gujarát Sala Patrak, (b) Suriya Prakash ...	From the Educational Department.
	Ahmedabád Samáchár Press.	Lalubhai Surchand... ...	.....	.....	This press is closed and the owner's where abouts not known.
	Hitechhu Press	Jeysing Mulji	Hetechhu	Vedarth Yatna Darbar Patrika.	
	Victoria Press	Gatulal Mansukram ...	.....	Jain Dipakar.	
	Samsher Bahadur Press ...	Savadhan Raichand ...	Samsher Bahadur ...	.....	
	Satya Prakásh	.....	.....	.....	Press closed and owner's whereabouts unknown.
	Union Press	Ghelabhai Narsidas ...	.....	Goraksh Prasarak, Mahakal Auditch Hitechu.	
	Shila Press	Chhaganlal Maganlal ...	.....	.....	
	Do.	Lallu Keval	.....	.....	
	Vijaya Pravartak Press ..	Mohonlal Maganlal... ...	.....	Vidyut.	
	Granthodyt. Press	Hargovin Harjivan... ...	.....	.....	
	Gujarát Gazette Press ...	Chenram Harilal	.....	.....	
	Aryodaya Press	Ranchhodas Khushaldas ...	.....	Kelvni Budhi Prakásh, Dnyán Sudha, Krishna Mahadev.	
	Hindustán Press	Vaumati Ladha	Hindustán	.....	
	Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.	Nathubhai Ratanchand ...	.....	Jain Dharm Prakásh.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894 continued.

Name of district.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—concluded.					
Ahmedábad—*continued.*	Vishveshvar Press	Ishvardás Jakandás ...	.....	.....	
	Rájnagar Printing Press ...	Shah Magan Hathi... ...	.....	Dnáyn Prakásh.	
	Gurjar Vijay Press... ...	Pandit Indra Bahadur Bakal Baijnáth.	India Friend	... ..	
Kaira	Kheda Vartmán Press ...	Kahandás Fulchand ...	Kheda Vartmán (weekly)	.....	
	Khambhát Samáchár and Sneha Sindhu.	Manishankar Shrikrashna...	Khambhát Samáchár and Sneha Sindhu.	.....	
	Chandra Prakash Press ...	Mansukh Lalu	.....	.....	Publishes miscellaneous notices, &c.
	Vidia Ságar Press	Harjivan Parshotam ...	... ..	.....	
	Satiya Sagar Press	Ranchhodlál Khushálds ...	.....	"Wartmán Tatva" Sangrah, a monthly Journal.	
	New Gujarát Printing Press.	Chaturbhái Shankarbhái ..	.....	(1) Sudarshan, (2) Kheda Khetiwádi Patra (agricultural pamphlet, the two-monthly journals.)	
	Satiya Vakta Press	Surajrám Nathurám ..	.....	.. ...	Public at i o n ceased.
	Vidio Tejak Press	Manilál Bhailál	.....	.....	Do.
	Sarasvati Press	Rámdás Nágar	.....	.....	Do.
	Svadesh Bandhu and Khambhát Gazette.	Maneklál Khushálds ...	Svadesh Bandhu and Cambay Gazette.	.....	
	Borsad Samáchár Press ...	Joshi, Dadabhai Bechar ...	.....	.....	Publishes miscellaneous notices, forms, &c.
	Rájárám Press	Bholánath Rajarám ...	.....	.....	
Panch Maháls ...	Rewa Kantha Samáchár Press.	Mathur Dwárkdás ...	.....	.....	
	Dohad Sila Press ...	Shivlál Kalidás	.....	.....	
	Satyodaya Press ...	Gopáldás Bhagvándás ...	Satyodaya	.....	
Broach ...	Prince of Wales Printing Press.	Ardeshar Dinsha Gandhi ...	The Broach Samáchár ...	.....	
	The Dnyánodaya Printing Press.	Ichhálál Amratlál	.....	.....	
	The Narbada Printing Press.	Rangildás Gopáldás ...	The Dinmáni	.....	
	The Victoria Printing Press.	Bamanji Dinshaji	The Broach Mitra ...	.....	
Surat	Victoria Press	Magaulal Kikabhai ...	.....	Adhyatma Mala (monthly).	Job work, &c.
		Kasidás Bhagvándás ...	Deshi Mitra (weekly) ..	.....	
	Gujarát Standard Press ...	Hormasji Jamsedji ...	Gujarat Darpan (bi-weekly); Praja Pokar (weekly).	Chandra (monthly) ...	Do.
	Mission Press	Rev. H. R. Scott	.....	Satyadaya (monthly)...	Do.
	Sodágar Press	Dayabhai Manchharám ...	Survya Prakásh (weekly)	.....	Do.
	Akhbar Press	Aspaniárji Edulji	Akhbar Paper (weekly) ...	.....	Do.
	Niti Darpan Press	Bhagvandás Lallubhai ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Khodábux Press	Mancherji Jamsedji ...	.....	Ajab; Khodábax (monthly).	Do.
	The Rising Star Press ...	Gangaram Atmaram ...	.. ...	.....	Do.
	New Sodágar Press ...	Dulabhrám Manchharám....	.....	.....	Do.
	Gajanand Press	Kasidás Bhagvandás ...	Ransingdu (weekly) ...	.....	Do.
	Gujarat Mitra Press ...	Hormasji Fardunji ...	Gujarat Mitra (do.) ...	.....	Do.
Thána	Arunodaya Press	Kashinath Vishnu Thadke .	Arunodaya	.....	650 copies published every Sunday.
	Suryodaya Press	Ganesh Krishna Shahane ...	Suryodaya...	.....	200 copies published every Monday.
			Hindu Panch	.....	700 copies published every Thursday.
	Jagat Samachar Press ...	Narhar Govind Bhagwat ...	Jagata Samáchar... ...	....	700 copies published every Saturday.
	Laxmi Vyankateshwar Press.	Ganga Vishnu	.. ..	.. ..	No newspaper or other periodicals are published but only books,
Central Division.					
Násik	Gangálahari	Vishnu Janárdan Thakar ..	Gangálahari	.....	
	Násik Vritta	Hari Trimbak Kale ...	Nasik Vritta	.....	
	Raghav Bhushan	Gulabsinh Bhagirath Kaushalya.	Rághav Bhushan	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodicals published in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
Khándesh ...	Arya Varta	Vithal Laxuman Upásne ...	Arya Varta (weekly)	.....	These are merely local papers with a small circulation and little or no influence.
	Khándesh Vaibhav... ...	Mádhav Pándurang Joshi...	Khándesh Vaibhav (Do.).	.....	
	Khándesh Chitragupta ...	Balvant Ráoji Sindikar ...	Chitragupta (Do.).	.....	
	Prabodha Chandrika ...	Naráyan N. Phadnis ...	Prabodha Chandrika(Do.)	.....	
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar Samáchár	Abanna Linguji	Nagar Samáchár... ...	.....	120 copies published every Saturday evening.
	Jagadádarsha	Káshinath Bahiráo Limaye..	Jagadádarsha	.....	464 copies published every Sunday morning.
	Nyáya Sindhu	Dáji Chimnáji Kukde ...	Nyáya Sindhu	.....	250 copies published every Monday morning.
	Shri Tukáram	Krishnáji Rámchandra Salunke.	Shri Tukáram	.....	1,000 copies published every Friday evening.
	Bálaji	Lakhmichand Jayachand...	.....	.....	Used only for printing job-work.
	Sangamner Samáchár ...	Shankar Jiváji Munchi ...	.....	.....	Do.
Poona	Dnyan Prakash	Wáman Govind Ránádé ...	Dnyán Prakash and Darbári.	... ..	Books and almanacs also printed.
	Dnyán Chakshu	Bháu Govind Sápkar ...	Dnyan Chakshu	.....	Do.
	Shri Shiváji	Krishnáji Bápuji Mande ...	Shri Shiváji	.....	Do.
	Poona Vaibhav	Shankar Vishwanáth Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav	.....	Do.
	A'rya Bhushan	Hari Náráyen Gokhale ...	Marátha Kesari and Karmanuk.	Monthly Magazine ...	Do.
	Poona Municipal Press ...	Poona City Municipality ...	.....	.....	Office work, forms, &c.
	Chitrashála Press	Laxuman Krishna Chiplunkar.	.....	.....	Pictures, Maráthi books, &c.
	Datta Prasárak Press ...	Vináyak Vithal	.....	.....	Books and almanacs.
	Vritta Prakash	Bhaskar Náráyan Godbole .	.....	.....	Do.
	Budhi Prakash	Pándurang Vithal Ránade..	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagadhitechhu	Ráoji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	Jagadhitechhu	.....	Do.
	Law Printing Press... ...	Ganpatráo Hari Khandekar.	.....	.....	Law books only.
	Police Press	Government...	.....	... ..	Forms, &c., in connexion with Police work.
	Granth Vardhak	Rango Rámchandra Solankar.	.....	.....	Maráthi books, almanacs and religious Pothis.
	Amba Prasád	Náráyan Ambáji	.....	.....	Do.
	Shri Shetkari	Ganesh Náráyan Ghotadekar.	Mantri	.....	Books on agriculture.
	Anandáshrama	Mahádev Chimnáji Apte ...	.....	.....	Religious Pothis.
	Árya Vijaya...	Dámodar Laxuman Divekar.	Sudharak...	.....	Job-work.
	Nyáyásraya	Shivrám Hari Sáthe ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Dhanvantri	Chinto Gopál Patvardhan...	.....	.....	Do.
	Bhamini Prakash	Chimábái kom Laxuman ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Branch Budhi Prakash ...	Pandurang Vithal Ránade...	.....	.....	Do.
	Pravasgraha Vaidya ...	Káshináth Mahádev Kale ...	.....	.....	Do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
Poona—*continued*	Poona Observer	Kharsetji and Byramji Rustamji Modi.	Poona Observer	.....	General job work.
	Chitra Prakásh	Bhagwansing Amarsing ...	.....	.....	Books, job-work and pictures.
	Vedant Prakásh	Káshináth Mahádev Thatte.	.....	.....	Religious books and Pothis.
	Shiv Prakásh	Balvant Shridhar Sáthe ..	.....	.....	Books and job-work.
	Vyápari	Nána Dádáji Gund ...	Vyápari	.. ...	Do.
	Shri Samarth	Bálkrishna Rámchandra Karmarkar.	Prantik Samáchar, Udyog Vriddhi.	.....	Do.
	Manovedhak Chitrakala ...	Náráyan Sadáshiv Lagvankar and eight others.	.....	.....	Books, pictures and job-work.
	Chandrodaya	Bálkrishna Káshináth Malvankar.	.....	.....	Books and job-work.
	Laxmi Kant	Krishnáji Bábaji Subhedár.	.....	.....	Do.
	Chandra Prakash	Dámodar Vithal Násik-kar.	.....	.....	Books, pictures, &c.
	Satya Prakash	Trimbak Hari Aote ...	Satya Prakash	.....	Books &c.
	Mahádev Vilas	Náráyan Rámchandra Pandit.	.....	.....	Do.
	Deccan Herald	Sorabji Jehángirji and sons.	Deccan Herald	.....	Books and job-work.
	Photozincographic Office Press.	Government...	.....	.....	Maps, plans and drawings for Government.
	Orphanage Press	Reverend J, Small... ...	.....	.....	Books and job-work.
	Yerrowda Central Jail Press.	Government...	.....	.....	Forms &c., for departmental use.
	Sappers and Miner's Presses (two).	Do.	.....	.....	Regimental Forms, and occasional job-work for the general public.
	Small Arms, Ammunition Factory Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	Quarter-Master General's Office Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Cantonment Printing Press.	Poona Cantonment Committee.	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	2nd Bombay Lancers Press .	2nd Bombay Lancers ...	.....	.....	Regimental work.
	Yorkshire Light Infantry Press.	Yorkshire Light Infantry...	.....	.....	Do.
	Habunemanu	Ibráhim Daud and Anandráo Dáji.	.....	.....	Newspapers, Magazines and books.
	Leinster Regiment Press ...	Leinster Regiment Vanuri.,	.....	.....	Regimental work.
	Satya Nirnaya Press ...	Vásudev Govind	Satyanirnaya	.....	
	Shikshanotejak Press , ...	L. N. Gopál Aiyar	.....	.....	
Sholápur ...	Kalpatru and Anandvritta .	Govind Náráyan Kakade ...	Kalpataru and Anandvritta.	.....	
	Sholápur Samáchar ...	Narsappa Abana	Sholapur Samachar ...	.....	
	Shám Sundar Patra ...	Balkrishna Dáda Kanade...	Sham Sundar Patra ...	.....	
	Prabodha Ratna	Parling Parbhu Aya ...	Prabodha Ratna	.....	
	Pandharpur Mitra... ...	Govind Sakharam Bidkar...	Pandharpur Mitra ...	.....	
Sátára	Balamruta	Pandurang Balaji Bhonsle...	Maharashtra Vritta ...	.....	
	Maharashtra Mitra... ...	Ganesh Narayan Kolutkar ..	Maharashtra Mitra ..	.....	
	Subha Suchak	Ramchandra Appáji Chitale.	Shubha Suchak	Kokil.	
	Bodha Sudhakar	Vaman Krishna Dixit ...	Bodha Sudhakar	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(i)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of District	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat. (a) Newspapers.	Publications thereat. (b) Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—concluded.					
Satára—*concluded*	Vritta Sudha	Ramchandra Vaman and Venkatesh Narayan.	Vritta Sudha	.....	
	Rámdas	Pandurang Sakharam ...	.....	.....	
	Vitta Vritta...	Jagganath Bábaji Sahre ...	Vitta Vritta	.....	
	Nyayadhish	Kesheo Moreshvar Joshi ..	.....	.....	
	Viraj Vaibhav	Laxuman Mahadev	Vritta Sar...	.....	
	Mod Vritta	Rango Mahadev	Mod Vritta	.....	
	Wágmandir	Vinayek Daji	Chandavsha	.....	
	Pratod	Krishnaji Dhonddeo ...	Pratod	.....	
	A'ryamani	Shripat Ganesh Joshi ...	Vidushak	.....	
	A'ryarám	Jagganath Balaji Sapre ...	Chitra Gupta	.....	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum ...	The Belgaum Samáchár ...	Hari Bhikaji Samant ...	The Belgaum Samachar...	Lokmitra and Khandesh Mitra, ...	
	The Ramtatva Prakásh ...	A'baji Ramchandra Savant.	Chikitsak	Bharatmitra	Does miscellaous printing work.
	Maratha Printing	Balkrishna Malhar Lad ...	.....	.....	
	Chandra Kant	Ganesh Moreshvar	Chandra Kant	.....	
	Dnyanprasark	Vinayek Dattatraya and Appaji Vishnu Kulkarni.	Shiksaka	.....	
	Anandkand	Vishnu Ramchandra Bijapurkar.	Nipáni Vaibhav	.....	
Dhárwár	Dharwar Vritta	Antaji Ramchandra Jogle-kar.	Dharwar Vritta	.....	Forms, &c., Maráthi.
	Dnyan Vardhak	Raghavendra Shrinivas Tonpi.	Karnatak Patra	Lokshikshak and Kanarese Shála Patrak.	Kanarese.
	Chandrodaya...	Huchaya bin Sangaya ...	Chandrodaya	.....	Do.
	Karnatak Book Depôt Press.	Chanvir Fakirapa	Karnatak Vrit	.....	Job-work, Kanarese, Maráthi and English.
	Prasad Raghav Press ...	Gururáo Rághavendra Mamdapur.	Loka Bandhu	.....	Job-work, Maráthi and Kanarese.
	Hindu Printing Works ...	Ramráo Naráyan Bellary ...	Raja Hansa	.....	Job-work, Kanarese, Maráthi and English.
	Dnyan Chandrodaya ...	Gowrishanker Rámprasad...	Rasik Ranjani	.....	Kanarese.
	Satya Vritta	Shrinivas Bhimrao Desai ...	Satya Vritta	.....	Job-work, Kanarese.
	Vani Vaibhav at Havasbhavi	Timaji Venkaji Kulkarni ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Karnatak Bhushak Press ...	Chinto Lakshman	.....	.....	Do.
	Mártand Bhairav Press ...	Guddo Niligiri Nadger ...	.....	.....	Do.
	The Hubli Printing Works..	Shivappa Chanvirappa Nili.	Hubli Patra	.....	Do.
Bijápur	Shri Ramdas	Sitaram Hanmant	Shri Ramdas (weekly).	.....	
	Gramadhikari Press ...	Annaji Gopal Jorapur ..	Karnatak Vaibhav do. ...	.....	
	Chandrika	Bando Trimbak Kerur ...	Chandrika do. ...	.....	
	Sidheshvar	Parashram Shivaji Powar ...	Sidheshvar do. ...	.....	
	Ratnakar	Govind Ganesh Phansalkar .	Ratnakar do. ...	.....	
	Hitechchu	.....	.....	.....	Discontinued publication.
	Kanad Punch	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kánara	Satya Sudha Lithographic Press.	Krishnaji Ragunáth ...	Sumantha and Satya Sudha, Maráthi (weekly).	.....	
	Kumta Samáchár Lithographic Press.	Laxuman Báburáv Hegde ...	Kumta Samáchár, Maráthi (weekly).	.....	
	Dnyan Chandrodaya Lithographic Press.	Bálprasád bin Sivadayal Mitra.	.....	.....	
	Shri Sarasvati Lithographic Press.	Ramchandra Náráyan Bhatkal.	.....	.....	
Ratnágiri ...	Málvan Samácha: (Vengurla Vritta).	Vithal Govind Banolikar ...	Vengurla Vritta	.....	On every Thursday.
	Satyashodhak	Hari Náráyan Limaye ...	Satyashodhak	.....	On every Sunday.
	Bakul...	Ganpat Mahádeo Shinde ...	Bakul	.....	Do,
	City Press	Nagesh Vinayak Agashe ...	City Press...	.....	
	Chandrodaya...	Govind Krishna Phadke ...	Chandrodaya	.....	On every Thursday.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of District or State.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Southern Division—continued.					
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Rávji Hari Athavle... ...	Satya Sadan	.....	Published irregularly; the periodical "satdharma deepa" has been discontinued.
	Sudhákar	Náráyan Ganesh Mandlik ...	Sudhákar	Natya Kathámála.	
	Pen Samachár	Vithu Ganu Chinarkar ...	Pen Samachár	.....	
Sind.					
Karáchi	Commissioner in Sind's Press.	Government	.....	Sind Official Gazette.	
	The Sind Gazette and Commercial Press Company, Limited.	Colonel A. Cory Secretary and Treasurer.	Sind Gazette; Sind Gazette Bulletin; Sind Times; Sind Advertiser; Sind Sudhar.	.....	
	Phœnix Press	Jaffer Fadu	Phœnix, Praja Mitra ...	.....	
	Iklil Press	Mirza Mahomed Sadikkhan .	Iklil, Muin-ul-Islám ...	Sophia.	
	Muawin Press	Sind Madressah Board ...	Muawin in Sind	.....	
	Mercantile Press	Rustamji Jamsetji Bamboatwalla.	.....	.....	
	Sind Printing and Vidiá Venodi Press.	Asanmal Rijhumal	Sukhri	.....	
	Industrial Press	Náráyan Dhurmsey... ..	.....	.....	
	Sudhákar Prakásh Press ...	Dungersi Lukhmidás ...	.....	.....	
	A'ryan Press...	Ramji Pothabhai	.....	Dnayán Ságar.	
	Victoria Press	A. N. B. Mancherji & Co. ...	.....	.....	
	Star Press	Joel Michael	.....	.....	
	Nuri-Jafari	Mahomed Jafferkhán Mukhtisalikhán Mirza.	Durbin Mofarihil Kolub ...	.....	
	Kotri	Hafiz Rukmuldin valad Fateh Mahomed.	.....	.....	
Hyderabad ...	Kaisaria Press	Kundanmal Manghirsing ...	Prabhat	.....	
	Sarasvati Press	Pribhdás Shevkrám... ...	.....	Sarasvati (monthly) in Arabic-Sindhi character. Sudar Patrika (monthly) in Gurmukhi.	
	Desh Sudhar Press	Ramchand Murijmal ...	.....	Desh Sudhar	Monthly journal in Arabic-Sindhi character.
Shikárpur ...	Albert Press	Haji Abdul Rahman & Sons.	Mercantile Gazette ...	.....	
	Victoria Press	N. B. Mancherji & Co. ...	Commercial Gazette ...	.....	
Native States.					
Rájkot Civil Station.	Kathiawár Political Agency Press.	Kathiawár Consolidated Local Funds.	.....	Kathiawár Political Agency Gazette.	
	Swadesh Bandhav Press ...	Thakkar Damodar Gordhandas.	.....	.....	
	Kathiawár General Press ...	Kasidás Brijbhukhandás ...	.....	Vignyán Vilás.	
	Kathiawár Jubilee Printing Press.	Tahalrám Nenumal Vaziráni.	Kathiawár Times... ...	Dhrol Barbári Gazette.	
	Rising Star Printing Press...	Kalidas Pitambar Vyás ...	Do. News	.....	
Wadhwán Civil Station.	A'rya Vidya Prakásh Printing Press.	Jadavrái Liládhar	.....	.....	
Junágad	Saurashtra Niti Prakash Press.	His Highness the Navab of Junágad.	.....	Dastural Amal.	
	Saurashtra Saddharma Suryodya Press.	Pathak Gorabhai Ramji ...	.....	.....	
	A'rya Saddharama Surya Prakásh Press.	Bhanushankar Ranchhodji...	.....	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3)—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1894—concluded.

Name of State.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		
Native States—continued.					
Navánagar ...	Navánagar Gazette Press ...	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	.....	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	
	Manoranjak Printing Press...	Nathushankar Ambáshankar.	.....	.....	
	Jasvant Printing Press ...	Thákarshi Jetha	.....	Anandi Vilás.	
Bhávnagar ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar.	.....	Bhávnagar Darbári Gazette.	
Porbandár ...	Porbandar Darbári Press ...	Porbandar State	.....	Porbandar State Gazette.	
Dhrángadhra ...	Dhrángadhra Printing Press.	His Highness the Ráj Sáhib of Dhrángadhra.	.....	Dhrangadhra Ráj do.	
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor Sáhib of Morvi.	.....	Morvi Darbári do.	
Gondal	Gondal Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákor Sáhib of Gondal.	.....	Gondal do. do.	
Pálitána	Darbári Press	The Thákor Sáhib of Pálitána.	.....	.....	
Dhrol	Harisingji Press	Liládhar Champsi Kothári ...	.....	.....	
Limbdi	Sir Jasvatsingji Press ...	Ganeshji Jethábhai	.....	Káthiáwár Law Reports in English and Gujaráti.	
Rájkot	Káthiáwár Printing Press ...	Gangádhar Purshotam	.....	.....	
	Pustak Prásárak Printing Press.	Kripáshankar Jádavji Vyás...	.....	.....	
Cutch	Bhuj Darbár Press	Cutch Darbár	.....	Fortnightly Darbári Gazette.	
Pálánpur ...	The Rájbhakta Printing Press.	Ambálál Becharlál	.....	.....	
Rádhanpur ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Naváb of Radhanpur.	.....	Bismilla Bahádur.	
Cambay	Cambay Darbár Press ...	Cambay Darbár	.....	Cambay Gazette (fortnightly).	
Kolhápur... ...	Dnyán Ságar (Lithographic).	Vishnu Vithal Mantri ...	Dnyan Sagar	.....	Published every Monday.
	Árya Prabodha (Lithographic and Typographic).	Sadáshiv Vithal Prasnavis ...	Dakshina Vritta	.....	Published every Sunday.
	Mission Press (Typographic).	The Society for the propagation of the Gospel.	.....	.....	
	Vidya Vilás (Lithographic and Typographic).	Shankar Raghunath Gokhale.	Vidya Vilas	.....	Published every Friday.
	State Press (Lithographic and Typographic).	Kolhápur Darbár	Kolhapur State Gazette ...	.....	Published every Saturday. Official orders, forms, &c., and all other State work, English and Marathi.
Southern Marátha Jághirs.					
Sángli	Sángli Darbár	State	.....	Sangli State Gazette ...	Monthly official forms are printed.
	Dhundiráj	Private	Vijaya	.....	
Miraj (Senior) ...	Miraj Press	State	.....	.....	Used in printing forms, &c. for the State.
Kurundvád (Junior).	Kurundvád Press	Do.			
Jamkhandi ...	Jamkhandi Press	Do.			
Mudhol	Mudhol Press	Do.			
Aden.					
Aden	Jail	Government	.....	.....	
	No name	Kavasji Dinsha and Brothers.	.....	.....	
	No name	M. Howard & Co.	.....	.....	

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1893-94.

1		2		3	4	5	6
	Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
		(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
						Rs. a. p.	
1	Church of England ...	4,000	17,500	65	53	2,92,790 7 8	46 Churches consecrated.
2	Do. Scotland. ...	83	2,267	9	20	.....	
3	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Bombay	11,690	4,025	70	49	19,994 0 0	29 Priests are engaged in teaching.
4	Roman Catholic Diocese of Poona	8,649	2,490	31	34	15,924 0 0	
5	Roman Catholic Diocese of Daman	68,060	12	68	41	8,424 0 0	
6	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Goa	29,744	...	29	67	.....	
7	Free Church of Scotland...	505	220	11	4	.....	Includes 8 Missionaries.
8	Methodist Episcopal Church	562	336	12	10	.....	
9	Baptist Church	10	64	1	1	.....	
10	Wesleyan Church... ...	25	870	6	5	5,912 13 8	
11	Protestants	3,973					
12	Greek Church	70					
13	Armenian	49					
14	Syrian	3					
15	Jew...	10,721					
16	Parsi	76,456					
17	Hindu	21,438,244					
18	Muhammadan	4,355,802					
19	Buddhist	555,835					
20	Jain						
21	Sikh	912					
22	Other Sects (not included in the above)	311,365					

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on 24 February, 2020